Only KGB survives Gorbachev's changes

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Betar J'lem take off in Haifa

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Arms smuggling plot

U.S. believes Israel not involved in case

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. – The Reagan administration is inclined to accept Israel's official contention that it had not authorized any new arms sales to Iran.

Authoritative U.S. officials said that it appeared likely that Tat Aluf (res.) Avraham Baram, charged by the U.S. with conspiring to sell some two billion dollars in advanced weapons to Iran, was in fact acting on his own.

They said that Prime Minister Peres, since taking office nearly two years ago, had repeatedly assured Washington that Israel was not selling arms to Iran. "We believe him," an American official said.

Prosecutors in the case have not accused Jerusalem of involvement in the alleged $2.5 billion deal.

Baram is still being held in a Bermuda jail together with Israeli citizens Israel Eisenberg and his son, Guriel, William Northrop (believed to have dual U.S.-Israeli citizenship), and another American, Samuel Evans, a London-based lawyer accused of masterminding the alleged plot.

All five are expected to be extradited to stand trial in the U.S. where they face a maximum five-year prison sentence and a $250,000 fine.

Last week, the U.S. government filed indictments against 17 people who were allegedly involved in a

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Israelis were warned not to have dealings with Iran

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israeli dealers trading privately on the international arms market have been repeatedly warned by the authorities to stay clear of any deals involving Iran, sources in Jerusalem said. The dealers have been warned that if caught trading with Teheran, they should not expect any help from the authorities.

There are some 1,000 Israelis involved in a private capacity in international arms trading. Most are former senior IDF officers with the same kind of authorization that Tat-Aluf (res.) Avraham Baram offered as his credentials. Baram is one of four Israelis arrested in Bermuda last Thursday on suspicion of trying to sell $2.5 billion in weapons to Iran.

But, sources say, the authorization is a pro forma document, guaranteeing neither access to weapons nor Israeli cooperation in an arms deal. The sources say most of those who possess the document don't use it.

"There are clear rules in this matter," one leading dealer said. "Israel does not allow the sale of American material to Iran – one is not to sell, not to negotiate, not to act as go-between. And Israeli citizens won't act without the approval of the system.

"They told us in no uncertain terms, no deals with Iran," he said. "They said, if you're caught, nobody will back you up."



Avraham Bar-Am after his arrest in Bermuda last Tuesday. (Reuter)

Jack Nasser limited in Fibi deal

By PINHAS LANDAU

Jack Nasser's freedom of action as owner of the First International Bank will be limited by some of the terms imposed on the deal, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Nasser, the New York textile magnate who last month bought control of the First International, recently visited Israel to clinch the deal.

In addition to Nasser's commitment to hold his controlling stake in First International's parent, Fibi Holdings, for seven years – which has long been a central bank demand for anyone interested in buying the Fibi shares – Nasser has also agreed that appointments of either the chairman of the board of First International, or the managing director – currently Zadik Bino – be vetted by the Bank of Israel as well.

Furthermore, as surety of his intentions, Nasser has deposited $10 million in a bank account in an undisclosed location. This money is held under terms which give the Bank of Israel access to the funds if Nasser reneges on some of his purchase agreement commitments.

In the course of his visit, Nasser completed the $21m. payment to the liquidators of the Danot Investment Company, which had owned Fibi Holdings, and met the bank's senior management.



Crown Prince Makhosetive, 18, the new king of Swaziland, who will now be known as Mawati III, dressed in brilliant feathers, loin cloth and animal skins, acknowledges the roar of approval from 50,000 spectators after his coronation yesterday. **See Page 4.**

(Reuter telephoto)



The scene after the bombing of the American Express office in Lyon yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

Lyon building bombed, UK executive murdered

Jerusalem Post Correspondents and Agencies

LYON. – Police yesterday were investigating whether the bombing of a Lyon office building was a terrorist attack linked to the murder of a business executive, or an attempt to cover the murder in a political smokescreen.

A large plastic bomb placed in a sixth-floor elevator of a Lyon office building exploded early yesterday, causing a fire and extensive damage to the fifth and seventh floors. A man in a neighbouring home was slightly injured by flying glass.

The bombing followed Friday's shotgun slaying of Kenneth Marsten, 43, of Britain, head of operations for the French subsidiary of the U.S.-based tool-making firm Black and Decker.

Marsten was killed on Friday morning as he walked out of his home in suburban Lyon by two shots fired from a passing car carrying hooded men.

After yesterday morning's bombing, police found a basement wall of the damaged office building covered in still fresh red paint with the slogan: 'American Express – Black and Decker – Control Data, U.S. go home."

All three U.S.-based companies shared space in the building.

Officials said they tended to discount a "Libyan trail," but did not eliminate the possibility that Direct Action, an underground French radical group, could be involved. Several suspected Direct Action members were arrested here last month.

In London, police were no nearer yesterday to solving who planted the bomb at the British Airways offices in Oxford Street which exploded early on Thursday morning. Here, too, various groups claimed responsibility, but while suspecting Arab involvement, police appear to have no firm leads.

Two domestic organizations immediately claimed they had placed the explosives at the glass-fronted offices, which BA shares with American Express.

The Angry Brigade, responsible for a series of bomb incidents during the 1970s, and the Scottish Liberation Movement, which sent letter bombs to the Scottish Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind and the chairman of British Steel in recent weeks, claimed "credit."

Related stories
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Italy yesterday became the latest European nation to take measures against Libya, announcing plans to trim by 10 the number of Libyan diplomats and limit their movement inside the country.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Italian move was "an act of coordination" with policies adopted at recent meetings of Common Market countries in the Netherlands and in Luxembourg.

The Italian decision followed that of France, which on Friday similarly announced it would cut the number of Libyan diplomats and restrict the movements of those it allows to remain.

In addition, Italian warships and planes have taken over surveillance of the Gulf of Sirte from the U.S. Sixth Fleet, the Italian Defence Ministry said yesterday, amid reports that more than 17 Soviet vessels had returned to the southern Mediterranean.

Britain on Friday halted the training of more than 300 Libyan student engineers and pilots, and told them they must leave Britain by May 31 to avoid being deported.

Bombs in Beirut, Vienna

Post Mideast Staff and agencies

Terrorists bombed a British bank in Beirut yesterday, following attacks Friday against a Saudi Arabian airline office in Vienna and a U.S. Embassy employee in the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa.

A 15-kilo bomb rocked the British Bank of the Middle East in Moslem West Beirut causing extensive damage but no casualties, police reported.

A hitherto unknown organization, Group 219 FA, claimed responsibility for the blast.

The anonymous caller said the bombing was in "retaliation for Britain's complicity in the U.S. aggression against Libya."

In Sanaa, Arthur Pollick, a communications officer at the U.S. Embassy, was operated on and reported in stable condition yesterday.

A gunman had driven alongside his car on Friday, fired five to seven bullets and sped off, a State Department official said. One bullet grazed his scalp and another lodged in his left shoulder.

A suspect, a North Yemeni, was arrested, informed sources said. They noted that he was a former embassy worker whom Pollick had fired.

The U.S. yesterday urged its nationals to leave the North Yemeni capital.

In Vienna a hand grenade ripped a hole in the door of the Saudi Arabian airline office during a visit to Austria by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef, police said. No one was hurt in the explosion at the seventh-floor office.

Police said a second grenade was found outside the door of the Kuwait Airlines office on the floor below.

Nayef was in Austria to discuss anti-terror cooperation.

MILITARY JUSTICE CODE – The first of a series

Short respite for IDF in its struggle against reform

By ASHER WALLFISH

One of the IDF's most stubborn rearguard actions against a reform of the military justice code – will be suspended soon when the Knesset passes a number of amendments to the law, which Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has described as "a revolution."

But the respite may be short-lived because public pressure can be expected for further reforms, spelled out nearly eight years ago at the highest judicial level, which the IDF has resisted and effectively blocked, as though nothing were more crucial to the security of the state.

In a sense, this country's soldiers have two very dissimilar senior ex-officers to thank for the first part of the reform, now to become law.

One of them is a former IDF judge advocate-general, Meir Shamgar, today president of the Supreme Court. The other is a former chief of general staff, Rafael Eitan, now an opposition MK of the far-right Tehiya faction.

Shamgar, who headed a commission set up in 1977 by then-defence minister Shimon Peres and justice minister Haim Zadok, was originally asked to study the procedure for appointing military court judges and recommend improvements. But the commission broadened its scope to include wider areas of military justice.

Eitan, while still chief of general staff (he served from 1978 to 1983), generated unprecedented controversy by stretching his legal prerogative of leniency – mostly in favour of convicted officers.

The inequities of the institution of "endorsing authority" for granting mitigation of sentence go back to the early days of the Military Justice Law, enacted in 1955. The Shamgar Commission scored these inequities. But its report was left to gather dust until Eitan went too far and the outrage expressed by political and public figures left the government little choice. It had to compel the IDF to accept a partial reform in military justice procedure, though it recoiled from forcing the IDF to relinquish the leniency privilege enjoyed by regional and corps commanders and by the chief of general staff, which by its nature has always left room for abuse.

The reforms which the government forced a reluctant senior IDF command to swallow, and which the Knesset will approve when it resumes for the summer term, will create a more professional and more independent judiciary in the military courts. The presence of such judges

(Continued on Page 3)

Papers in UN file missing

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. – Key documents are missing from the UN War Crimes Commission file on former UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim, an informed source said here yesterday.

The source said it was possible that Waldheim had taken the documents himself while he was secretary-general.

According to the source, who is accquainted both with the contents of the file received by Israeli UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu and with the contents of UN War Crimes Commission files received by Israel and France in the past on Nazis Klaus Barbie and Josef Mengele, the commission files normally contain three elements.

These are a memo of appraisal of the seriousness of the subject's alleged war crimes (in common with Barbie and Mengele, Waldheim received the 'A' rating denoting those believed to have committed the most serious crimes); a summation of the evidence in the case, compiled by the UN War Crimes Commission in London before it was disbanded in 1948; and the source documentation sent from the country making the complaint.

Israeli investigators found no source documentation on Waldheim in the UN files, although it is known that the Yugoslav government, which charged him with "murder" and with being a war criminal, did send such documentation to the War Crimes Commission in London in 1947.

According to the source, who knew the contents of the Waldheim UN file, "The fact that the source documents on Waldheim are not now in his file raises the possibility that Waldheim himself may have walked away with them while he was secretary-general. If that is the case, it would be difficult to understand why he did not simply destroy the entire file."

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said last week that he understood that the Waldheim source documents had been returned by the UN to Yugoslavia. But a reliable Yugoslav source here told *The Jerusalem Post* that he understood that the documents on Waldheim in the hands of Yugoslavia were copies of the original source documents.

Moves to bar Waldheim from U.S.

Kohl praises Waldheim as 'great patriot'

Jerusalem Post Correspondents and agencies

VIENNA. – West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has strongly defended former UN chief Kurt Waldheim, calling him a "great patriot." He said critics of Waldheim's wartime record were guilty of arrogance.

But in Washington, U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese is being urged to decide quickly whether Waldheim should be barred from entering the U.S. because of his World War II activities.

Kohl told Austrian state radio yesterday that he had been shocked by accusations against his "old personal friend" Waldheim, who is a candidate in the May 4 Austrian presidential election.

Kohl said he was speaking in his personal capacity and stressed he had no wish to interfere in Austria's internal election campaign.

But he made his comments while attending a meeting in Salzburg with Waldheim and leaders of the Austrian People's Party, which is backing Waldheim and which has close relations with Kohl's Christian Democratic Union.

Waldheim, UN secretary-general from 1972 to 1982, has denied accusations by the World Jewish Congress and others of trying to cover up his activities as an officer with Hitler's army during its brutal campaigns in the Balkans.

A file on Waldheim compiled by the UN War Crimes Commission in the late 1940s lists him as a "war criminal" wanted for murder because of his alleged role in reprisals by German forces against Yugoslav partisans and civilians.

"I have known Kurt Waldheim for many years. I have seen his work for Austria, for Europe, and, in his important role in New York, I may say, for the civilized world. He is a great patriot," Kohl said.

Waldheim had come from a generation that had suffered the ups and downs of Europe this century, he said. "Many of those who make accusations about him today come from a later generation which experienced the war years as children. I sense an arrogance of the late-born, which I find hard to take," he said.

Kohl's statement was quickly denounced by a prominent member of the Austrian Socialist Party, which supports Waldheim's presidential rival Kurt Steyrer. Josef Cap, a member of parliament, said it was unprecedented for the government

(Continued on Back Page)

MKs to counteract Gush in Hebron

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Citizens Rights Movement MKs, Yossi Sarid and Mordechai Bar-On, will try to stand in today for a banned Peace Now tour of Hebron and counteract a Gush Emunim show of strength there. (See story, page 3.)

The Gush is planning to bring some 40 busloads of supporters for a tour of Hebron and surrounding settlements. Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir is to address a gathering of its leaders and financial backers there in the evening.

Several hours earlier, Deputy Premier David Levy is to appear at the cornerstone laying ceremony for the settlement of Neveh Daniel in Gush Etzion.

Sarid and Bar-On are to arrive in Hebron this afternoon, hold a press conference opposite the Machpela Cave and visit the town's deposed mayor Mustapha Abdel Nabi Natshe.

Meanwhile, the army has lifted a curfew imposed on the Casbah following Friday morning's stabbing of 16-year-old Uri Yifrah. Police and soldiers had arrested scores of people following the attack, but a defence source said last night that no more than four were still under detention.

(See Page 3)

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU REACH THE OVERDRAFT CEILING AT YOUR BANK?



Kesher Barel

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AMSTERDAM	13	55	17	63	Clear
BRUSSELS	2	36	16	61	Rain
BUENOS AIRES	14	58	21	70	Clear
CHICAGO	13	56	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	18	64	Rain
GENEVA	8	46	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	46	13	55	Cloudy
HONG KONG	23	73	28	82	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	12	54	22	72	Clear
LISBON	7	45	15	59	Rain
LONDON	7	45	17	63	Clear
MADRID	4	39	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	7	45	20	68	Clear
NEW YORK	11	52	21	70	Clear
OSLO	5	41	8	47	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	18	64	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	32	90	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	66	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	5	41	10	50	Cloudy
TOKYO	15	59	23	73	Clear
TORONTO	8	46	20	68	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	26	78	Clear
ZURICH	10	50	16	61	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Rain possible in afternoon.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	36	13–20	20
Golan	38	17–24	23
Nahariya	69	17–24	23
Safad	36	16–22	21
Haifa Port	—	—	—
Tiberias	34	19–30	29
Nazareth	—	16–22	21
Afula	51	17–29	28
Shomron	35	16–24	23
Tel Aviv	64	17–24	23
B-G Airport	39	17–26	25
Jericho	31	22–29	29
Gaza	71	18–23	23
Beersheba	30	15–26	26
Eilat	22	18–31	31

Birth

Sophie and Ezra Daniel are happy to announce the birth of their granddaughter – daughter to Ruthie and Yitzhak Daniel – Saturday, April 26, 1986, at Bikur Cholim Maternity Hospital.

Soccer riots in Galilee

HAIFA (Itim). – Nine people were injured yesterday in riots involving fans of soccer teams from four western Galilee villages.

In Abu Sinan, four policemen were injured while trying to hold back an angry mob of supporters of the losing local team, who took out their frustration on the officials and on the members of the winning team from Sakhnin.

At Tel Hanan near Haifa, fans of the opposing teams from Kabul and Jedida started a brawl after the game, and five people were injured.

No bail for accused in soccer bribery case

TEL AVIV (Itim). – Ya'acov Hertz, charged with bribing soccer players to lose games or to make special efforts to win, was ordered held in custody on Friday until the end of the proceedings against him.

Hertz, who was arrested earlier this month, is charged with eight counts of offering players on various teams "considerable sums" in dollars to influence the outcome of games.

Demjanjuk tells court: 'I feel good here'

RAMLE (Itim). – John Demjanjuk's remand was extended here on Friday by 15 days after the judge said he had received fresh *prima facie* evidence that Demjanjuk was indeed the "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka concentration camp.

"I feel good here," Demjanjuk told the judge who had asked him how the local heat was affecting him.

Petrol bombs thrown at Coca Cola warehouses

Two petrol bombs were thrown at the Coca Cola warehouses in north Jerusalem yesterday afternoon. No injuries or damage were reported.

In wake of British cooperation with U.S. attack on Libya

Signs of Arab trade backlash evident in UK

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Britain is feeling the first twinges of what could develop into an Arab backlash against its involvement in the U.S. raid on Libya two weeks ago. Businessman say that talk of a boycott is premature, but, they note, several exhibitions and business meetings were cancelled last week.

An Arab boycott could cost Britain dear. Last year, the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce reports, British exports to the Arab world were £10 billion, 6 per cent of all UK exports, while imports were £2 billion.

The first signs of Arab reaction to the U.S. raid came at the beginning of last week when the United Arab Emirates cancelled at short-notice a week-long trade promotion fair in London. Shortly afterwards Saudi deputy minister of commerce, Abdul Rahman al-Amil, chose at the last minute not to visit Britain with a trade mission sent by his country. The rest of the delegation did arrive, and went ahead with its scheduled meetings with British officials and businessmen. But there are fears that the minister's cancellation will become the order of the day.

Department of Trade and Industry officials share these fears, though the spokesman put on a brave face when questioned by *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday. As far as she knew "everything was carrying on as usual," and officials were "cautiously optimistic" that British trade with the Arab world would not be affected.

But Arab-British Chamber of Commerce chairman Sir Richard Beaumont made it clear that the possibility of an Arab backlash against Britain was very real. So far, he said, he had not heard of many import orders being cancelled by Arab customers but, he added, the withdrawal of the UAE exhibition and the Saudi minister's cancellation were clear signs that the Arabs had to make a "political gesture" against Britain.

Beaumont said an Arab trade boycott was not likely unless British bases were used by the U.S. in further attacks on Libya. In such a case, he said, the Arab states would be bound to react. "They have already made it quite clear that they disapproved of the first strike, and a second strike taken in the full knowledge of their disapproval would have a drastic effect on our exports," Beaumont said.

Beaumont said possible Arab sanctions against Britain could come in the form of a cancellation of existing orders – a step he thought unlikely – or, more probably, as a shifting of future orders away from Britain towards countries which took a different line

British trade with Libya, however is a small part of its overall volume. Last year, Britain exported £238 million of goods and imported £312 million of products, mainly oil. On the other hand, Libya owes European banks large sums of money. Should economic sanctions be imposed, Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's financially strapped government could use trade sanctions as a perfect excuse to default on those payments. With or without a trade boycott, British businessmen are reportedly quietly postponing trade visits to the Middle East, at least until tension in the region decreases. Many are worried about exposing senior executives to the risks of being kidnapped or killed. The government is known to be closely following the feedback from its embassies in the Arab world.



An army sapper examines a bomb in an exercise last week designed to test measures against biological and chemical weapons. (Ofer Kanni)

Syria and Iran warn U.S. against military action

DAMASCUS (Reuter). – Damascus radio warned Washington yesterday that any attack on Syria would cost the U.S. dearly.

"Syria will not be intimidated by threats of aggression, whether they come from Washington direct or via Tel Aviv...it is determined to defend itself by all available means," the radio said in a commentary.

In Teheran, Majlis Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani told tens of thousands of worshippers on Friday: "If you do it (attack Iran), which we know you are afraid to do and will not do, then you will understand the real meaning of terror in the world."

In Washington Friday, Secretary of State George Shultz said the U.S. does not have plans for military retaliation against Iran or Syria if they are linked to terrorist acts.

His comment, made in a television interview, was in reference to President Reagan's statement on Wednesday that he would respond with military action if the U.S. had "irrefutable evidence" of Iranian or Syrian complicity in terrorism.

In Kuwait, an independent newspaper with strong Syrian connections on Friday claimed that Syria had been reinforcing its military presence in the Lebanese Beka'a Valley in anticipation of a pre-emptive Israeli attack.

Citing an unidentified senior officer of the Syrian armoured units in that region, the newspaper *Al-Qabas* said the high command had also upgraded the alert among its armed forces.

"We examined all eventualities, and are convinced that this time Israel will employ new tactics in dealing with us," the paper quoted the officer as saying. "The Israelis have been training in helicopter parachute tactics, dropping on hills with the apparent intention of spreading confusion among our forces."

Emergency Arab summit likely to be held on Saturday

Post Mideast Staff
and Agencies

The emergency Arab summit called for by Libya following the U.S. attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi is likely to be held in Fez, Morocco on Saturday., Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Egypt has rejected a request by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi for arms, the semi-official newspaper *al-Ahram* reported yesterday.

The newspaper said the request, conveyed by a Libyan army officer and member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, was for "large quantities of Eastern and Western arms including submarines, missiles, armoured vehicles and other arms that Egypt may permit to ship to Libya."

Libya has recently received sophisticated Soviet weapons, including an early warning radar system, the United Arab Emirates daily *al-Ittihad* said yesterday.

In dispatches from Moscow and London, the paper said the weapons also included new batteries of Sam-5-B which Libya did not possess before.

The Tass news agency confirmed Friday that a Soviet vessel had arrived on a port call at the Libyan capital of Tripoli, following reports that three Soviet warships in Libyan ports were on a state of alert.

The Soviet Union warned Libya one hour in advance of the U.S. April 15 air raid, the editor of a state-owned Egyptian magazine disclosed.

Salah Montaser, editor of *October* magazine, said the warning enabled Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to order Libyan pilots to fly their planes to neighbouring Sudan, thus escaping the raid. He said only four or five Libyan planes were damaged in the raid.

The warning also enabled Gaddafi to change his residence at Azizia camp, one of five targets of the U.S. bombing, and escape unharmed, *Montaser* added.

Salomon leads 48 rabbis to Heichal cinema protest

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

PETAH TIKVA. – A week after his arrest for leading an illegal demonstration against Friday night cinema shows, the town's Chief Rabbi Baruch Salomon on Friday night led 48 rabbis in a similar protest outside the Heichal cinema. An Orthodox man who allegedly assaulted a plain-clothes policeman was arrested.

At about 10.15 p.m. the few thousand Orthodox men who had gathered for prayers in the Beit Ya'acov synagogue on Frankfurter Street, began marching towards the cinema.

Undercover police agents immediately warned the police, and it was then that one of them was attacked. District commander Enosh Givati said later that the alleged assailant would be prosecuted: "No one who assaults a policeman will escape trial."

Truncheon carrying police and Border Police made their way down Rehov Hahistadrut to intercept the demonstrators, and only Salomon and his 48 rabbis were allowed to reach the cinema. Salomon had earlier been told by the police that a gathering of less than 50 was not, legally, a demonstration – for which police permission must be obtained. Arriving at the square near the Heichal, the rabbis danced, sang hassidic songs and addressed the large crowd of curious townsfolk.

Rabbi Lerner told the crowd: "What we received on Mount Sinai is our everlasting charter. We come here to make a double protest, and our voice cannot be silenced by force or any other means."

Rabbi Nahman Borgard said, "I care about the policemen who have had to leave their families and work here on their day of rest, but cinema owner Amnon Globus doesn't worry about them: all he cares about is making more money."

Bankers said still looking for way to avoid quitting

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Several of the senior bankers and other personalities whose dismissal or resignation was recommended in the Bejski report, have gone abroad or have not returned from trips in progress when the report was published. Thus, no substantial developments are likely until after the Pessah holiday.

The chairmen of Banks Leumi and Discount, Ernest Japhet and Raphael Recanati, as well as Mizrahi managing director Aharon Meir, are still rumoured to be looking for a legal loophole that will enable them to avoid giving up their posts. Some sources believe that Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Mendelbaum is also having second thoughts as to his need to resign.

But the overall feeling in financial circles, both in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, remains that all the individuals whose resignations were demanded by the commission will meet the 30-day deadline given them in the report.

Lea Levavi adds:

Israel's banks should implement the Bejski recommendations without waiting for the Knesset or anyone else to force them to do so, Hebrew University economics Professor Eytan Sheshinsky said on Israel Radio on Friday evening.

"The public will judge the banks by what they do. Every bank should develop a long-range plan for implementing the recommendations, including, perhaps, the partial sale of trust funds to the public," he said.

"The idea of reward and punishment isn't natural to our society and unfortunately it takes a commission such as this to punish those most responsible. The people at the top of the pyramid have to pay the price and I hope they will do so honourably, without waiting for the legislation which press reports say is being considered if the banks don't implement the recommendations willingly."

Transfer of the funds and pension funds from banks to alternative management will take several years. Sheshinsky said. The upshot of the transfer will be that the government will have to stop using most of the public's savings to meet its own budget deficits. Only if insurance companies, pension funds and other financial institutions are freed from the requirement to invest a high proportion of their assets in government securities will a real reform of the capital market be achieved, he said.

Policemen hurt, 8 children held in Mea Shearim stone-throwing

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Half an hour after Kol Yisrael reported last night that rioting was under way in Mea Shearim, a rabbi who works for the Aguda, MK Menahem Porush, was trying to persuade a low-ranking policeman to re-open the street to traffic. At the other end of the ultra-orthodox Jerusalem suburb Border policemen sat in their open jeeps, waiting for the command to return to base.

Children had indeed thrown some stones at an Egged bus last night and when the police arrived, the kids threw stones at them. One officer was hit in the forehead and taken to the hospital. Eight of the children were arrested. Two other policemen were injured, but needed no more than first aid.

There was nothing unusual about any of it. Porush's man argued that the police car blocking the entrance to the neighbourhood was drawing a crowd, and the policeman said that until the crowd dispersed he could not leave. The jeeps rushed up and down the streets, their beams lighting up the scared faces of women walking their children home. A drunk, not religious and maybe lost, directed traffic at an intersection where local residents knew they could slip through between the barricades and the jeeps. A few young boys, their white shirts escaped from their trousers, ran through the crowds on the pavement holding hard to their hats lest their heads be uncovered.

A block away from what police called "the incident," there was no evidence of a "neighbourhood under siege," as Porush's rabbi described it to the policeman.

A family walked home. The father carried a sleeping child, an older brother pushed a carriage, and the mother carried an empty serving dish. It was the end of Shabbat in the middle of Pessah.



Two ultra-Orthodox boys enjoy the intermediate days of Pessah by rowing on the Yarkon on Friday. (Ya'acov She'altiel)

Rain sends campers running for cover

Jerusalem Post Staff

TIBERIAS. – Thunderstorms and heavy rain hit the north yesterday, sending campers round Lake Kinneret scampering for shelter.

New beachside facilities, including shade trees, kiosks, toilets and camp grounds, and the low level of the lake have opened up wide areas for tens of thousands of vacationers along the beach, with the southeast corner of the lake a particularly popular site.

There was scattered rain elsewhere in the country. But it was warm in Tel Aviv.

Ramat Aviv man confesses to rape in park 18 months ago

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – The man being held by police as a suspect in a series of rapes and attempted rapes at Ramat Aviv's Alliance High School has confessed to raping a 40-year-old woman in a Ramat Aviv park a year and a half ago, police sources here said.

The police suspect that the man committed other rapes in the area, and have called on women who were raped but did not file reports to come forward and report the crimes.

The suspect, who was arrested a week and a half ago, broke down under questioning and confessed to the rapes and rape attempts in the Ramat Aviv schoolyard. But he has refused to re-enact the alleged crimes or to appear in line-up for identification, according to the police.

He told his interrogators that he had been driven by an uncontrollable impulse and was ashamed of his actions. He asked his victims to forgive him and said he was glad the police had caught him.

He said that he has been married for the past six months, has lived happily with his wife, and that neither his wife nor anyone else had known of his actions.

Due to the suspect's deteriorating emotional state, the police have put him in a special section of the Abu Kabir lock-up and are keeping him under 24-hour surveillance.

His attorney's request that he be examined by a psychiatrist will be heard by the magistrates court after Pessah.

Deportation of Black Hebrews blocked

Jerusalem Post Staff

The High Court of Justice on Friday issued an interim injunction banning the deportation of the 46 Black Hebrews recently arrested. And in the U.S. four Congressmen urged the State Department to investigate reports that members of the sect were being harassed by the authorities in Israel.

The High Court order was issued against the Interior Ministry, which had started deportation proceedings against the 46 Black Hebrews. They were arrested last week in Rehovot, and charged with being in the country illegally and working without permits.

Second man charged in El Al bomb plot

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – A second man was charged Friday in connection with the April 17 attempt to blow up an El Al flight between London and Tel Aviv.

Mohammed Said Fadda, 46, made a brief appearance at a tightly guarded court in Lambeth, south London, on Friday.

It is understood that Fadda was given the weapon and ammunition by Nezar Hindawi, the man accused of trying to plant the bomb on the El Al 747, after Hindawi had escaped from the airport.

Cabinet shake-up expected in Jordan

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jordan is expected soon to announce the formation of a new government or an extensive cabinet reshuffle, which will include the ouster of key adviser Adnan Abu Odeh.

Citing senior sources in Amman, the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Quds* reported on Friday that Abu Odeh, who is minister of court, would be dismissed for supplying "inaccurate" information to King Hussein on political trends in the West Bank. Abu Odeh had assured Hussein he had the unconditional support of 80 per cent of West Bankers, but was proved wrong by the outpouring of anti-Jordanian and pro-PLO sentiment in the West Bank after Hussein's February 19 speech announcing the suspension of political cooperation with the PLO, the sources said.

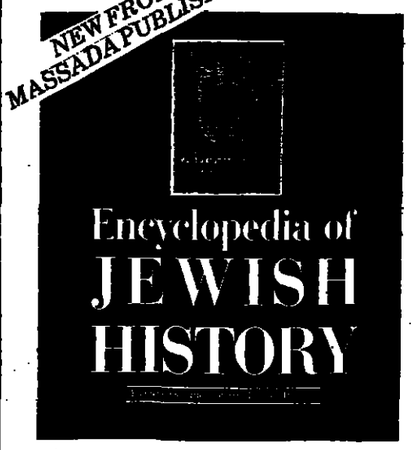
Abu Odeh will be replaced by the present foreign minister, Taher al-Masri, according to the sources.

Reliable sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that Abu Odeh was in fact leaving voluntarily because he was deeply disappointed by the recent breakdown of Jordanian attempts to begin Middle East peace negotiations.

Abu Odeh has said he plans to leave political life to teach in a U.S. university. Another source attributed the *Al-Quds* report to recent strains between the traditionally pro-Jordanian paper and authorities in Amman.

Al-Quds said Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and former chief of intelligence, Mohammad Rasul al-Kilani, was expected to be appointed to a key post in the new government.

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The funeral will take place today, Sunday, April 27, at 1 p.m., at the Herzliya cemetery.

We mourn the passing away of our beloved

MAX SINGER ז"ל

The bereaved family: his daughter and son-in-law, Miriam and Shimon Shetreet
his grandchildren, Elad, Nadav and Elon
his brothers, Daniel and Julius Singer and their families
his nephews and nieces and families

Dr. Ruth Gutman

The funeral will take place at the Kfar Samir cemetery, Haifa, today, April 27, 1986 at 1 p.m.

In deep sorrow we announce the death of

BECK ROSENBERG

The funeral will take place today, April 27, 1986, at 2:00 p.m., at Savyon cemetery.

Eddie, Masha, Irit, Zvika, Mika, Adi, Edor, Sandy, Lissa and Mia

Tight security in Hebron for Gush Emunim tours

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Beefed up military, Border police and regular police units are to be deployed early this morning to protect the thousands of people Gush Emunim plans to bring on tours to Hebron.

The need for stepped up security was dramatized on Friday morning when 16-year-old Uri Yifrah of Kiryat Arba was stabbed in the town's casbah. Yifrah, the son of the head of the Kiryat Arba religious council, was sent home after a military doctor had stitched his wounds, which were described as superficial.

The Gush plans to bus people from Haifa, Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva, Jerusalem and Beersheba for guided tours of the Jewish sites in Hebron and some of the nearby new settlements.

The tour day coincides with the 18th anniversary of the arrival in Hebron of Rabbi Moshe Levinger and some supporters at the Park Hotel ostensibly for the Seder. The group stayed and eventually established Kiryat Arba.

The Gush and the Kiryat Arba local council had planned to mark the anniversary with a rally outside the Tomb of the Patriarchs, but Defence Minister Rabin banned the gathering because of its political nature.

After the visitors leave, Gush Emunim leaders and supporters who have been asked to donate $500 each are to dine in a hall near the Tomb of the Patriarchs and hear an address by Vice Premier Shamir.

Uri Yifrah told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had been walking in a crowded alley at about 10.30 a.m. when he felt a blow on his right side. He said that his assailant, whom he thought was in his late teens, had attacked him from behind the back of a hefty Arab. Yifrah said he had seen the other man flee, and the knife, a switchblade, fell to the ground.

Yifrah said he fell on a cart but quickly recovered and picked up the knife. His uncle and cousin, who were walking ahead, took him to nearby Beit Romano for first aid, before going to a nearby military installation where a doctor stitched the wounds.

The attack was immediately followed by settler claims that the recent Peace Now organized Jewish-Arab symposium in the town had encouraged the Arabs in extremist action.

But Peace Now, strongly rejecting the charges, maintained it was those who had attended the Tehiya convention, which had called for the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of Arabs, and who "seek violence and strive for it. The settlers' leaders need not be surprised if the way they treat the law and their own use of violence arouses others in the area."

A spokesman for Peace Now said also that they expected to meet Rabin to discuss his ban on a tour they had planned in Hebron today as a counter to Gush Emunim. At a meeting with O/C Central Command Aluf Ehud Barak on Friday morning, they rejected a suggestion that they hold their walking tour on another day.

"We have nothing against tours by the Society for the Protection of Nature or even the Ponivez Yeshiva, but when Levinger or (Gush Emunim's secretary-general) Daniella Weiss lead a group, and the visitors look like Gush Emunim people, then it's clearly a political demonstration. So if we can't be there at the same time, we prefer not to conduct the tour at all," the spokesman added.

Peace Now wanted a ban on both visits or permission for both. They said they had also informed the army of their intention to organize tours to Nablus and other sites on Independence Day, to coincide with planned Gush Emunim tours.



Australian Ambassador Robert Merrillees (left) and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek visit Jewish graves at the Mount Scopus Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery at the conclusion of Friday's Anzac Day Service. (Dan Landau)

German punk singer here 'to spread peace and love'

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – The "High Priestess" of new wave and punk rock Nina Hagen, originally from East Germany, arrived here on Friday morning to "spread the word of peace and love" in a series of performances beginning at Tel Aviv's Liquid nightclub tonight.

Hagen, born to a Jewish father and a non-Jewish Polish mother, is very politically conscious and told reporters that she had a message for the Middle East, as well.

"If we see ourselves as brothers and sisters and renounce force as a means to get what others have; if we are satisfied with what we have, then we can make the best of it, with a lot of love, prayers, music and a positive attitude," she said.

Describing herself as a gypsy and a rebel, Hagen, who first became well-known in East Germany, left for the West a few years ago to continue being rebellious in her own way. Her performances are known for her wild behaviour, avant-garde music and political satire.

"When I was 11, my mother found a new boyfriend, a rebel, who wrote critical poetry, played the guitar and had opinions about freedom and socialism. I learned from him to be honest and not be afraid of anybody, the Communist Party or the government. I had to be myself and express what is in my soul," she said.

Beginning as an opera singer, Hagen went on to perform from the age of 16 with various jazz and rock groups, combining rock with comedy and humour. She said she admired Liza Minelli and Judy Garland, since her mother too had been an actress and dancer.

Hagen's two scheduled shows at the Liquid today and tomorrow were sold out and her producers have added another show there Wednesday. She is due to perform in Jerusalem's Binyenei Ha'uma next Saturday.

Israeli TV shows go on sale at Cannes

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Several Israeli TV programmes went on sale over Pessah at the International Television Programme Market in Cannes.

One of the programmes offered is *Bread*, the television drama on the lives of a development town family in crisis.

On the lighter side is the Jewish-Arab comedy series *The Grand Restaurant*. The documentary *Pillar of Fire* has been abridged to only seven episodes for overseas distribution, with an English version narrated by British actor Ian McKellen.

Other documentaries on the list are *Exchange*, shot during the three years of negotiations for the exchange of a handful of Israeli PoWs; *Two Beginnings* about the rehabilitation of a young kibbutznik crippled during the war in Lebanon, who realizes his dream to own and ride a horse; and *The Shifting Sands of Taba*, about the contentious issue between Egypt and Israel.

Four young Israeli soloists – a pianist, a cellist, a harpist and a violinist, each playing with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta, feature in a special classical music programme.

Shalom in Action combines the talents of Israel's representative folkdance company with an indirect plug for tourism. The dancers were video-taped in some of the country's most scenic areas, including Eilat, the Red Sea and Galilee.

Israelis among 93 cited for Singapore rescues

SINGAPORE (Reuter). – Three Irishmen, a Briton and a Singaporean who burrowed through the ruins of a collapsed hotel to save 17 people received awards for bravery yesterday.

They were among 93 men given national awards by President Wee Kim Wee during a special ceremony to honour rescuers involved in last month's Hotel New World disaster which claimed 33 lives.

Two Israeli advisers to the Singapore civil defence force, Colonels Baruch Doron and Ya'acov Kedem, were among the nine people who received the Public Service Star.

Arabs and Israelis join forces in Hollywood

By DAN FAINARU
Post Cinema Critic

Arabs and Israelis are joining forces, if not in the Middle East, at least in Hollywood. Tunisian producer Tarak Ben Ammar has just handed over the most prestigious picture he has ever made, the $30 million "Pirates" for American distribution to Cannon Films, owned by Israelis Menahem Golan and Yoram Globus.

The picture, directed by Roman Polansky and starring Walter Matthau is scheduled to open this year's Cannes Festival on May 8 and is considered one of the most attractive properties of the year in film business.

Ben Ammar, whose uncle is Habib Bourguiba, had been scheduled to work on a co-production of Franco Zefirelli's "Othello" in Tunis. But the deal backfired after Israeli planes bombed terrorist bases there. "Othello" was eventually shot in Greece and cooperation was postponed. "Pirates" is the most ambitious and expensive film by another producer that Cannon has ever picked for distribution.

Only the KGB escapes Gorbachev's changes unscathed

By MARK FRANKLAND

The KGB is emerging as the only major Soviet institution to have escaped the sweeping personnel changes made in Moscow since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power over a year ago. At the same time, the senior officers of the Soviet security service have acquired an unusually larger number of positions of honour and power within both Communist party and the state.

Western experts are not certain of the significance of these developments. But the facts of the KGB's new prominence are not in dispute.

KGB chairman Viktor Chebrikov, appointed in December 1982, rose in less than 18 months to full membership of the Politburo, the party's ruling body. By contrast Defence Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov remains only a candidate member. Four of Chebrikov's deputies are members of the party's Central Committee, the highest number to have seats in the body since Stalin's death.

Equally significant is the political rise of the KGB in the various Soviet republics. All 14 of the republican KGB chairmen have seats on the republican politburos, although five are only candidate members. The KGB has also been honoured by having 18 of its officers elected to the Supreme Soviet, three times more than 20 years ago.

The only senior KGB officer known to have been retired since Gorbachev came to power is first deputy chairman G.K. Tsinev. A protégé of the late Leonid Brezhnev, Tsinev will be 79 this year.

Chebrikov, brought in from party work to run the KGB's personnel department in 1967, has been frequently in the public view. He was chosen last year to make the major speech on the anniversary of the October revolution. He also addressed the Communist Party Congress in February, the first KGB chief to do so since 1961.

The stability of KGB personnel has been particularly remarkable in those republics where local parties, government and uniformed police forces have been rocked by corruption scandals. Only two republican KGB chiefs have been shifted, and one of these was moved sideways to a key party job.

It is not clear why the KGB has escaped unscathed. It is responsible for investigating large-scale corruption. Yet in Kirgizia, for example, where all other law enforcement agencies have been criticized for their failures, not a word or reproach has been heard against the KGB.

Unlike America's Central Intelligence Agency, the KGB handles both internal and external security. Chebrikov, in his speech to the Congress, dwelt at length on the dangers to the Soviet Union from what he called Western "ideological diversions," a theme that has been taken up by the Soviet media. Typical is a recent article in a Byelorussian newspaper in which a retired KGB officer stressed that "the class enemy has been and remains present." He described the constant battle against foreign ideological "viruses" and in particular warned that "the arts are a class phenomenon. They have no right to cultivate ideologically harmful philistine images."

It is perhaps not "surprising that Filipp Bobkov, head of the KGB's Fifth Directorate, which monitors internal dissent, should be one of the new KGB Central Committee members.

The question is whether the KGB's greater visibility signifies an increase in its influence in Moscow or whether the party leadership merely feels it has greater need of the security service. When Gorbachev was maneuvering for leadership in early 1985, it was widely rumoured that incriminating files provided by the KGB had helped him defeat a challenge from the then Moscow party boss Viktor Grishin. One story had it that after his election by the Central Committee, Gorbachev drove off in the same car with Chebrikov.

But some Western experts doubt that Grishin presented a serious challenge to Gorbachev and therefore question whether Gorbachev is deeply in Chebrikov's debt. They suggest that the KGB's prominence derives from its role as reporter on the mood in the military and civil establishments and among the public. They point out that this role is particularly important during the type of shake-up and change to which Gorbachev is committed. Certainly, Chebrikov's public speeches have energetically echoed Gorbachev's call for a new style and new policies at home and abroad.

(London Observer Service)

Anzac Day – a tribute to 'valour and endurance'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

There was no rabbi at the traditionally ecumenical Anzac Day service at the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery on Mount Scopus on Friday. The Australian Embassy, which organizes the annual ceremony, was informed that no Israel Defence Forces chaplain could attend because the service was being held during the days of Pessah, when it is not customary among Jews to deliver eulogies.

Anzac Day commemorates the ill-fated attempt by members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the Gallipoli Peninsula to capture the Dardanelles from Turkey. Landing on April 25, 1915, they met with fierce resistance from the Turks led by Mustafa Kemal, later to found and become the first president of the modern Republic of Turkey.

The allied armies suffered heavy casualties, but, according to Australian Ambassador Dr. Robert Merrillees, the defeat at Gallipoli "established a reputation of valour, endurance and mateship" that has imbued the Australian and New Zealand national character. The campaign, recalled Merrillees, forged indissoluble ties of friendship between Australia and New Zealand, and "mutual ties of respect between Australia and Turkey, our former enemy."

Merrillees found it symbolic that when the Multinational Force and Observers, created to help supervise the peace process between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai, started operating with Australian and New Zealand contingents – the date was April 25, 1982.

Twenty-six Jewish soldiers are buried among the 2,515 whose graves are in the Mount Scopus cemetery. Nigel Thorpe, a representative of the British War Graves Commission, confirmed that there had been several endeavours by their relatives and by Jewish organizations to have their remains re-interred in Jewish cemeteries. But it is against the Commission's policy, he said, to allow any of the graves in the war cemeteries to be disturbed.

Although no IDF chaplain was present on Friday, there was an IDF honour guard and an IDF trumpeter sounded the Last Post and Reveille.

President Herzog's spokesman, Ami Gluska, laid a wreath on behalf of the State of Israel and the Foreign Ministry.

Refusenik jailed for 'evading the draft'

NEW YORK (JTA). – Refusenik Bezalel Shalulashvili has been given a one year jail sentence in Tibilisi on charges of evading the draft.

A spokesman for the American Association of Students for Russian Jewry said that Shalulashvili, 22 and a student, was arrested last month but had told the court trying him that he had not received a draft notice.

(Continued from Page One)

...till make it much harder for senior commanders to continue mitigating sentences in what Shamgar called a "gravely blemished" procedure.

The IDF, moreover, is a people's army, in which court sentences and their endorsement or mitigation soon become common knowledge. Any further abuse of privilege by the "endorsing authority," such as occurred in the past, even before Eitan's term, will inevitably cause an additional outcry. The final abolition of that generally maligned institution is unavoidable, even though Shamgar's call to do away with it has been fruitless so far.

Likud MK Dan Meridor, a practising lawyer who served as an officer in the armoured corps, headed the sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee charged with piloting the draft amendment to the Military Justice Law till it was completed this month and readied for return on the final readings.

Meridor, while anxious to implement the Shamgar recommendations in full, contends that the value of the partial reforms should not be underestimated.

He told me: "Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy is unhappy with the partial reform and totally against all change. Rabin says he sympathizes with the calls for wider reform, but we know that he would not want to create a rift between himself and the senior commanders over this sort of issue. Rabin has enjoyed the general cooperation of the senior command and prefers to leave it that way. Former justice minister Moshe Nissim [now at the Treasury] would have liked to implement Shamgar's recommendations in full, but after a partial compromise proposal was approved by the cabinet, he obviously could not go beyond it."

Meridor is pleased, for instance, at the change in the way military court judges are appointed, which till now was an internal IDF affair. Judges of the first instance have been appointed by the chief of general staff on the recommendation of the president of the Supreme Military Appeals Court, who had no legal training whatsoever. When the amendment becomes law, these and other judges will be appointed by President Herzog on the recommendation of a nine-man appointments committee headed by the defence minister. The other eight on the committee are divided evenly between civilian jurists and the military.

In the first group are the justice minister, the president of the Supreme Court, another Supreme Court justice chosen by the court, and a representative of the Israel Bar.

In the second group are the chief of general staff, the head of the IDF manpower branch, the president of the Supreme Military Court of Appeals, and a member of that court chosen by its president.

Meridor is pleased that the law will require the president of the Appeals Court to have legal training. He also wanted to implement Shamgar's recommendation that the president have seven years' legal experience, but failed. The IDF told him there was no such candidate with battle experience as an officer, plus a law degree, plus seven years of practical experience. Meridor promptly supplied the names of four candidates with all these qualifications. But the IDF quibbled.

No wonder Rabin chided Meridor for having "gone overboard" in his efforts to reform military justice, and threatened the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that the reform bill would be shelved if the committee pushed too hard.

The committee decided that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush and agreed with then-justice minister Moshe Nissim, who said the day for further reform would surely come.

This is the first of a series of articles.

LAW REFORM

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Monday, April 28 — THE POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY
Dr. Yosef Goell, Member of the Editorial Staff, The Jerusalem Post
PROGRAMME FOR MAY, 1986
Monday, May 5 — NO FORUM
Erev Yom Hasho'ah
Tuesday, May 6 — THE ANNUAL DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN YOM HASHO'AH LECTURE
"IDEALOGICAL ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY"
Prof. Robert Wistrich, Department of Modern Jewish History, The Hebrew University
Monday, May 12 — NO FORUM
Erev Yom Hazikaron
Monday, May 19 — JERUSALEM WRITERS READ FROM THEIR FICTION AND POETRY
Discussion follows
Prof. Howard Harrison, The Hebrew University
Monday, May 26 — THE POLITICAL/MILITARY SITUATION TODAY
Hirsh Goodman, Defence Correspondent
THE JERUSALEM POST
ADMISSION: NIS 1.50

Basque separatists believed responsible

Car bomb kills five in centre of Madrid

MADRID (AP). – A powerful car bomb exploded Friday in central Madrid, killing five civil guards and injuring at least four other people, police said.

Joaquin Leguina, president of the Madrid government region, told Spanish television that the blast appeared to be the work of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

Police said the civil guards were riding in a landrover that had picked them up from their night's watch duty at the nearby Italian embassy.

Three of the civil guards died instantly when the car bomb exploded on Juan Bravo Street in the fashionable Salamanca neighbourhood, authorities said. Another two died an hour later in hospital.

The driver was in critical condition at the Red Cross hospital along with three civilians, hospital sources said.

Confusion over the number of dead and injured was great, because the wounded were taken to several hospitals.

Witnesses said a car just ahead of the civil guards' landrover was also damaged by the blast, which occurred at 7:25 a.m. It was first thought that a young couple could have been in the car and may have been killed. But officials later cast doubt on the report.

Witnesses said the blast heavily damaged two floors of the San Antonio de Rosario maternity clinic. Clinic personnel said new-born babies had been moved from a lower floor less than 20 minutes before the blast.

Since 1982, seven other car bomb attacks in Spain, most of them attributed to ETA, have claimed seven lives.

In 1978 ETA planted a bomb in a street near where Friday's blast occurred, which killed Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, the man picked by Gen. Francisco Franco to replace him as Spanish leader.

Since 1968 ETA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of more than 500 police and military officers in its campaign to secure independence for the three-province northern Basque country.

Top state security officials attended yesterday's funeral service for the five civil guards. The service was held at the headquarters of the civil guard in Madrid as police tried to track down members of ETA's "Spain Commando," whom they suspect in the attack.



The body of one of five Spanish civil guards killed in Friday morning's Madrid blast is covered with a blanket, with the 'tricornio' (military cap) placed above. (AFP telephoto)

Zia in major crisis of his Pakistan rule

ISLAMABAD (AP). – President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq is facing what may be the biggest challenge in the nine years he has ruled Pakistan, from the 32-year-old daughter of the man he overthrew.

Crowds numbering in the hundreds of thousands have greeted opposition leader Benazier Bhutto since she returned to Pakistan April 10.

Bhutto, who leads the Pakistan Peoples Party, has demanded Zia's removal and elections by autumn, while the president has said the government will not bow to any opposition demands.

"Yesterday we could have brought down this government. Yesterday, if it was our intention to have violence, if it was our intention to have a changeover with bloodshed, it if it was our intention to have a changeover with the burning of property and the loss of lives, we could have done that," Bhutto said the day after her return from self-exile in Europe.



Zia ul-Haq (AP)

Bhutto has demonstrated at one rally after another across the country a powerful, commanding presence that galvanizes the crowds that chant her name as they wait for hours for a glimpse of the daughter of the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Political observers say many of the people coming to see Bhutto are attracted by her family name and the novelty of free political activity after the long years of military government that ended with the lifting of martial law December 30.

Bhutto, who was groomed for government and educated at Harvard and Oxford, faces enormous problems, including major divisions within her party and the rest of the opposition. Her main challenge is channelling discontent with the government into a force that can achieve her immediate demands of elections and Zia's removal.

She has repeatedly disavowed violence and said she wants only peaceful change.

But the opposition's main chants have been "Zia is a dog" and "Hang Zia," along with anti-American slogans such as "death to the Americans" because of the support Washington has given the government.

Black policeman stabbed to death by S. African rioters

SOWETO (Reuter). – Rioters stabbed a black policeman to death Friday and police and troops backed up by armoured cars clashed with hundreds of black youths as violence swept South Africa's biggest black township of Soweto.

The police sergeant was attacked at his home by rioters who later destroyed his car with axes, police headquarters said.

He was the 33rd black member of the force to die in 26 months of anti-government unrest that has claimed at least 1,470 lives.

Eyewitnesses said security forces fired volleys of teargas as youths headed for the Protea police and court complex in the township near Johannesburg to demand the release of 15 youths appearing on charges of killing a policeman.

The case was adjourned until next month.

The violence came hours after a government minister was shouted down Thursday night by extreme right-wing whites angered by apartheid reforms. They screamed and threw stink-bombs at the speaker.

"What happened here this evening is a blot on the name of the Afrikaner," said Louis Nel, deputy minister responsible for Information, after he was prevented from speaking to a political meeting in the conservative Transvaal town of Brits, north of Johannesburg.

The ruling National Party (NP) which organized the meeting in the town hall, is facing increasing hostility from right-wingers, especially Dutch-descended Afrikaners. The party has been in power since 1948.

"You are using similar tactics to the Communists," Nel told the demonstrators, many of them members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner resistance movement) who waved their swastika-like flag in the hall.

A black Anglican bishop has been detained under a South African security law drafted to curb unrest, police said Friday.

The detention was reported initially by Bishop Desmond Tutu, one of the country's most prominent black leaders, who said Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe had been arrested Thursday night on a charge of public violence.

DAYLIGHT. – Effective 9 a.m. today Israel time the U.S. will change from standard time to daylight time, moving clocks forward one hour at that moment. At 9.01 a.m. today in Israel, the time in New York will be 3.01 a.m. Eastern Daylight time. There is a four-hour difference between Eastern Daylight time and Greenwich mean time (GMT).

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Earthquake shakes Granada, causes no injuries

GRANADA (AP). – An earthquake registering 4.3 on the Richter scale shook this southern Spanish city yesterday and sent some residents running out into city streets, the national news agency said.

There were no injuries reported but the tremor caused some minor damage.

Portugal marks 12 years since end of dictatorship

LISBON (Reuter). – Portugal yesterday celebrated the 12th anniversary of its nearly bloodless 1974 armed forces revolution with a mixture of pomp, hope and bitterness.

President Mario Soares reviewed 2,000 troops near his Belem palace and there were similar ceremonies across the country. It was the armed forces which overthrew a right-wing dictatorship, leading to the restoration of democracy.

Soares, sworn in last March as Portugal's first civilian president in 60 years, said the hope now was that the nation could also rid itself of poverty and ignorance.

Call for anti-terror fence around U.S. Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP). – Congressional leaders are hoping that a fence around the U.S. Capitol, extra police and other measures can maintain a balance between public access and protection against terrorists.

An ad hoc panel on security is recommending the heightened security measures, including the fence around the Capitol grounds that would electronically detect intruders, like the fence around the White House.

The list of suggestions was drawn up by a committee appointed in early 1985 as terrorism increased worldwide. The panel includes the majority and minority whips and sergeants at arms of the House and Senate.

The concept of the proposals, according to a Republican aide, is "making the Capitol grounds as secure as possible. But once people pass through that initial security, there would be relative flexibility so you would not be limiting the tourist's view to the Capitol."

Cyprus wants int'l parley on island's future

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – A top Cypriot official on Friday urged Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to call an international conference on achieving peace between Greeks and Turks on the divided island of Cyprus.

Education Minister Andreas Christophides, in the U.S. as a special envoy for Cyprus president Spyros Kyprianou to revive his country's peace process, made the appeal after two days of talks with Reagan administration officials.

Christophides told reporters that a draft agreement for reuniting Cyprus proposed by Perez de Cuellar last March should be set aside because it focused too heavily on the constitutional aspects of a new federal system, whereas the key issue facing the country was the presence in the Turkish section of Cyprus of 35,000 troops from the Turkish mainland.

Northern Irish Unionists cut ties with Thatcher's Tories

BELFAST (AP). – The main Protestant political party symbolically severed ties with the British Conservative Party to protest an accord that gives the Irish Republic a say in running Northern Ireland.

In another development, soldiers killed a suspected Irish Republican Army fugitive and wounded a second man during a shootout yesterday near the Irish border, police said.

British press reports identified the dead man as Seamus McElwaine, 25, who was among 38 IRA members who shot their way out of Belfast's top-security Maze prison in 1983. McElwaine, sentenced to life for killing a soldier and a policeman, was listed as one of the province's most-wanted IRA gunmen.

The shootout near the village of Rosslea, 90 kilometres southwest of Belfast, occurred when a heavily armed unit of an elite British Army unit came upon two men preparing to explode a roadside bomb.

A police spokesman said there had been an exchange of gunfire and that security forces recovered two weapons, explosives and a command wire from the scene.

The ruling executive committee of the official Unionist Party, Northern Ireland's biggest political group, voted by a two-thirds majority Friday night to cut its links with Britain's Conservative Party.

Since Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979, Unionist legislators in the House of Commons in London have sat with the opposition. But the 11 official Unionist legislators only rarely vote against her government in the House.

The symbolic move makes no practical difference in the balance of power in the 650-seat Commons, where the Conservatives have a massive overall majority of 136 seats.



Cindy Skoda, an American Peace Corps worker from Johnstown, New York, dances alongside a thousand Swazi maidens during a rehearsal of the coronation rituals for the new Swazi ruler. (AFP telephoto)



Hermann Gmeiner (Reuter)

Gmeiner, 66, friend of world's orphans

INNSBRUCK (AP). – Hermann Gmeiner, whose SOS children's villages became homes to thousands of orphans throughout the world, died of cancer yesterday, doctors said. He was 66.

Gmeiner's first children's village was created in the Tyrolian village of Imst in 1946. According to his organization, about 30,000 orphaned and abandoned children now live in more than 225 such villages in 85 countries, including Israel.

He was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize numerous times.

The backbone of the villages are surrogate mothers, trained by the Gmeiner organization. Each of the women lives with her "family" of children in a separate house and generally has a free hand in running the household.

The villages are funded by private donations, which amounted to nearly $100 million last year.

Clashes in Berlin on Hess birthday

BERLIN (AP). – Scores of leftist and rightist protesters clashed yesterday during a demonstration marking Nazi prisoner Rudolf Hess' 92nd birthday, West Berlin police said.

Police said 25 people were detained during the melee, but added most were released after identity checks. No injuries were reported.

The clash began when leftist protesters tried to stop a group of rightist demonstrators from staging a rally near the Spandau prison where Hess is held.

The rightists carried signs and chanted slogans calling for the release of Hess, once No. 2 man in Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany.

Hess was sentenced to life in prison at the Nuremburg war crimes trial in 1946. Since October 1966, he has been the sole inmate of Spandau prison, run jointly by the four Allied powers in Berlin, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.

The Soviet Union has vetoed proposals by the three western powers over the years to release Hess.

Swazis install boy-monarch

MBABANE, Swaziland (AP). – Thousands of barefoot Swazis massed in Heaven Valley outside Mbabane on Friday to install a schoolboy king, as the sun and moon gave omens for a long and peaceful reign.

Crown Prince Makhosetive, clad in traditional feathers, beads and skins, began hours of mysterious rituals at mid-morning at Lusaseni, a new royal village built for him.

Makhosetive, 18 last week, returned from an exclusive British boarding school for the ceremonies, his schooling still unfinished. He was to emerge later in the day with a new royal name to accept the mystical reverence accorded the ruler of this nation of 600,000.

The new king succeeds his father, King Sobhuza II, who ruled for 60 years before his death in 1982 at the age of 83. Swazis hope Makhosetive will bring about national reconciliation, ending several years of power struggles, arrests of prominent people and huge financial scandals involving top officials.

The rituals climaxed two and a half years of preparations involving the prince's ceremonial spearing of a lion, construction of a new royal cattle pen, the bringing of water from the Indian Ocean to the landlocked country, weeding of the royal fields and payment by clan chiefs of 105 head of cattle to Queen Regent Ntombi, the prince's mother and interim national leader.

West German commandos bombed jail in anti-terror plot

BONN (Reuter). – An elite West German anti-terrorist squad bombed a German jail holding a top guerrilla in 1978 in an elaborate government-backed plot to penetrate the notorious Baader-Meinhof gang, senior officials said on Friday.

The controversial scheme, aimed at getting a police informer into the left-wing guerrilla group, was exposed on Friday by a West German newspaper and was confirmed by Lower Saxony State Interior Minister Egbert Moecklinghoff.

Moecklinghoff said the raid was staged by GSG-9 commandos and undercover agents with the knowledge of then-chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his interior minister Werner Maihofer. Schmidt's office said he knew nothing about the operation.

The July 1978 bombing blew a large hole in the outside wall of a jail in the town of Celle holding guerrilla convict Sigurd Debus. No one was injured.

The attack was blamed at the time on a "guerrilla sympathizer" whom Moecklinghoff identified Friday at a news conference as common criminal turned police informer.

The parliamentary GSG-9 squad made world headlines in 1977 when it staged a spectacular rescue of hostages aboard a Lufthansa airliner hijacked by guerrillas to Somalia in a vain bid to win the release of jailed Baader-Meinhof gang leaders.

The social Democrats, party of Schmidt, and the radical Greens immediately called for parliamentary hearings into the operation, which they condemned as the illegal "use of terror to fight terror."

Soviet's execute woman for fraud

MOSCOW (AFP). – A woman sentenced to death for fraud two years ago in the southern city of Gelendzhik on the Black Sea coast has been executed, the weekly *Literaturnaya Rossia* has reported.

Berta Borodkina, a 59-year-old widow nicknamed "Iron Bella" had been arrested, expelled from the Communist Party and tried for embezzling funds from her catering firm and for distributing kick-backs.

Analysts noted that executions are rarely made public in the Soviet Union and there had been no previous cases of a woman being put to death in this country for many years. Western sources estimated the number of executions in the Soviet Union at 100 a year.

From 1971 to 1982, Borodkina, a manager of cafeterias and a chain of restaurants in Gelendzhik, had pocketed more than 500,000 roubles ($700,000) by forcing her staff to pay her bribes, by fiddling the accounts and by engaging in black marketing.

The weekly said she had taken over the entire catering system of Gelendzhik and through kick-backs had managed to muzzle the local press, block inquiries and circumvent various administrative checks, including sanitary ones.

MENUHIN. – American violonist Yehudi Menuhin was awarded West Berlin's annual $12,000 Moses Mendelssohn prize, which rewards a musician who has contributed to greater understanding between different peoples, religions and races.

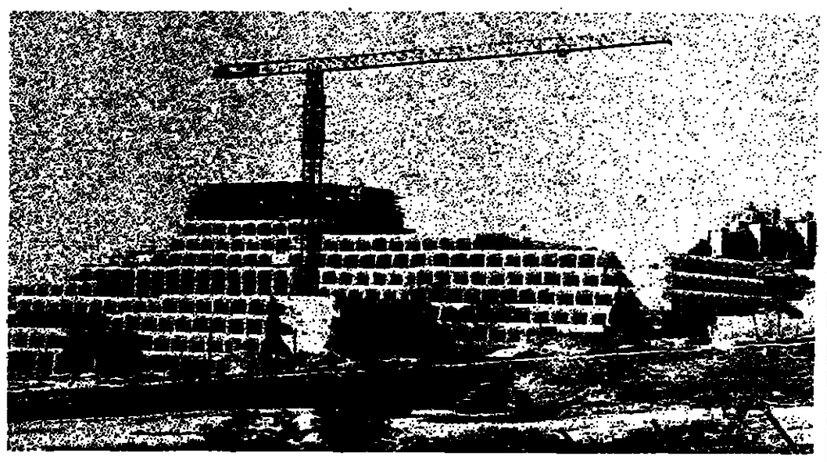
GROMYKO. – Soviet President Andrei Gromyko, 76, whose health has been the subject of speculation among foreign diplomats, was officially reported to be at work yesterday, when he chaired a meeting of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the parliamentary body that he heads as president.

Hyatt Regency Jerusalem Scheduled to Open December 1986

After eight years of planning, the 520 room deluxe Hyatt Regency Jerusalem on the slopes of Mt. Scopus will open for business later this year with an initial 150 rooms. Three hundred and seventy rooms will follow in the spring of 1987 in time for the summer tourism season.

The total investment will be one of the largest ever made in a single Israeli tourism project. By the time it is completed the hotel will have cost $50 million of which $32 million has already gone into the project, two thirds issuing from the Israeli company which owns it, Regency Jerusalem Hotel, Ltd.

Hyatt International Corporation, involved with the project since its inception, will operate the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem under a management contract to their usual innovative and international standard.



Hyatt Regency Jerusalem, on the slopes of Mt. Scopus

General Manager Michel Jauslin, a 35-year-old Swiss veteran hotelier and the 1984 recipient of the Hyatt International Corporation's 1984 "General Manager of the Year" award, has been in Jerusalem since last November setting up the administrative framework and introducing the special Hyatt hotel management concepts so that everything will be in streamlined running order by opening time.

Hyatt's distinctive and dramatic style in hotel design will be readily evident in the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem. The focal point will be a six storey atrium in the centre of the elegant and spacious lobby, with waterfalls and lush hanging greenery – an attraction well worth a visit in itself. The hotel complex, situated on an extensively landscaped site, is built around six open courts.

The 520 luxuriously appointed guestrooms and suites are designed to provide the utmost in comfort and convenience. All rooms are air-conditioned and include remote control television, Sabbath clock control, international direct dial telephone and refrigerator/bar. Additional hotel services are: convention counter check-in, synagogue, indoor parking for 260 cars, same day laundry and dry cleaning service, valet, guest safety deposit boxes, currency exchange, babysitting services and limousine and rent-a-car services. The hotel provides a free shuttle service to various locations in town.

A special feature of the hotel will be a Regency Club – an original Hyatt International concept – afterwards imitated by other hotels. The Regency Club is Hyatt's "Hotel within a Hotel," providing guests with a level of personalized service exceeding even Hyatt standards. In the keyed-off area a special concierge will be on duty throughout the day to provide guests with personal attention and a Regency Club lounge will be available for relaxation and small meetings.

The hotel's extensive recreational facilities will include indoor and outdoor swimming pools, a Hyatt fitness centre, jacuzzi, two floodlit tennis courts, a games room and a children's playground and nursery. A shopping arcade with a variety of boutiques and service stores will complete the complex. Details of an exciting entertainment centre are being kept under wraps until the opening. According to General Manager Michel Jauslin, the Hyatt will add an extra dimension to Jerusalem's recreational life.

The hotel will offer a range of meeting and conference facilities unsurpassed in the city, with function rooms ideal for large or small banquet and meetings. Conference facilities will include a large ballroom which can accommodate up to 700 people and numerous breakout rooms which can accommodate from 10 to 70 people. State of the art technology in audio-visual equipment and amplification will be available.

There will be a Hyatt Business Centre, providing the travelling executive with an office away from home.

Hyatt Regency Jerusalem restaurants will offer a variety of superb kosher dining possibilities. There will be an Italian restaurant specializing in Northern Italian cuisine, a Viennese type cafe in the lobby, a 250 seat cafe/restaurant at the lower end of the atrium with a spectacular view of the Old City and the Judean hills and a courtyard eatery serving Middle Eastern dishes and delicacies.

Director of Sales and Marketing David Shoham, has been actively promoting the hotel internationally for the last nine months from his temporary headquarters at the Hyatt offices in New York, while in Jerusalem, Director of Personnel and Training Eitan Drori is preparing the ground for the selection of staff to be trained using Hyatt's proven international techniques.

"It's gratifying to see the many enthusiastic and ambitious young Israelis seeking employment with the hotel," he commented. Both Shoham and Drori are examples of talented Israelis bringing extensive overseas experience to the local hotel industry.

The hotel was designed by Jerusalem architects David Reznik and Nitza Reznik. Hirsch/Bedner and Associates of Los Angeles are responsible for the interior design. Design supervision is being provided by Hyatt Technical Assistance Services Department and the supervising engineers are Nizan-Inbar Engineers Ltd. of Tel Aviv.

General Manager Michel Jauslin is confident about the success of the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem. In his view, most of the Americans discouraged by recent political events from travelling to the region have only postponed their trips.

"By the time we open we'll need to cater for them as well as for the normal influx of tourists," he commented. "We will have an outstanding hotel and undoubtedly the Hyatt Regency Jerusalem will be a great asset to tourism and to the people of Jerusalem."

(Communicated)

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POLITICAL FIRST

Lea Levavi

ELINOR CAPLAN, a minister and cabinet chairman in the provincial government of Ontario, Canada, has several "firsts" to her credit. She is the first Jewish woman to be elected to a provincial legislature, the first Jewish woman to hold a cabinet post and the first person – man or woman, Jew or Gentile – to hold the three positions simultaneously.

As chairman of the Ontario Management Board, she controls the purse strings of the provincial government. "The treasurer decides how much money he can raise and I allocate it," she explained during an interview in Tel Aviv last week.

Caplan controls a budget of Canadian $30 billion. One billion goes to her Ministry for Government Services, responsible for "everything from the government buildings to the paper clips used in government offices," as she put it.

As cabinet chairman, Caplan runs cabinet meetings, leaving the provincial premier free to steer and participate in the debate. "When I took over the chairmanship, I asked to see the rules of procedure and was told every cabinet makes its own. When I wrote ours, I decided to call them guidelines, so I could change them."

Caplan, who came here as the provincial premier's representative on El Al's inaugural flight from Toronto and to participate in the planting of a Canadian maple tree in Jerusalem's Canada Park, said she spent the first 10 years of her married life raising her family and being active in Hadassah-Wizo before getting "hooked" on politics.

Former Canadian prime minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau "articulated my philosophy as a Liberal and got me excited about politics," she said. "I have a very supportive husband and children, who always help in campaigns."

Caplan's first attempt to run for the provincial legislature was in 1981, when she came a close second to the Conservative winner. The Liberals had previously been trailing a poor third in that contest.

In 1984, when new elections seemed imminent, she went to the new party leader, now provincial premier David Peterson, and told him, "I want to run where I have a chance of winning, not just to be cannon fodder... They thought I was mad because I said I also wanted to be a member of his government and nobody thought a Liberal government was a possibility at that time."

The Conservatives did win a majority in the legislature but could not form a viable government, and an alliance of the Liberals and the (socialist) New Democratic Party got its chance when the Conservative government fell.

(Caplan won her seat by 4,000 votes. The swing was 8,000 votes, if the former Conservative incumbent's 4,000-vote lead over the Liberal contender in the 1981 election is taken into account.) "The headlines referred to me as a giant killer, which I really enjoyed," she said.

Caplan is a busy woman. "Though I sleep at home every night, to all intents and purposes I leave the house on Monday morning and am not seen again until Shabbat dinner. We try to spend at least three weekends a month together as a family. Of course, I have a full-time, live-in housekeeper, and I honestly don't know if I could have done this job, or rather these jobs, when my children were very young."

During her visit here, she was briefed at the Foreign Ministry, along with other Canadian dignitaries.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.



A GAME OF POOL

Smashing for summer – fashions for sea and pool (left) by Smash. (Right), threaded lace-ups for Pilpel.

Local swimwear manufacturers are playing up shape for summer, Greer Fay Cashman reports.

THINK OF all the adjectives that you can apply to swimwear – sensual, provocative, alluring, exciting, exotic, sexy, sleek, sporty, athletic, bold, bare, glamorous. All together they describe the new season's seaside and poolside fashion panorama.

The variety, with Forties and Fifties inspirations updated, is a tribute to designer creativity. Shape has assumed new importance with cunning contour cuts, strategically placed drapes, knotting and gathering.

Accents are on both straps and strapless. At Smash, the Gottex subsidiary, the simulated blue-jeans group in denim-look lycra, features dungaree-style maillots, studded and belted. This is a delightful touch of whimsy, but like its parent company, Smash concentrates more on the dramatic and the daring, with high-cut legging and low-plunging fronts and backs to show off supple, firmly fleshed bodies.

Contrasting banding and binding with drape effects play a major role. Women who are a little on the conservative side and self-conscious about over-exposure have a choice of more athletically-styled tank tops.

The truly modest can hide beneath a wide range of cover-ups including brightly-coloured camp shirts, T-tunics, sweatshirts, terrycloth trench coats and jackets with matching shorts, capri pants and miniskirts.

Gimmickry in swimwear is on the rise – not only in terms of cut and twist of cloth but also in the fabrics used: metallics, wet and shiny looks, psychedelics, stripes going every which way, checks (large, small and abstract), and tropical, jungle and art nouveau prints, plus a print that looks like see-through lace and is used for corsellette-inspired maillots reminiscent of the naughty Nineties.

Oded Gera has given a slightly different interpretation to the underwear look in the collection he designed for Pilpel. His threaded lace-ups, instead of criss-crossing down the front of the garments, are placed at the side, holding front and back together. His bikinis are especially interesting, many with contoured bra-tops and dipping briefs in which the seaming is a major factor.

Both Pilpel and Smash have taken their cues from *Out of Africa*, but whereas Judith Gottfried in her Smash collection has remained authentic in her leopard-skin colourings, Gera has opted for much more vivid colour.

Gera believes that a woman should be able to play with her clothes, so that what she wears will contain some of her own creative input. Draped bands of colour, for instance, can be worn over a maillot as either a bra or a belt. In fact, they can be placed anywhere between bust and hip. It's a tiny extra, but an important one in contemporary styling.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9.00 Pretty Butterfly **9.30** The Golden Farthings (part 4) **9.55** Nobody's Daughter (part 4) **10.30** Run, Man, Run **10.40** Till Pop **14.00** Economics **14.10** Islam and the Sciences **14.35** Preludes (part 1) **15.00** (Everyman's University: Health; Movement **16.00** Rehov Sumsum **16.30** Good Little Sharon (part 2) **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Chinese animation adventure
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 The Incredible Hulk: The Creature and the Cavegirl
19.00 Weekly News Magazine
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Till Pop. Israeli singers
21.00 Mabat Newsreel and Overseas Sports Review
21.45 Selection of the 1986 Eurovision songs (part 1)
22.15 This Is Your Life – with Yehiel Kadishai (part 2)
23.30 Full House – English comical series: Full-Time Buyers
23.55 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
16.30 Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Me & My Girl **20.10** Man and Music **21.00** News in English **21.20** Moonlighting
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.00 Animals **13.30** Westbrook Hospital **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Good News **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Children's programme **17.00** Flying House **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Voyagers **19.00** Nova **20.00** Special **21.00** Family Ties **21.30** Movie **23.30** Good News

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Haydn: Guitar Quartet (Bream)
7.30 M. Haydn: Symphony; Stravinsky: L'Histoire du soldat (Jean Cocteau, Ustinov/Igor Markevitch); Berlioz: Symphonie fantastique (Boston/Ozawa)
9.30 Adam: Giselle, ballet music (Merrinon); Lully: Comic Ballet; Stravinsky: Petrouchka (Columbia/Stravinsky)
12.05 Hanoch Greenfield, piano – Bach: Prelude & Fugue in B minor; Berg: Sonata Op.1; Bartok: 4 Lamentations; Beethoven: 7 Bagatelles, Op.33
13.00 From Lucerne Festival 1985 – Lucerne Festival Strings. Rudolf Baumgartner conducting – Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.2; Mozart: Piano Concerto in E flat K.449; Shostakovich: Piano Concerto Op.35; Kropfreiter: Concerto for Strings
15.00 Music Quiz
15.00 Vivaldi: Flute Concerto (Galway); Diophore: Cello Concerto No.5; Bach: Peasant Cantata; Mozart: Symphony, K.19a; Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No.1; Grieg: Holberg Suite; Mendelssohn: String Quintet No.2
18.30 Bach: Cantata No.42 (Harnancourt); J.C. Bach: Dies Irae; Handel: Anthem No.6a
20.07 Evening of Hazanut – with the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra and Hazanim Moshe Stern, Asher Heinovitz, Arieh Braun. Conductor: Shimon Cohen
23.00 Music from the Distant Past

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew songs
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.06 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeat)
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Memories
17.20 Everyman's University
18.06 Jewish Traditions
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Jewish Thoughts
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Child and Family Magazine

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Puss In Sandals – children's programme
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matter of Interest
15.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Hebrew songs
17.10 Economics Magazine
18.06 Press Conference
18.45 Today in Sport
19.06 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 The Jewish People
20.05 Cantorial Requests
22.05 Light Music for Wind Ensembles
23.05 Third Bell – arts magazine

Army

6.05 Morning Sounds
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Sports Magazine
17.00 Evening Newsreel
17.30 Army and Defence Magazine
17.50 Sports
18.05 Economics Hour
19.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
20.05 Music Magazine
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 Tunes
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – with Shlomo Artzi

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7, 9
Eden: Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Edison:** Delta Force, Sund., Mon., Thurs. 4:30, 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Rocky IV, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Habima:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Kfir:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 5:45, 9; Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Mitchell:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Orgil:** Stitches, 7, 9; Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30 a.m., 12:30, 4:30; Tue. 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Orna:** Wild Cats, 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Bonnie and Clyde, 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** Choose Me, 9:15; **Binyanei Ha'uma:** La Historia Officiale, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Beit Agron:** The Smurfs, 10 a.m.; Wizard of Oz, 11:45; Bruce Lee, Big Boss, 1:30; The Return of the Jedi, 3:30; Charlie Chaplin's the Art of Comedy, 6; M.A.S.H. 8; Monty Python, Life of Brian, 10; Midnight Express, 12 midnight; **Cinematheque:** Humpbacked Horse, 4:30; Ildru, 7; Jerusalem: Profile of a Changing City, 7 (small hall); Citizen Kane, 9:30; Vivre sa Vie, 9:30 (small hall); **Israel Museum:** C.H.O.M.P.S., 11 a.m.; 3:30

TEL AVIV 4:30, 7:15, 9:30
Allenby: Protector, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Beit Lessin:** Fandango, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11:15 p.m.; Tues. 12 midnight; **Ben-Yehuda:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 11 a.m., 10, 12; Wed. 11 a.m., 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 2:20; Wed. 7:20, 9:45; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue. Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 2:** Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:25, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m., 12; Wed. 7:25, 9:40; Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 3:** Year of the Dragon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:40 p.m.; Tue. 9:45, 12:20; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 5, 7:15; Wed. 7:15; Alice in Wonderland, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Chen 4:** Marie, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:40; Tue. 9:55 p.m., 12:15; Ugly Dachshund, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 5:** Stitches, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:30, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 12:20; Wed. 7:30, 9:40; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Cinema One:** Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10, 12; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30, Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Jewel of the Nile, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Drive-In:** 9½ Weeks, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Ninja Show, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 6:15; Pyramid of Fear, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 7:15; sex film, 12:15 midnight; **Esther:** Spies Like Me, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Gat:** Twice in a Lifetime, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Mary Poppins, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; 9:30; **Gordon:** The Official Story, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hod:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., 7:15, 9:30; **Lev I:** Wild Cats 1:45, 5, 7:30, 9:45; Thur. 7:30, 9:45; no shows Wed.; **Lev II:** Target 1:30, 4:50, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30; no shows Wed. **Limor Hamehudash:** 9½ Weeks 2, 4:30 7:15, 9:30; **Maxim:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun, Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; **Migrabi:** Miami Super Cop 11:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Orly:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** When Father Was Away on Business, Sun., Mon., Tue. 11:30, 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 12 noon, 10, 12:15; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Peer:** Sweet Dreams 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Zaril 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** Water 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 11:30 p.m.; **Koyaanisqatsi; Tchelet:** Jagged Edge 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Smile of the Lamb 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Eleni 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** The Indian Tomb 7; Falling in Love 9:30;

HAIFA 4, 6:45, 9
Amphitheatre: Remo 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Miami Super Cop 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Chen:** Wild Cats 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Karen Or Hamehudash:** When Father Was Away on Business 4, 6:30, 9; Thur. 11:30 p.m.; Pink Floyd in Pompeii; **Orah:** Out of Africa 6, 9; Cinderella and the Blue Puppy 4; **Orly:** Twice in a Lifetime 11, 4:30, 6:30; **Peer:** Spies Like Us 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Ron:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4, 6:45, 9; Wed. 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Official Story 7, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** A Chorus Line 7, 9:15; Journey of Natty Gann 11, 4:30; **Rav-Gat 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7, 9:15; Lady Hawk 11, 4:30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Spies Like Us, Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Lily:** 9½ Weeks 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; The Mad, Mad Jungle, Sun., Mon., Thur 4:30; **Oasis:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Fantasia, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Orden:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed 7:20, 9:40; Journey of Natty Gann Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; **Rav-Gan 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7:20, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Pete's Dragon, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; 2:30; **Rav-Gan 3:** Twice in a Lifetime 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Rav-Gan 4:** Jagged Edge 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 10 p.m.; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10.:30, 12:30. 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.;

HERZLIYA
David: No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9; **Tiferet:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30;

HOLON
Migdal: Spies Like Us, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7:15, 9:30; Return to Oz, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5; **Savoy:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Hair, Thur. 11:30 p.m.

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30;

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Cocoon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:30 p.m.; Tue. 10 p.m.; Snow White, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m., 4; Wed. 11 a.m.; Les Ripoux, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Rambo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30; Lassie Come Home, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land", Moshe Dayan Collection ◊ Permanent Display of Israel Art ◊ Dorothy Bohm, photographs ◊ Art in Context, audio-visual programme on development of Israel Art ◊ Early 20th Century Posters (avant-garde) ◊ Traditional Jewelry, Permanent Display of Jewish Ethnographic Jewelry ◊ Ancient Mirrors, display of mirrors from different cultures ◊ "Friendly Butterfly", illustrated by Orah Eyal ◊ From the Depths of the Sea, (Rockefeller Museum) ◊ Building in Jerusalem, computer games to building with stone ◊ "Nerot Mitzvah," Ideas for Light in Jewish Ritual ◊ The Cosmic and the Divine, Andean textiles ◊ News in Antiquities Placescape: 14 artists present versions of surrounding landscapes.(Paley Centre, near Rockefeller Museum). ◊ Permanent collections of Judaica, Archaeology, and Ethnic Art ◊ . **Visiting Hours/Events Main Museum:** 10-5. At 11 and 3: Guided tour of Museum in English. 11 and 3:30: Children's film, "C.H.O.M.P.S."

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St., Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Exhibitions

JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE. Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547. Roberts, Turner, etc.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
All campuses of the Hebrew University are closed throughout the Passover holiday

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Frank Stella-Had Gadia. Series of Prints after El Lissitzky. The Want of Matter, a Quality in Israeli Art; 21 elite Israeli artists show work of last 25 years. The Museum's collection of classical, impressionist, post-impressionist and contemporary art. Museum Visiting Hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-2; 5-9. Sat. 11-2; 7-10. Fri. closed. 29.4: 10-2; 30.4: 7-10. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** Closed for installation of new exhibition.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791. Jerusalem 244878.

HADASSAH VISITORS DEPT. Astor Hotel, Room 01, 105 Hayarkon St., Tel 03-223141.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Reuven Rubin, the portrait in his work in retrospective. Material – a Medium of Expression. Pop Art – its Influence, its Consequences. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds. **Music and Ethnology** – Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain pieces from the Feta and Natan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket also gives admission to National Maritime, Japanese and Prehistory Museums.**

HAIFA TECHNION
Israel Institute of Technology, presents Jack Lemmon's narration of "The Technion Experience" at the COLER-CALIFORNIA VISITORS CENTRE. Tel. 04-210664, Sun.-Thur. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri. till noon.
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

Hotels are hard hit by fall in U.S. tourism

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The picture is rather bleak for the nation's tourism industry, and it's going to get a lot grimmer before there's a flicker of light at the end of the tunnel.

Hotel occupancy rates, which were sagging for the greater part of April, are picking up for the Pessah holidays – but the boost has come from within and not without.

Israelis are just beginning to take notice of attractive holiday packages such as that offered by the Jerusalem Hilton, which is charging NIS 112 per couple for bed and breakfast and is offering a discount on room rates for anyone who stays for four nights and longer.

Incentives don't always do the trick. Pessah occupancy for the Jerusalem Hilton is at an all-time low of 41 per cent, whereas its sister hotel in Tel Aviv is full – but only just. In previous years the Tel Aviv Hilton had to turn guests away.

In Jerusalem, the projection for May and June is much more pessimistic than it is in Tel Aviv, because the latter continues to cater to a business clientele. "1986 will be one of the worst years we have ever experienced," says Jerusalem Hotel Association chairman Yehuda Greenbaum. A JHA delegation met last week with Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir to try to persuade him to divert funds earmarked for promotion from the U.S. to Europe.

Ephraim Dinur, the ministry's head of promotions, says that the situation is not as catastrophic as rumour would have it, yet personnel in one hotel after another have confirmed that cancellations from America are coming thick and fast. The standard telex message begins "Due to the present situation..."

Hardest hit are four and five-star hotels specializing in an American clientele and those working more with groups than individuals. The financially troubled King Solomon hotel this week had good news and bad news on the same day. A 40-member group of Americans due to arrive cancelled out, but two major investors from the U.S. initialled a memorandum, which provides for a substantial infusion of cash – several million dollars – to take care of outstanding debts and for future development.

Up till now, there has been some scant consolation in the fact that while the Americans are dropping out of the travel race, the Europeans are still holding their own. According to Ram Hotel general manager Avi Cassouto, the Europeans are also beginning to have second thoughts about Israel.

One hotel which is fully booked for Pessah and boasts a high occupancy all year round is Jerusalem's Central Hotel, whose clientele is almost exclusively Orthodox. Most of the guests come for family celebrations, to visit their children who are studying here, or to see their *Rebbe*. "Gaddafi doesn't bother our clientele," said manager Ya'acov Heftler.

Given the present American attitude to travel abroad, Greenbaum told *The Jerusalem Post* "We think any money spent on promotion at this time in the U.S. is wasted." The tourism ministry's promotional budget is $7 million, with $4m. allocated to Europe and $3m. to the U.S.

Record world wheat crop forecast for next season

LONDON (AFP). – The 1986-1987 world wheat crop could rise to a record level of 525 million tons or 15 million more than the estimated outturn for this season, if normal weather patterns continue during harvesting, the International Wheat Council (IWC) has said here in its latest market report.

The world area planted to wheat in 1986 is forecast to be only slightly down on last year's 230 million hectares, with planting reductions in the U.S. and the Soviet Union expected to be largely offset by increases in Western Europe and Asia.

Coarse grain output is expected to decline to between 810-820 million tons compared with this season's record of 837 million tons.

The advent of the new season "will be characterized by excess supplies and depressed prices," and financial constraints will continue to limit effective demand in developing countries and from some oil exporters whose foreign trade earnings are diminishing because of the drop in oil prices, the IWC predicted.

For these reasons, world trade in wheat is forecast at around 90 million tons, little changed from this season's 88 million and well down on the 1984-1985 record of 102 million.

Soviet import requirements for the current season are put at 32 million tons, or four million fewer than originally thought, compared with a record total of 57 million last season.

INFLATION. – The annual rate of inflation will fall in France this year to below two per cent, but a revival of consumption and investment rates will not be enough to bring unemployment below 2.3 million by the end of the year, according to the latest study by a leading French economic research group, the Observatoire Francais des Conjonctures Economiques.

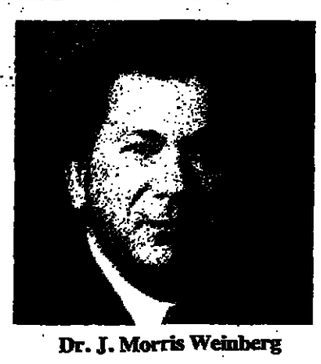
Lay-offs at Fibronics

TEL AVIV. – The Fibronics – Fiber-optic communications plant in Haifa is dismissing about 10 per cent of its workforce of 400, the chairman and chief executive officer of Fibronics International, Dr. J. Morris Weinberg told reporters here last week.

He explained that the Haifa plant is a wholly-owned subsidiary and that the firing is part of the company's worldwide belt-tightening policy in the wake of dropping sales during the first quarter of this year. He added that profits had also been adversely affected by two recent acquisitions by the company: Spartacus, a company that develops hardware and software systems for the IBM environment, and a subsidiary in the United Kingdom. Both these companies are expected to help Fibronics increase overall sales in the future.

Weinberg sounded generally optimistic, saying that sales had picked up this month and that he hoped to avoid further cut-backs.

Weinberg said that if the local subsidiary shows a gross revenue of at least $5 million during the April-June quarter, it may start rehiring staff.



Dr. J. Morris Weinberg

Fibronics produces and installs high-speed communications networks, many of which incorporate fibre-optics. Its customers include industrial, financial, health care and educational institutions. At the moment Fibronics is virtually alone in its field, and can continue to grow, Weinberg said.

EC to expand checking of older cars

BRUSSELS (Reuter). – The European Community (EC) executive commission yesterday proposed that member states should test all cars more than three years old for roadworthiness.

At present, five members – France, Denmark, Ireland, Spain and Portugal – do not require such annual testing.

The commission said that it wanted common standards for all tests to tighten regulations governing roadworthiness.

It said an analysis conducted for the commission before the Netherlands and Greece introduced testing last year, showed that tests by all member states would save much human suffering and bring major ecological benefits.

It claimed at that time they would have prevented between 1,000 and 1,800 road deaths and at least 24,000 injuries a year. They would also cut petrol consumption by 1.2 million tons a year, or 1.5 per cent, and reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 20 per cent.

The commission, which is promoting 1986 as EC Road Safety Year, proposes that testing should be introduced gradually in those states which do not already have it, with only vehicles more than seven years old being examined in the first year.

Airship passenger service returns to Britain

LONDON (Reuter). – A passenger airship service was launched over London on Wednesday, the first such service in Britain since the German airship Hindenburg caught fire in the U.S. in 1937, killing 36 people.

Aviation Minister Michael Spicer launched the Airship Industries skyship 500-02 and was one of the first passengers on the 70-minute sightseeing trip over London.

The flight, for five passengers at 300 metres, costs $150 a person and operates from Leavesden Airfield, near Watford, north-west of London.

The last time an airship passenger service operated in Britain was in 1937, when the German LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin, the Hindenburg's sister ship, flew from Rio de Janeiro to Europe.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

April 25, 1986

COUNTRY	CURRENCY		BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.4836
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	2.2758
GERMANY	MARK	1	0.6734
FRANCE	FRANC	1	0.2112
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	0.5967
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	0.8053
JAPAN	YEN	100	0.8748
JORDAN	DINAR	1	4.1244
EGYPT	POUND	1	0.7937
FINLAND	MARK	1	0.2977
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.0703
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	0.7265
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	0.3301
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	0.9577

Renewed supply of ethylene for Frutarom

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Oil Refineries will restart its ethylene plant and renew supply of the raw material to the Frutarom electrochemical factory which has been closed for lack of ethylene.

Refineries head Zvi Zamir says that he expects the plant to start supplying ethylene by May 1.

Renewal of the ethylene supply was made possible by an agreement with the government which will guarantee payment of about $1m. for one month's supply. Frutarom's $2m. debt to the refineries was not covered by collateral and the ethylene supply was therefore stopped.

The 530 Frutarom workers have been on enforced leave for the past week for lack of raw material.

The Ministerial Economic Committee, which held a special session on the Frutaron crisis last Wednesday has decided that the plant should continue working but that changes be made in its management.

Art museum withdraws from Frankfurt book fair

NEW YORK (AP). – The Metropolitan Museum of Art has withdrawn from the Frankfurt Book Fair in West Germany because the organizers have scheduled it on a Jewish holy day for the second year in a row, City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin said on Tuesday.

Goldin, an ex-officio member of the Metropolitan's board of trustees, said the fair was scheduled this October on Rosh Hashana. He said that last year it had been on Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar.

InterPharm had improved results

NESS-ZIONA. – InterPharm Laboratories, a member of the multinational Ares-Serono Group of companies, had a significant increase in 1985 in sales and gross profit as well as a continued trend of reduction in losses, Dr. Ehud Geller, president, has announced.

Sales of the quarter ended December 31, 1985 were $1,163,301, 26 per cent higher than the $920,257 reported in the comparable quarter of 1984. InterPharm also recorded net income of $22,373, or $.01 per share, in the quarter compared with a loss of $118.162, or $.02 per share, in the final quarter of 1984.

For the full year, sales of InterPharm rose 43 per cent, to $3,575,945. In 1985 the company's loss was reduced to $220,944 ($.04 per share) from $414,935 ($.08 per share) in 1984.

Capital of former Flick group subscribed

FRANKFURT (AFP). – All of the capital in the former Flick group was sold to the public last Thursday for a total value of 1,995 billion marks ($907m.), the largest issue in the history of the country, Deutsche Bank announced.

The Flick industrial group is now known as Feldmuehle Nobel AG.

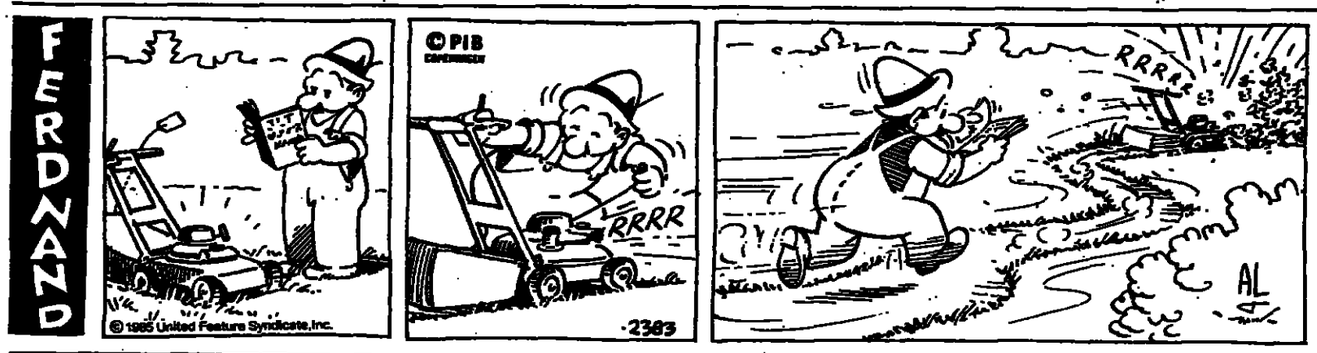
Deutsche Bank, which acquired the Flick group in December for five billion marks ($2.27b.) sold Flick's 10 per cent interest in Daimler-Benz and its 26 per cent stake in the U.S. group Grace.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
MUSICAL DIRECTOR YOAV TALMI
'88 '89
Beit Asia, 4 Rehov Weizmann, Tel Aviv
Tel. 03-210102
Noam Sheriff, conductor
Er'ella Talmi, flute
Hans de Vries, oboe
Works by: Pachelbel, Cimarosa, Faure and Schubert
Afula, Local Auditorium
Wednesday, April 30, 9:00 p.m.
Music in Lighter Tone
Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv Museum, 8:30 p.m.
Series 1: Thursday, May 1
Series 3: Saturday, May 3
Series 2: Sunday, May 4
Carmiel, Local Auditorium
Sunday, May 11, 9:00 p.m.
Tickets at the box office
"Family Concert"
Noam Sheriff, conductor
Music Round the World
Kfar Sava, Monday, May 5, 4:30 p.m.
Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv Museum,
Wednesday, May 7, 4:30, 6 p.m.
Thursday, May 8, 4:30, 6:00 p.m.
Renewal of subscriptions for the 1986/7 season has begun. Details and registration at the Orchestra's office. Brochure mailed upon request.
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THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 8
PINCHAS ZUKERMAN
conductor
LYNN HARRELL
cello
Programme:
Bach: Concerto for Violin and Cello
Tchaikovsky: Souvenir de Florence
Dvorak: Cello Concerto
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series 4: Tonight, 27.4.86
(Please note change of date)
Series 2: Monday, 28.4.86
Series 3: Wednesday, 30.4.86
Series 5: Saturday, 3.5.86
JERUSALEM
Binyenei Ha'uma
Thursday, 1.5.86, 8:30 p.m.
(Please note change of date)
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 8
LIOR SHAMBADAL
conductor
LYNN HARRELL
cello
Programme:
Shambadal: "Seiroth III"
Haydn: Cello Concerto
Berlioz: Excerpts from "Romeo and Juliet"
TEL AVIV,
Mann Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series Sunday, 4.5.86
Series 7: Saturday, 10.5.86
Series 8: Sunday, 11.5.86
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 7
LIOR SHAMBADAL
conductor
LYNN HARRELL
cello
Programme as for series 6-8 in Tel Aviv
HAIFA,
Haifa Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series 1: Tuesday, 6.5.86
Series 2: Wednesday, 7.5.86
Series 3: Thursday, 8.5.86

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
JERUSALEM SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE NOTE!
CONCERT No. 8
will take place on Thursday, May 1, 1986
(and not as previously announced).
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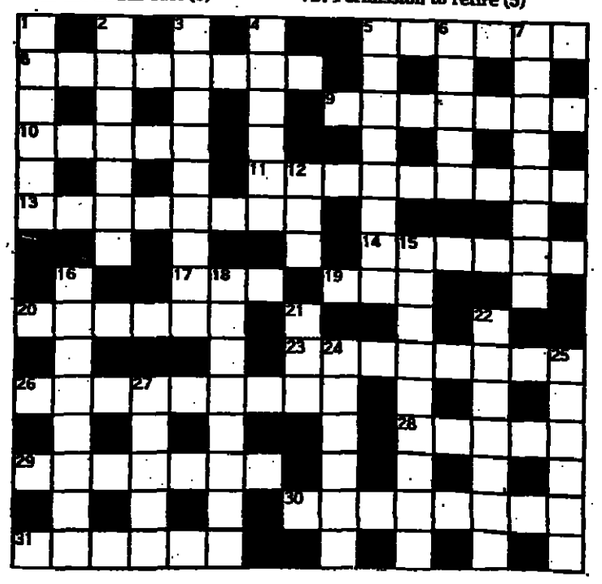
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

5 Room where lace may be spread around left and right (6)
8 He's busily engaged in perfecting some plot (8)
9 Agreement of benefit to a drinking-place (7)
10 One taking food in haste—a terrific haste (5)
11 Such work might be habit-forming (9)
13 The underworld boss rates reform a catastrophe! (8)
14 Prompt action (6)
17 Harass a beast (3)
19 Over a quarter are single (3)
20 Good men like reversing in a back-street (6)
23 Not the accommodation for down-to-earth travellers! (3-5)
26 Fish shown on a tin perhaps appear splendid (9)
28 Bent, but made some advance, having a heart (5)
29 Dear Italian vehicle—a mobile home (7)
30 A bird has to look around a bit (3-5)
31 It's hard always having to be in the South-east (6)

DOWN

1 Rage caused over a journalist being generally accepted (6)
2 Express dissatisfaction with a curse about decay (7)
3 What MPs do about now (9)
4 Not in the least frivolous, so may be teased (6)
5 A churchman's tea—simple! (8)
6 Bringing back magnificent beer (5)
7 Transfer a legal right with a note (8)
12 A member of a fighting force (3)
15 Brilliant intelligence? (4,5)
16 The union formed in a grim era (8)
18 Hope to hold up thank-you letter (8)
21 Being on board (3)
22 Knightly champion of boy in distress (7)
24 Had a great desire to get the C.I.D. involved (6)
25 In the Orient reeds are served at dinner (6)
27 Permission to retire (5)



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Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *451333
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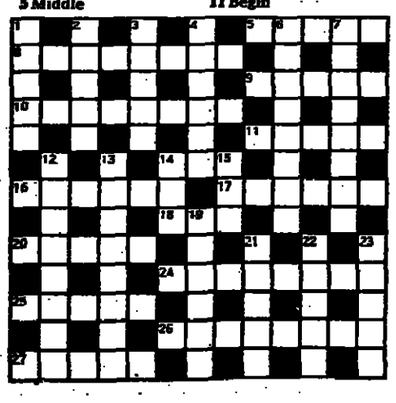
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

5 Middle
8 Riddance
9 Entice
10 Family connection
11 Begin
14 Time of life
16 Remember
17 Thin
18 Cover
20 Let in
24 Unswerving
25 Sour fruit
26 Lazy
27 Apart

DOWN

1 Decorate
2 Sacred song
3 Reluctant
4 Malayan wear
6 Opening
7 Better
12 Unnecessary
13 Diverse
14 Everyone
15 Finish
19 Mean
21 Stoneworker
22 Acquiesce
23 Nation



Friday's Solutions



QUICK SOLUTION

Across: 1, Dear; 3, Fire-escape; 8, Standard; 9, Tights; 10, Rustic; 11, Caterers; 12, Climbers; 13, Setter; 15, Spread; 17, Contents; 19, Palatial; 20, Oporto; 21, Refuse; 22, Paladins; 23, Extensions; 24, Rats.

Down: 1, Districts; 2, Run a temperature; 3, Fiancée; 4, Reduces; 5, Estates; 6, Cigarette-holder; 7, Eases; 14, Responses; 16, Drivers; 17, Calypso; 18, Noodles; 19, Purse.

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SOCCER ROUNDUP: Four teams within a point

Malmillian's crew bag half a dozen

By YARON KENAN

"Curiouser and curiouser," Alice might have said of the National Soccer League. Even though there were less than 15,000 fans on hand at all eight games – the lowest total Saturday gate of the season – the stay-at-homes missed a real Wonderland of activity.

This included an eight-goal fest in Haifa where Betar Jerusalem cracked in six, a critical missed penalty by Maccabi Haifa's Zion Marili, an a dramatic bunching up in the race for the title; a single point now separates the four clubs in the hunt.

Curiously, despite that Haifa slip-up in Petah Tikva, there is no internal change between the four top clubs. The Maccabi Haifa nerve ends are beginning to show ragged, and they were tugged at with venom upon hearing the news from Haifa, where Uri Malmillian and his merry band had virtually settled the game at Kiryat Eliezer within the half hour when Samy Malca, Eli Ohana and Avi Golder gave Hapoel Haifa's keeper Giora Antman only the first half of his torrid afternoon.

Even though Ehud Balush pulled one back and Ronen Rockman, who had a spirited game, got a late Haifa goal to provide respectability to the scoreline, another from Golder, an absolute pearl from the midfield maestro Uri Malmillian and the finale from the tank-driving fullback Shlomo Shirazi demonstrated that Betar mean real business.

That powerful win must not only have sent shivers down the spines of the three other challengers for the trophy, but has served warning that the Jerusalemites have not put the double out of their minds. The warm-up yesterday should be a powerful psychological fillip when they return to play Maccabi on Wednesday in the quarter-finals of the State Cup.

Before the intriguing tussle in Petah Tikva, the two clubs' youth teams met in a crucial game, Hapoel Petah Tikva netting the winner in the dying seconds to crown themselves national under-18 champions.

It was an ominous omen for the champions. This proved an interesting battle, but Shlomo Sharf was in strangely defensive mood, fielding only two of his three crack strikers.

Moshe Selektor was benched and Hapoel Petah Tikva neutralized his midfield as well until the drama of the last 20 minutes.

First Klinger was brought down in rather dubious fashion although referee Ben Yitzhak had no doubt himself.

The predictable arguments and protests ensued. Fully mindful of the amazing Betar jump ahead and the fact that Maccabi Tel Aviv were also on the winning road, plus the delay, it was no small wonder that Marili suffered a butterfly tummy.



PLAYMAKER – Betar Uri Malmillian. (Rahamim Israeli)

Ronnie Jerbi, one of three brotherly goalkeepers in top local football, had been instructed by team-mate Haim Ben Sha'anan that the left-footed Marili generally hooks his spotkicks to a goalie's left. "But," said Jerbi "I watched his eyes all along and noticed him give a quick glance at the opposite corner. I banked on being right with that hunch. "Right he was. Marili didn't strike the ball cleanly and Jerbi got both hands to the ball to save the critical shot.

Lior Rosenthal might well have saved Haifa's day a few minutes later. With only Jerbi to beat he ballooned over from only a few metres. There was more drama in the closing minutes when Nir Levin, the burly Petah Tikva striker, had the ball twice in the Haifa net. But on each occasion he was whistled up for an earlier infringement and the blank scoreline remained intact.

Hapoel Tel Aviv hadn't counted on Sha'arayim's youthful Ehud Idan to hold up their progress back to the top of the table. The Rehovot player grabbed a brace but then his jubilant team-mates, desperate for at least a point to keep alive their hopes of staying in the top division, hadn't counted on an 18-year-old Hapoel player making only his 2nd top game appearance. Eliyahu Baranes was cool and collected. He too picked up two goals, which sandwiched Moshe Sinai's freekick goal. The three goals and the three accompanying points brought the Tel Avivians to within just one point of the champions.

Maccabi Tel Aviv went one better and are now adrift in second spot on goal difference alone. This despite the fact that they were certainly not at their best at the National Stadium where only a wonderful solo effort by Moshe Gariani guaranteed Maccabi their sixth win in a row.

Poor Hapoel Jerusalem fans. They had waited 1,260 minutes before being able to cheer their team to victory. Ya'akov Bazaglo's early individualist effort gave them the chance yesterday. Later on, expert Beersheba penalty saver Mario Zachowitzky palmed away what should have been a second Bazaglo goal. Anyway, it was something of a hollow victory as Hapoel's chances of keeping themselves alive ironically diminished with their victory. This because it was paralleled by single-goal triumphs for Jaffa and Yavne, hitherto the closest candidates to take the drop instead of the bottom three.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Bnei Yehuda Ronnie Meir 8 Nissim Cohen 45 Krasta 46 Ben Tovim 85 (pen)	(2)	Maccabi Petah Tikva (0)1 Bglcibter 50 (pen)
Hap. Haifa Balush 27 Rockman 82	(1)2	Bet. Jerusalem (4)6 Maiza 12 Ohana 14 Golder 19, 40 Malmillian 60 Shirazi 68
Mac. Jaffa Amiga 31	(1)1	Hap. Kfar Sava (0)0
Hap. Tel Aviv Baranes 42, 80 Sinai 55	(1)3	Mac. Sha'arayim (1)2 Idan 28 (pen), 58
Mac. Tel Aviv Gariani 50	(0)1	Shimshon (0)0
Mac. Yavne Asher Halfon 65	(0)1	Mac. Netanya (0)0
Hap. Jerusalem Bazaglo 18	(1)1	Hap. Beersheba (0)0
Hap. Pet. Tikva	0	Mac. Haifa 0

Half-time score in parentheses. Names are goal scorers with times of goals scored.

STANDINGS After 26 rounds

		W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1	Mac Haifa	13	9	4	39	16	48
2	Mac TA	13	9	4	38	21	48
3	Hap TA	13	8	5	42	24	47
4	Bet. J'lem	14	5	7	42	24	47
5	Bnei Yehuda	11	9	6	21	17	42
6	Beersheba	9	8	9	29	29	35
7	Shamshon	8	11	7	26	27	35
8	Netanya	9	6	11	30	27	33
9	Yavne	8	9	9	19	24	33
10	Hap PT	8	8	10	31	32	32
11	Kfar Sava	8	8	10	30	33	32
12	Mac PT	9	5	12	30	39	32
13	Jaffa	7	9	10	21	30	30
14	Hap. J'lem	6	6	14	26	39	24
15	Sha'arayim	4	10	12	18	31	22
16	Hap. Haifa	5	6	15	21	51	21

SECOND DIVISION

Hap. Hadera	0	Hap. Lod 0
Hap. Tiberias	1	Hakoach RG 0
Bet. Haifa	1	Bet. Ramle 1
Bet. Netanya	2	Ramat Hasharon 1
Bet. Tel Aviv	0	Hap. Ramat Gan 0
Hap. Marmorek	0	Hap. B. Shemesh 1
Mac. R. Amidar	1	Hap. Holon 1
Hap. Yehud	1	Hap. Acre 1

After 26 rounds

		W	D	L	F	A	Pts
1.	Bet. Netanya	15	8	3	45	21	53
2.	Bet. TA	14	6	6	43	22	48
3.	Hap. Lod	13	8	5	33	23	47
4.	Amidar	11	10	5	24	18	43
5.	Holon	12	6	8	30	26	42
6.	Hadera	11	7	8	30	24	40
7.	Tiberias	10	6	10	27	29	36
8.	Ramle	8	11	7	23	25	35
9.	Acre	8	10	8	29	33	34
10.	R. Hasharon	7	10	9	29	32	31
11.	Marmorek	8	7	11	27	34	31
12.	Hap. RG	8	6	12	27	29	30
13.	Yehud	6	10	10	22	26	28
14.	Hakoach	8	4	14	17	34	28
15.	B. Shemesh	4	9	13	17	34	21
16.	Bet. Haifa	1	10	15	16	42	13

Match Report: Mac. Tel Aviv 1, Shimshon 0

Unimpressive contenders

By AVNER MACHTINGER

TEL AVIV. – A 50th minute gem of a goal by veteran midfielder Moshe Gariani was enough to beat Shimshon 1-0 at the Ramat Gan Stadium yesterday and take Maccabi level on points to Maccabi Haifa at the top of the National League.

But Maccabi Tel Aviv did not look like champions in this encounter, played before 4,000 fans. It was their luck that Shimshon, who have no relegation or title worries, played with only the slightest of motivation. For Shimshon, it was an afternoon's work best gotten through with the minimum of effort and never mind the result.

Only On Dahari, a Shimshon defender given the job of marking Motti Iwanir, did his job with determination. He virtually blotted Iwanir, Maccabi's most potent striker, out of the game. The other Maccabi striker, Eli Dricks, was never dangerous and was replaced by Benny Tabak midway through the second half.

Throughout the first half the game was played in midfield, and neither goalkeeper, Freddie Lessner of Shimshon and Bonnie Ginsburg of Maccabi, had much to do. Very few passes found their man, and only Avi Cohen and Gariani showed some flashes of their true abilities.

In the 50th minute, the Shimshon defence half-cleared a Maccabi attack, allowing Gariani to run in and hit a first time shot just inside the Shimshon post that gave goalkeeper Lessner no chance. Eight minutes later Maccabi had the opportunity to add a second goal when Iwanir escaped for a moment from the close attentions of Dahari, but saw his shot from 10 metres saved by Lessner.

After that, Maccabi went into a defensive shell with Avi Cohen at the centre, but Shimshon never really threatened to level matters.

This was Maccabi's sixth win in succession, but they will have to improve significantly in the final four league games of the season if they aim to take the championship.

Maccabi staying with Zvi

By DON GOULD

The management of Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball organization, finding themselves between a rock and a hard place, decided to rehire coach Zvi Sherf for a fourth year. Although Sherf's success rate has not been impressive, it is questionable as to whether the options that were available, could have been pursued.

Sherf is young, hard working, and enthusiastic, but has not yet had enough time to hone his skills in a less pressure-packed environment. He personally would be better off coaching a league team, not involved in European competition, where he would have, as he deserves, the opportunity to experiment with some of his own ideas – correct any mistakes he might make. Going this route would give Zvi the opportunity to develop. Time and again, particularly in European competition, he was constantly being outfoxed by his counterparts.

However, to be thrust into the limelight as coach of a team that has won 17 straight championships, and year in and year out is among the best teams in Europe, is a temptation that any aspiring young coach would find hard to resist, even though that is exactly what he should have done ...resist.

Maccabi Tel Aviv management, for their part, were stuck. If they didn't rehire Sherf who would they choose? In today's Israeli market, almost all of the available coaches fit into "Zvika" Sherf's category, young and untested in the pressure cooker of European competition. Maccabi evidently opted to deal with a known, rather than unknown quantity.

They did have one more option, but they refused to exercise it. The management could have spent the money and hired a quality coach from Europe or America. Several years back, Maccabi went this route by hiring Rudy D'Amico, who in fact brought them the European Championship in just one year with a group of players no better than the current group.

The problem was, and is, that Maccabi top management cling to the outdated concept that they must be intricately involved with every aspect of the game. The key management people are at every practice and sit on the bench (not in silence) for all games. This makes a coach's job next to impossible. No foreign coach worth his mettle can last more than a year or, if he knows in advance, will even consider the job regardless of its prestige. Exit Rudy D'Amico.

Local coaches, such as Zvi Sherf, most certianly aren't any happier with this situation. But for the chance to coach Maccabi Tel Aviv, and with fewer options open to them, they swallow their pride and barrel ahead into the muddy waters.

On the positive side, Maccabi Tel Aviv top management has consistently worked hard under very trying circumstances to put the best players available on the court. They have taken a back seat to no one in this department. There is therefore every reason to believe that the coming year will not be an exception. Although the road may be unnecessarily rocky, there is still legitimate hope for yet another European Championship.



ZVI SHERF – No need to look over his shoulder any more. (Hanoch Guthmann)

Liverpool ahead in Mersey title chase

LONDON (AP). – Liverpool crushed already relegated Birmingham City 5-0 to open up a two point lead over their Merseyside rivals, Everton, as the English soccer league campaign entered the home straight.

Everton who had been level on points before yesterday's programme, were held goalless at Nottingham, while West Ham kept the London flag flying in the championship race by edging relegation threatened Coventry 1-0.

Defender Gary Gillespie celebrated his surprise recall in place of Irish star Mark Lawrenson by bagging three of Liverpool's goals at Anfield. The other scores were Welsh goal grabber Ian Rush, who notched his 30th of the season, and Danish midfielder Jan Moelby.

The attendance – 42,021 – sent the number of fans who have watched Liverpool at home this season past the one million mark.

Everton's draw at steadily improving Forest was an exciting clash despite the lack of goals. The Champions' Graeme Sharp headed against the Forest Post, while defender, Pat Van Den Hauwe had to make a goal-line clearance to foil the home side.

Ironically, Forest's colourful manager, Brian Clough, earlier had tipped Everton to retain the title.

Tony Cottee was West Ham goalscoring hero against Coventry after grabbing his 24th goal of the season in the second half.

DIVISION ONE

Arsenal	2	West Brom	2
Aston Villa	3	Chelsea	1
Ipswich	3	Oxford	2
Liverpool	5	Birmingham	0
Luton	3	Watford	2
Manchester U	4	Leicester	0
Newcastle	3	Manchester C	1
Notts Forest	0	Everton	0
QPR	2	Tottenham	5
Southampton	2	Sheffield Wed	3
West Ham	1	Coventry	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	40	24	10	6	86	37	82
Everton	39	24	8	7	78	38	80
Man U	41	22	9	10	69	35	75
West Ham	38	23	6	9	67	34	75
Chelsea	39	20	11	8	56	48	71
Sheffield W	41	20	10	11	62	54	70
Luton	41	18	11	12	60	43	65
Notts Forest	41	18	11	12	67	52	65
Arsenal	39	18	9	12	46	44	63
Newcastle U	41	17	12	12	67	70	63
Tottenham	40	17	8	15	65	47	59
Watford	39	15	9	15	62	59	54
QPR	41	15	7	19	52	62	52
Southampton	39	12	9	18	46	50	45
Man City	4	11	11	18	42	55	44
Aston Villa	41	10	14	17	49	63	44
Ipswich	40	11	8	21	31	52	41
Coventry	41	10	10	21	46	70	40
Leicester	40	9	12	19	52	74	39
Oxford	39	8	12	19	57	76	36
Birmingham	41	8	5	28	30	72	29
West Brom	41	4	12	25	33	86	24

DIVISION TWO

Barnsley	2	Crystal Pal	4
Bradford	3	Shrewsbury	1
Brighton	3	Sunderland	1
Charlton	3	Blackburn	0
Fulham	2	Huddersfield	1
Grimsby	1	Norwich	0
Leeds U	2	Carlisle	0
Middlesbro	3	Millwall	0
Sheffield U	0	Portsmouth	0
Stoke	2	Oldham	0
Wimbledon	3	Hull	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Norwich	40	24	29	7	88	36	81
Charlton	39	20	10	9	73	43	70
Portsmouth	41	21	7	13	65	41	70
Wimbledon	38	19	11	8	55	36	68
Crystal Pal	41	19	8	19	56	51	65

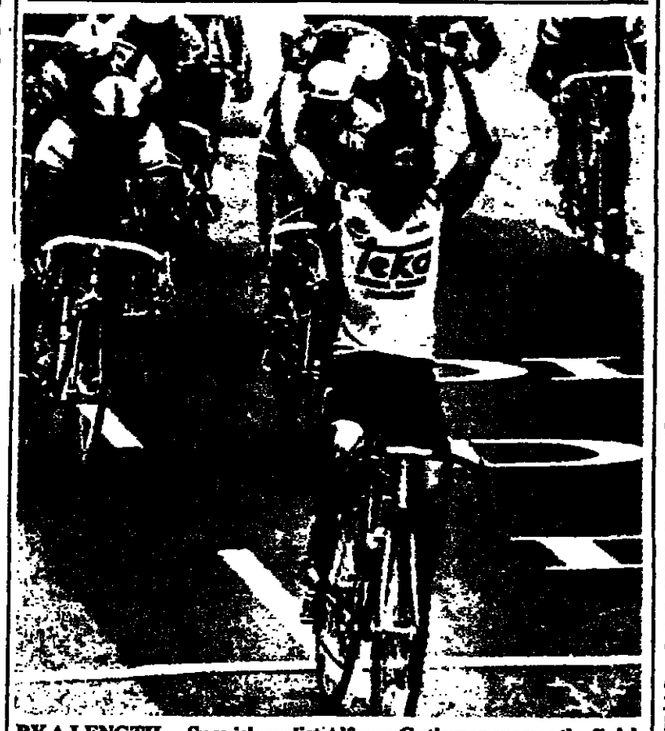
SCOTTISH PREMIER

Aberdeen	1	Rangers	1
Celtic	2	Dundee	0
Dundee U	1	St. Mirren	2
Hearts	1	Clydebank	0
Motherwell	3	Hibernian	1

Hearts	35	20	10	5	59	31	50
Celtic	34	18	10	6	60	32	46
Dundee U	35	17	11	7	57	30	45

SOCCER. – Bayern Munich snatched the West German league title in a dramatic finish to the season yesterday, from Werder Bremen, the team which led for the entire campaign.

While Bayern showed the champions' touch as they disposed of Borussia Moenchengladbach 6-0 at their Olympia Stadium, Werder, needing just one point in Stuttgart, lost 2-1 to let the Munich side pip them on goal difference.



BY A LENGTH. – Spanish cyclist Alfonso Gutierrez crosses the finish line to win the Zarogoza to Logrono leg of the Tour of Spain yesterday afternoon. (Reuter telephoto)

Atlanta, Dallas through to second round

NEW YORK (AP). – Spud Webb performed under pressure for Atlanta, and Brad Davis did the job for Dallas as the two teams advanced to the second round of the NBA playoffs with victories Friday night.

Webb drew a foul from Detroit's Kelly Tripucka with three seconds left in the second overtime, then hit both free throws to give the Hawks a 114-113 win over the Pistons and a 3-1 triumph in the best-of-five series.

Dallas beat Utah 117-113 to also win their series 3-1 as Davis hit all eight of his shots from the field, including five straight from three-point territory. Davis scored 15 of his 26 points in the fourth quarter.

The second round of the layoffs started last night with Denver at Houston for the first game of their best-of-seven series.

Today, Washington is at Philadelphia in the fifth and deciding game of their first-round series. Dallas is at Los Angeles and Atlanta at Boston in second-round openers.

Earlier, a smart play by reserve guard Dudley Bradley set up the go-ahead basket by Jeff Malone with 43 seconds remaining to give the Washington Bullets at 116-111 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers on Thursday night, tying their series at two games apiece.

In Thursday's only other NBA playoff action, Denver beat Portland 116-112 to take the series in four games.

TENNIS. – Yannick Noah of France delighted a hometown crowd to upset no. 1 seed, Mats Wilander of Sweden, yesterday and gain the final of the $325,000 Monte Carlo Open Tennis Championships.

In today's final, the Frenchman will meet another Swede, Joakim Nystrom, who beat his countrymen, no. 2 seed Stefan Edberg, the 1985 Australian Open titlist.

Noah, seeded no. 4, beat Wilander 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 to prevent the French Open champion from reaching his fourth straight final. Wilander was runnerup the last two years and the champion in 1983.

Nystrom, seeded no. 3 for the tourney, downed Edberg 7-5, 4-6, 6-3.

Ice Hockey. – Tomas Sandstrom scored to break a 2-2 tie at 13:49 of the second period as the New York Rangers overcame a 2-0 deficit and defeated the Washington Capitals 4-2 Friday night, taking a 3-2 lead in their best-of-seven NHL playoff series.

Doug Gilmour, who had a key short-handed goal, and Rick Meagher scored two goals each to lead the St. Louis Blues to a 7-4 victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs Thursday night and tie their series at two games apiece.

Wayne Gretzky scored three goals as the Edmonton Oilers beat the Calgary Flames 7-4 and tied their series at two games apiece.

Germans shine in triathlon

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. – West German physical education students Jorg Richter and Mathias Ulrich took the top honours at yesterday's Jezreel Valley Triathlon, Israel's first international event in the fast-growing three-discipline sport of swimming, cycling and running.

The meet, divided into a long course of 71kms. and a short one of 28½kms., attracted more than 80 hardy athletes – seven of them women – with their ages ranging from 15 to 59. Twenty-five took part in the full distance, comprising a 1,000m. swim, 60km. cycle race and 15km. run and ending with a 1½km. steep climb for the already weary competitors. The short course consisted of an 8km. run, 20km. peddle and 500m. swim.

Winner Richter, 26, covered the distance from Sachne to Givat Ha'moreh, near Afula, in the useful time of 3 hours, 15 minutes, 35 seconds, with his Gerolstein Triathlon Club teammate Ulrich, 27, finishing as runner-up well behind in 3.23.22. First Israeli home was Motti Lieberman, a 32-year-old physical education teacher from Carmiel, who trailed Ulrich by five minutes.

To complete a great day for the German guests, the Gerolstein Club's Maria Jonas, 26, was the first woman finisher, with her time of 3.41.41 giving her fifth place overall. Fourth was Tel Avivian Nathan Solomon, 24, in 3.33.35.

Last man home among the 19 finishers was Ein Dor's Erwin Stemler, 45, who struggled home in five hours flat. The over-40 category was won by Nachshon's Ilan Dahan (4.01.15) and the over-50 by Uri Eliav of Horshim (3.56.47). There was a fine effort from youngest entry Ziv Ron, also of Ein Dor, who clocked 4.15.31.

Mich Kagan from Shamir won the short course, timing 1.15.41, with Ayalot's Rafi Dotan following him 58 seconds behind. First woman to complete the race was Hilit Aloni of Beit Zeira, who clocked 1.4.32 and came 28th overall among the 50 finishers.

Race director Uzi Ron – father of Ziv – received many kudos for his organization of the auspicious event, which was sponsored by the Jezreel Valley Regional Council. Ron said last night that the triathlon will now become an annual event.

The meet was blessed by comparatively cool weather. Most of the dropouts were caused by bicycle faults, mainly trouble with the chains or punctures.

Veteran's ranking circuit pulls 400 from Dan to Beersheba

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – Four hundred men and women from Kibbutz Dan to Beersheba took part in the Israel Tennis Association's recently concluded first annual Head-Mega national ranking circuit for players over 35. It was by far the biggest event yet held here for such players in the two decades of "veterans" tennis competitions organized on a national basis.

The three-tournament singles-only series – which culminated in a Masters event – was divided into over-35, -45 and -55 age categories for men and over-35 for women. In addition, there were separate competitions for first and second division league players, those in lower leagues and those participating in a meet for the first time, circuit organizers Yitzhak Parmet and Dalia Eliav told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The three tournaments took place in the Tel Aviv area, Ashkelon, Ramle and Acre. The meet at Acre's seven-court Country Club was the first major tennis meet staged there to date. Competitors had to partipate in at least two of the events to qualify for the Masters, contested by the eight players in each event who amassed the most points in the series. Main sponsors Head and Mega were joined by half a dozen more local firms in presenting prizes worth $5,000 to the winners.

For Parmet and Eliav, the successful circuit inaugurated an ambitious programme at local and international level for Israel's estimated 1,500 over-35 players. "We want to show older players that the game still has plenty to offer them. The introduction of a ranking system gives them something of their own and offers them a definite challenge and target. The new concept of separate competitions ensures that they meet opponents of roughly their own standard, and it was certainly a factor in the big turnout for the first time," they said.

The meet's biggest surprise came in the men's over-45 "A" class final, when Beersheba's Yitzhak Ben-Shahar upset Jerusalemite Raoul Geller 6-2, 6-4. In the over-55 final in this category, George Kampel beat Moshe Gershovitz 6-2, 6-0. In the women's over-35 event, Eliav showed her prowess on the court by defeating Diana Campbell 6-1, 6-0 in the last round. It was all nostalgia in the men's over-55 "B" final, as Zvi Lewin, 63, beat Avraham Gleichman 6-1, 6-3. In the late 1960s – soon after Lajos Gottesmann had set up the old Israel Veterans' Tennis Association – Lewin first won the over-45 singles event, going on to retain the crown for the next seven years.

Gooden's first shutout

NEW YORK (AP). – Dwight Gooden, last year's National League Cy Young Award winner, tossed his first shutout of 1986, holding St. Louis to just five hits Friday night and leading the New York Mets to a 9-0 triumph over the Cardinals.

Ray Knight provided the power, hitting his fifth and sixth homers of the season – matching his 1985 total.

Gooden, 3-0, struck out five and walked none for his third complete game in four starts and his 12th career shutout.

In other National League games, it was: Montreal 4, Chicago 2 in 11 innings; Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 3; Houston 3, Cincinnati 1; Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 1; and San Diego 9, San Francisco 8 in 12 innings.

On Thursday, it was: Chicago 7, Montreal 5; Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2; Cincinnati 3, Houston 0; Los Angeles 6, Atlanta 3; and New York 5, St. Louis 4.

In the American League, it was: New York 10, Cleveland 3; Chicago 9, Detroit 7; Toronto 2, Baltimore 1 in 10 innings; Milwaukee 11, Texas 1; Kansas City 6, Boston 0; Minnesota 7, California 4; and Oakland 11, Seattle 2.

On Thursday, it was: New York 2, Cleveland 1; and Seattle 3, California 1.

The sports pages are edited by Yaron Kenan and Philip Gillon.

A family affair

CAESAREA. – Friday's four-ball two-best-balls tournament was won by the Savyon couple Mattie and Malka Geri and their two sons Guy and Oren with a nine-under-par 137 net.

Israel's top fencer has trouble finding time to train

By PAUL KOHN

Only last month, 24-year-old fencer Yitzhak Hatouel gained one of the most outstanding achievements for Israel sports by winning the silver medal in the prestigious "Rommel Cup" (no relation to the German general) in Paris, in which 290 fencers from 25 countries competed. The foil fencer from Acre caused one of the major international upsets in the sport, thrusting him into 6th place in the unofficial ranking in the world from a previous 35th placing.

But recently it was a case of the sublime going to the absurd as an extremely worried Hatouel told me he was seriously considering giving up competitive fencing and considered himself doubtful for the Israel squad to the world championships in Sofia in July. Hatouel's fencing clashed with the family business of running nightclubs in Acre and the north. Together with his brother Eli, a pop singer and former boxer, he has opened a new night club, "Panorama," in Acre. "It demands a lot of my time. I get home at three or four in the mornings, and I do not get enough sleep," Yitzhak said.

"To get to the top fencing, a sport which I love, one must train at least twice a day. At the moment I just cannot get it all in," Hatouel said.

"Although my 20 wins in 21 combats in reaching the final in Paris was my best ever performance, I know I still have a lot of improvement in me. I want to reach my peak for the Olympic Games in 1988. I want the Sports Federation to take me out of the nightclubs by giving me an allowance that I can live on so that I can devote all the time I need for fencing. I am still awaiting their answer," the fencer related.

The clash of interest between fencing and nightclubs is all the more surprising because the Hatouels of Acre are the first fencing family in the land. His sister Lydia, a year younger than Yitzhak, is Israel's womens' champion, and their 38-year-old brother Haim is the national team fencing coach. From the age of six, Yitzhak has had a floret in his hand and Lydia was only a year older when she started in the sport.

The Hatouel success in the Rommel Cup may have been a flash in the pan, but it was a mighty flash, and widely acclaimed in the international sports press. Moroccan born Yitzhak fought and beat Olympic and world champions before going down in the final to the second ranked fencer in the world, Frederico Serraino, earlier had tipped Everton to retain the title.



CHAMPION SISTER. – Lydia Hatouel, 23, Israel women's champ. (Hanoch Guthmann)

Moshe Ben Ezra, secretary of the Fencing Association, who was also an Acre fencer, related that there were 3,500 fencers active in 23 clubs. Besides Acre, the leading clubs were in Kfar Sava, Beersheba and Petah Tikva. Foils, otherwise called floret, are much more popular in Israel than the epee or sabre.

Since the tragic death of national team coach Andre Spitzer at the Munich Olympics of 1972, Moshe Homot, Karamet and Hatouel have been the national squad coaches. A newcomer already making an impact in the sport is Eliezer Adirim, who arrived one year ago from Russia and who now coaches in Kfar Sava.

The previous best international showing by an Israeli fencer was by Nili Drori, who took 6th place in the world youth championships (in the age of 20) in Italy in 1981. Drori has since married Nemet Karamets, a Turkish fencing coach who was in charge of the Israel team for 18 months, and they now live in Turkey.

"If we had better training facilities it would make a world of difference," Ben Ezra opined. "There is not a single hall in the country which is for fencing only," he added.

The Fencing Association is very keen on taking a full team of five men, and at least one woman, to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. "Israel can get into the top ten countries in the world, as a team, and individuals like Yitzhak Hatouel can aim even higher," Ben Ezra declared.

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Kohl shakes the bones

UNTIL yesterday the case of Kurt Waldheim was a rather marginal affair. Austria, after all is a minor player in world and even European affairs, and the identity of its president – a ceremonial post – is of little consequence anywhere.

A colourless politician, Waldheim had also been a lacklustre secretary-general of the U.N., which is precisely what the Soviet bloc that engineered his election to the post, desired.

If now it emerged that he had also been a minor war criminal and that in addition he had systematically covered up and lied about his war-time activities, this too was no great cause for surprise. There were hundreds and thousands like him.

Surprising only was that he should have got through the careful screening net established by the Austrian Foreign Ministry after World War Two, which, unlike Austria's domestic government departments, sifted out former Nazis to make sure there would be none such representing the country abroad.

And surprising as well was the fact that he should have escaped the retribution of the allies and the Yugoslavs who would have had a score to settle for his alleged involvement in the killing of partisans.

What was of interest, however, was the reaction of the Austrian electorate. Would the accusations against Waldheim, and his own bumbling attempts to explain his falsehoods, cause them to turn their backs on him in revulsion and dismay? Or would they, in a strange act of identification with a squalid past, rally to him, as all press reports predicted?

But yesterday West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl transformed the Waldheim affair, by a rhetorical act of *Anschluss*, into a grotesque celebration of the past German-Austrian connection. Describing Waldheim as a "great patriot", Kohl denounced the accusers, and made it clear that if he were an Austrian he would vote for Waldheim.

Only a German Chancellor wholly indifferent to its historic connotations could so brazenly interject himself into Austria's domestic affairs.

Perhaps Mr. Kohl has been emboldened by his success at Bitburg. There he maneuvered President Reagan into making a gesture that could be interpreted as laying to rest the moral claim against Germany's immoral past.

Now Mr. Kohl would shed all hesitation to reassert the affinity of historic consciousness and existential circumstance that bound Germans and Austrians together in a past which only the "arrogant" cannot understand.

This renewed German embrace of the Austrian nation in a common historic experience would only a few years ago have sent waves of anguish throughout Austria, so anxious to preserve its posture of being a victim of the Third Reich. It would also have dismayed Germans not interested in reminders of the nationalist mania which lay at the heart of the *Anschluss*.

With a single insensible flourish, Chancellor Kohl has succeeded, therefore, in turning the Waldheim affair from a challenge to the Austrians into a challenge for Germany as well.

The unlikely figure of Waldheim has, after Kohl's declaration, come to represent the skeleton in the common closet of the two countries' combined Nazi past and still unredeemed present.

ARMS PLOT

(Continued from Page One)

massive arms smuggling ring to Iran.

Complaints filed in the U.S. District Court in New York alleged that the suspects conspired to sell hundreds of F-4 Phantoms, F-5 Skyhawks, Hercules transport planes, Python air-to-air missiles, TOW anti-tank missiles, cluster bombs and other advanced weaponry to Iran for use in its war against Iraq.

U.S. officials said the conspiracy was uncovered as part of a sophisticated U.S. "sting" operation, using an undercover Iranian agent identified as Cyrus Hashemi, who was previously an arms buyer for the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Hashemi was arrested by the U.S. in 1984 and was believed to have cooperated with the authorities in uncovering this alleged conspiracy. After pleading not guilty in 1984, he was allowed to remain free on bail.

U.S. prosecutors said that Evans had "acted as a broker who would bring buyers and sellers together for a finder's fee." They said that Baram and the Eisenbergs had promised that they would "deliver" the arms. But Israeli officials yesteday insisted that the accused Israelis would never have been able to get the listed weapons out of Israel. U.S. officials tended to agree. Some of the weapons on the alleged sales list are not in Israel's possession.

The weapons were supposedly to be shipped from Israel to Iran with the help of fake "end-user" documents indicating that they were actually going to Turkey and the Philippines.

The charges filed in the New York court said the lighter equipment was to be flown to Tabriz and the heavier arms to Bander el Abbas. None of the weaponry reached Iran.

"The Iranians would have used these weapons to make war against their neighbours or to spread international terrorism against the free West," said New York Customs Service Commissioner William von Raab.

Neither von Raab nor the U.S. Attorney in Manhattan Rudolph Giuliani has accused the Israeli government of any involvement in the scheme. Both have gone out of their way to point out that there was no evidence of Israeli complicity.

Other U.S. officials in Washington have also avoided making any accusations against the Israeli government.

Israeli officials noted yesterday that this low-key U.S. governmental posture helps explain why the entire story has been so modestly covered in the American news media.

WALDHEIM

(Continued from Page One)

leader of a neighbouring country to give such voting recommendation.

In Israel, Deputy Foreign Minister Ronnie Milo said yesterday that Kohl's defence of Waldheim "saddens all Jews in Israel and abroad," Israel Radio reported. "Chancellor Kohl," Milo said, "is the last person who should interfere in this grave matter, when there is *prima facie* evidence that Waldheim actively cooperated in Nazi crimes."

The moves to bar Waldheim from the U.S. are being promoted by Senator Pete Wilson and Representative Charles Schumer who wrote to Meese on Friday asking that he rule quickly.

The request came after the Justice Department's top Nazi hunter, Neal Sher, had recommended that Waldheim be placed on a list of "excludable persons" because of his World War II activities.

No decision is expected by Meese and Secretary of State George Shultz on the matter before the election in Austria.

Sher's report asserted that war records showed Waldheim to have been a "special missions staff officer in the intelligence and counterintelligence branch" of German Army Group E, which was involved in reprisals against civilians in the Balkans. The army group was commanded by Gen. Alexander Loehr, who was hanged for war crimes in 1947.

Noting that war records showed that Waldheim had obtained "03" status, Sher said, "This means that Waldheim was the third highest ranking special missions officer on General Loehr's staff, no mean feat for a young lieutenant."

A State Department spokesman declined to comment on what would happen if Waldheim were barred from the U.S. and then elected president of Austria.

But a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said people deemed ineligible for entry into the U.S. were often granted permission to visit upon request.

Lofty idea turns sour

The kibbutz and the volunteers

Shubert Spero and Calev Ben-David (below) discuss why things went wrong and how they may be corrected.

THE DECISION of Kibbutz Deganya Alef to discontinue its 18-year practice of accepting foreign volunteer workers is of great significance. I hasten to make the following comments while the air is still fairly unsullied by the many foolish things that will undoubtedly be said by a number of well-meaning people.

No, it does not prove that the Zionist philosophy of Takam, the United Kibbutz Movement, is bankrupt.

No, it does not prove that the idea of accepting foreign volunteers was in itself wrong.

No, it does not prove that all programmes for bringing Arabs and Jews together are misguided.

No, it does not mean that the people of Deganya Alef are about to become *hozrei betshuva*, newly religious.

The people of Deganya Alef by their difficult decision have given voice to what they have learned from their experience with non-Jewish volunteers which I take to be of signal importance to the entire country.

The foreign volunteer programme was conceived with the most high-minded intentions. The purpose was to disseminate the kibbutz Zionist ideal to the outside world and make every returning volunteer a goodwill ambassador for the State of Israel, while at the same time providing additional manpower. A truly splendid idea, reflecting the loftiest ideals of Jewish universalism.

However, the kibbutz turned out to be a most inappropriate setting for the fraternization that followed and the relationships that inevitably developed. The intensive social situation of the kibbutz with its shared, all-encompassing intimacy had its usual effects. The resulting intermarriages, which often led to kibbutz members leaving the kibbutz and the country, turned out to be a prohibitive price to pay for the admitted benefits of the foreign volunteer programme. What is to be learned from all this?

Enlightened Jews must accept the demands of both universalism and particularism, of humanitarian outreach and of Jewish identity, as legitimate and compelling, with full awareness that they can conflict. They must utilize the maximum intelligence in plotting a course that does not satisfy one at the expense of the other. Obviously, this is easier said than done.

One is almost sure to err on one side or another. Since the dynamics of social integration are fairly predictable, no matter how "inner fortified" the individuals may be, one must proceed with extreme caution and be prepared for mid-course modifications.

Most important of all in judging the Deganya decision is the confidence we must be prepared to extend to each other, as Jews and Zionists. It should be clear that neither our commitment to universalism nor our loyalty to Jewish identity should be judged by the adoption or continuation of any particular programme. Deciding that a particular programme is corrosive of Jewish identity does not imply the abandonment of our commitment to Jewish universalism.

THE LESSONS of the Deganya experience should be applied to the question of Arab-Jewish understanding. While all enlightened Jews have a commitment to the furtherance of this cause for moral and prudential reasons. However, it is by no means clear where, how, at which age levels and in what form, Arab-Jewish interaction should take place.

After all, Arabs are not without concerns of their own in this area. Instead of expressing mutual confidence in our common commitment to universalism and Jewish identity, and leaving it to responsible professionals to work out appropriate programmes, the spotlight is often given to extremists of both sides who give us media theatre instead of balanced analysis.

Another concern that the Deganya experience has helped to dramatize is the fragility of our Zionist roots and our nationalist ideology. Kibbutz veterans were shocked at the ease with which kibbutz youngsters were prepared to give up not only a cherished way of life based on social idealism, but people and country as well. This should not have come as a surprise. Signs of this tendency was already evident in the '60s. All-important, however, is the correct diagnosis.

The problem, as I see it, is not that the Zionist roots of Deganya youngsters are too shallow, or that their ideology is faulty. The point is that Zionist roots and national ideology of even the most potent kind are not enough. For our youngsters are not merely Jewish Israelis, but philosophical animals who cannot negotiate a pluralistic culture without giving some sense of meaning to life and death, pain and suffering, moral obligations and human responsibility.

Because these questions are generally handled by religion, and because of an *a priori* antipathy to organized religion, some trends in Israeli education ignore these areas at their peril.

IT IS TRAGIC that for a country with so much shouting, there is so very little conversation. We appear to have here the proper conditions and the essential components for a wondrous dialogue, for a great debate, for social and intellectual interaction between those who are beginning to search and those who started theirs long ago. Even more crucial, perhaps, than Arab-Jewish interaction is interaction between the different Jewish ideological blocs in calm, non-abusive tones. And there are those with whom to speak.

For living in this country today is a large though yet uncounted and neglected group of men and women who are fully and self-consciously Orthodox in religious belief and practice, Zionist in orientation, modern in life-style. They strictly observe the Sabbath but throw no stones on those who do not. They believe that the Israeli advertising agencies responsible for the bus-shelter posters are a disgrace to good taste, but know that it is criminal and immoral to burn down public property. They believe it is a Jew's sacred religious duty to serve in the IDF, and all who do deserve our love and respect. They believe in the historic rights of the Jewish people to the whole of *Eretz Yisrael* but are opposed to dispossessing any law-abiding Arab of his civil rights or property.

They believe that the State of Israel represents the beginning of the redemption, but this Messianic process needs no help from us in the form of blowing up mosques or bombing buses. They believe that the ways of the Tora are "ways of pleasantness" and that the interests of Orthodoxy in a democratic Jewish state are not served by hysterical demonstrations, emotional harangues or political logrolling.

We modern Orthodox Jews, as citizens of the State of Israel, share with the people of Deganya the challenges of bringing up our children in a free society, as Jews and as human beings. We empathize with them in their struggle to satisfy the legitimate demands of universalism and Jewish particularism. We applaud their decision about foreign volunteers. It is not to be regarded as a defeat for universalism but as a victory for responsible Jews who would yet have both.

Shubert Spero is Irving I. Stone professor of Jewish Thought at Bar-Ilan University.

Coming to grips with the problem

THE DECISION last month by Deganya Alef and two other kibbutzim to suspend the use of foreign volunteer workers aroused mixed reactions in this veteran volunteer of three different kibbutzim, including Deganya itself.

On the one hand, I can verify the charge that the volunteers are often a disruptive, negative influence on the kibbutzim youth (and on some of the elders too). On the other hand, one cannot but feel that the concept of using volunteer workers to the advantage of the Zionist cause has been thrown away, and that this move is a further sign of the decline of the kibbutz movement's ideological strength.

Yes, there is truth in the cliché that many of the volunteer workers are non-Jewish Europeans who spend too much of their time drinking and throwing lively parties that draw the attention and envy of young kibbutzniks. But whose fault is this? It is absurd to hold an 18-year-old cockney lad responsible for not behaving like A. D. Gordon. The responsibility for the mishandling of this situation rests squarely with the Zionist movement and the kibbutzim.

On all the kibbutzim where I worked, the non-Jewish volunteers outnumbered the Jews by at least three to one. No theory about the apathy of young American and European Jews can excuse the failure of those whose job it is to interest them in a kibbutz experience. Clearly at fault is the present emissary system, where each kibbutz movement (and sometimes individual kibbutzim) sends its own shaliah to the Diaspora. He is often a native Israeli who has no idea how to describe and promote the virtues of the kibbutz experience effectively. Due to the political factionalism of the Zionist and kibbutz movements, he often sits isolated behind his desk in the local Zionist Federation building, waiting for those who never come through his door.

There is also the question of financial priorities. Although kibbutz programmes are highly subsidized, the air fare to Israel may still be too high for young Diaspora Jews. What the Zionist Federations spend on a luxury pilot tour for a dozen of their heavy hitters could cover the fare of hundreds of young Jews.

BUT EVEN if one admits the impossibility of attracting more young Jews to kibbutzim at the present time, couldn't more have been done even with the non-Jewish volunteers? Simply to build non-Jewish support for Israel, couldn't they have been given the option of some programmes on the kibbutz, on Jewish or Zionist ideology?

In fact, such programmes are being run for kibbutz volunteers at Moadon Rassco in Jerusalem. I have myself lectured at one, but it was available only to those who paid additional fees for a kibbutz ulpan course. One must wonder why, before their recent financial crises, the kibbutzim did not feel an obligation to provide at least an ulpan to all their volunteers.

Certainly, such wealthy kibbutzim as Deganya could still have weathered the slight financial burden. No one could accuse them of being stingy with the volunteers: they were willing to provide them with free access to the pool, cinema and tennis courts.

An example of the foolish misapplication of priorities at Deganya was the construction of a weight lifting room filled with all the latest Nautilus fitness machines. Naturally, kibbutzniks still doing hard physical work eight hours a day had neither the need nor the desire to lift weights, so the room was used exclusively by the volunteers. One could not help wondering how still A. D. Gordon was lying in his grave, only a few hundred metres away from that centre of unproductive labour.

THE PROBLEM lies not with the hedonism of the volunteers, but with the lack of confidence these kibbutzim now feel in their own ideology.

Banning the volunteers smacks of the same thought-process as that of the opponents of the Mormon presence in Jerusalem. If Socialist Zionism and Orthodox Judaism cannot hold their own against Western decadence and Christianity, perhaps it is time to rethink our own ideologies.

After all, getting rid of the volunteers may temporarily alleviate the defection of the young at Deganya, but it does raise another problem: Who is going to use the weight-lifting room?

Calev Ben-David is a journalist who works for the Aliya movement, Telem.

READERS' LETTERS

EDUCATIONAL EQUALITY IN JAFFA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – I am writing to express my sincere appreciation for Daniel Gavron's wonderful article of March 14 describing our activities on behalf of the underprivileged community of Jaffa.

My only regret was that the article didn't mention the much appreciated financial assistance which our organization receives from our good friends in Holland and Britain and from the New Israel Fund. This oversight was possibly my own fault, as I didn't take enough time to describe our sources of income and emphasized instead the manner in which we spend the money we receive.

I cannot tell you how many people have called as a result of your article to express their interest in our organization and their willingness to lend a hand. In this way you have contributed to our goal of providing educational equality to all members of this disadvantaged community.

DAVID J. PORTOWICZ
The Institute for the Advancement of Education in Jaffa
Jaffa.

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KWAKU BREGMANG of P.O.B. 9238, Airport, Acera, Ghana, would like to have Israeli penfriends. He is interested in the Bible, geography and history.

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MILITARY JUSTICE CODE – II

IDF holds that justice is too serious to be left to lawyers'

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

The campaign mounted by the IDF and the Defence Ministry to block military justice reform lasted close to eight years. It is a story worth telling – not only in itself, but also as an object lesson for other controversies involving this country's military establishment.

An unimpeachable legal source who knows the IDF inside out told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The senior command of the IDF has always resented suggestions, from any quarter, that it should be deprived of the final say in matters of military justice. The senior command to this day does not trust the IDF legal branch to take proper care of what it holds to be the army's best interests."

He added: "On the pattern of 'war being too serious to be left in the hands of the generals,' our own IDF generals hold that 'justice is too serious to be left in the hands of the lawyers.'"

The Shamgar Commission on military justice reform was appointed in 1977, as the carefully chosen language of its report explains, because of a shortage of trained and suitable judges in military courts, and because the quality, qualifications and experience of such judges were directly influenced by the authority wielded by such courts.

Meir Shamgar was a member of the Supreme Court when he presented his report in May 1978 to the ministers of defence and of justice. Today he is president of the Supreme Court, and Knesset members who have talked to him lately feel sure he would demand that his recommendations be implemented completely, if he could break his judicial silence and make his views public.

Ezer Weizman was defence minister at the time. Before he got the Shamgar report, Weizman vowed to carry out its recommendations. After he read them, and consulted with the IDF senior command, Weizman changed his mind and procrastinated. For 18 months he claimed that the IDF and the Defence Ministry were studying the report (which is only 12 pages long). During that period these two bodies even failed to consult the Shamgar Commission on its recommendations, and let the report gather dust.

The army and the ministry took the report up, in part, because of the controversy over then chief of general staff Rafael Eitan's mitigation of sentence in crimes committed during and after the 1978 Litani Operation.

In November 1979 Weizman unexpectedly formed a committee of three top lawyers to review Shamgar's suggested reforms. This sparked public criticism on the grounds that a prestigious body like the Shamgar Commission should not have its recommendations monitored by a body at an inferior level. After one week Weizman disbanded his panel. He did nothing further with the Shamgar recommendations.

An unimpeachable source told *The Post* that when former premier Menahem Begin first took over the Defence Ministry following Weizman's resignation, he promised to implement the Shamgar recommendations. But Begin changed his mind, too, after speaking to chief of general staff Eitan. Begin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee: "Weizman rejected the reform recommendations and I shall not overturn Weizman's rejection."

While Moshe Arens served as chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, *The Post* was told, he persuaded Begin to form an internal IDF panel to study the Shamgar recommendations. After this panel completed its study, it took seven months for its recommendations to reach the Knesset.

But by that time Ariel Sharon was minister of defence, and he did not want to hear about military justice reform. So the Shamgar report again gathered dust.

When Sharon left the Defence Ministry in the aftermath of the Peace for Galilee operation, Arens came back from Washington to take over the portfolio. Many got the impression that, as defence minister, Arens was in less of a hurry to push military justice reform through than he had been as chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

After Yitzhak Rabin became defence minister in 1984, things moved faster. *The Post* understands that one reason for Rabin's readiness to bring about partial reform was that he served as chief of general staff while Shamgar was judge advocate-general, and respected the man as well as his proposals.

Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy persisted in his struggle to block the Shamgar proposals to the bitter end, and he got some backing at the political level. When the cabinet voted on the draft of the amendment that was submitted to the Knesset (and will probably be passed next month), Levy got two former chiefs of general staff and a former deputy chief of general staff to side with him in his attempt to water down reform.

These were Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, and Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman. But Rabin and Arens were in the majority, which ensured the tabling of the bill containing part of the reforms suggested by the Shamgar Commission.

$150 travel tax keeps yordim from visiting here

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

With the upsurge in terrorism in Europe and the Mediterranean scaring visitors away from Israel, one sector of the tourist market that should still be thriving comprises Israelis who live abroad. After all, who could have a more realistic view of the situation in Israel than former residents?

But last year only 30,000 Israelis living abroad came home for a visit, according to Tourism Ministry figures. That is just a tiny percentage of the 1.43 million who visited and a sharp drop from the 50,000 to 80,000 Israelis who came annually in the early 1980s. The number is not expected to grow this year, and it may drop.

What is stopping Israelis from visiting, says Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir, is not fear of flying but the fare of flying, specifically the travel tax. Holders of Israeli passports, even if they live overseas, must pay a $150 exit tax when they leave the country, although they are exempt from the 20 per cent tax on tickets purchased abroad.

Israelis who live abroad do not have to pay the tax if they acquire citizenship in their country of residence or renounce their Israeli citizenship altogether, thus entering the country on a foreign passport. The problem is that Israel does not recognize the renunciation of citizenship by either immigrants or native-born Israelis, which means both strategies are illegal.

Nonetheless, many Israelis living abroad are willing to violate the law because the risk is minimal.

Sharir says he would like to solve the problem by exempting visiting Israelis from the tax. Even though it would cause a drop in tax revenue, Sharir says the increase in the number of entering tourists would more than outweigh the losses, while helping to ease the financial crunch on the tourism industry that has come with the general reduction in arrivals.

Sharir says visiting Israelis who stay with relatives here spend an average of $400 per person, *not including* air fare, while those who stay in hotels average $1,000, comparable to what the average non-Israeli tourist spends.

If Tourism Ministry projections are correct and the exemptions increase the number of visitors by 20,000, the foreign currency gained will be between $5 m. and $14 m. A travel tax exemption combined with a campaign to lower air fares and hotel rates, as Sharir would like to see, would induce even more Israelis living abroad to come.

Local residents should also be exempt from relevant taxes, as a way of encouraging internal tourism, Sharir told *The Jerusalem Post*. Specifically, he says, he would exempt local tourists from the value-added tax on hotel accommodation.

As it is, Israelis already outspend foreign tourists on hotel rooms.

The average price per night per room paid by foreign visitors last year was $35.20, while Israelis were paying NIS 52 (including VAT), equivalent to $42.



Pelican makes an unexpected landing on a floating tourist at Issi Bay, Cyprus. (AFP telephoto)

Eva Braun's diary fetches $7,000 at auction

MUNICH (Reuter). – The 1944 diary of Eva Braun, Adolf Hitler's lover and his wife for a day, was sold at an auction here yesterday for $7,000.

Auctioneers Hermann Historica said the diary, in which Braun recorded appointments and comments on her life, was bought on behalf of an unidentified foreign museum.

Braun met Hitler in 1930 and married him on April 29, 1945 – the eve of their suicide in a Berlin bunker during the final days of the Nazi Third Reich.

New head for AJC

Shimon Samuels, an international affairs specialist, has been named to succeed Dr. Bernard Resnikoff as director of the Israel office of the American Jewish Committee in Jerusalem. The appointment will take effect on September 1, the AJC spokesman announced.

Before joining the AJC, Samuels was European director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, based in Paris.

Six Acre youths held over soccer rioting

ABU SINAN (Itim). – Six youths from this village near Acre were arrested yesterday on suspicion of rioting after a football match and injuring policemen.

The riot took place Saturday after a game betwen the local team and Hapoel Sakhnin, in which the local side lost.

Preminger, the man who put Israel on movie map

Otto Preminger, who died last week at 79, produced and directed over 50 films, as well as a number of Broadway shows, over a period of 50 years. In Israel, though, he will be remembered as the father of *Exodus*, the 1960 movie based on the novel by Leon Uris.

In stating Israel's case before the world, *Exodus* made a major impact. Furthermore, Preminger decided to make the film in Israel, though no other major movie had been made here before and hardly any modern movie equipment was then available locally.

Preminger was born in 1906 into a well-to-do Viennese Jewish family. He graduated in law from the University of Vienna, but had already made his debut as an actor at the age of 17. At 20 he gave up acting to produce and direct plays, and in 1931 Max Reinhardt enlisted him as producer-director at Vienna's 200-year-old Josephstadt Theatre.

In 1934 Preminger went to the U.S., at the invitation of 20th Century Fox. Among his early films were *Forever Amber, Laura, Carmen Jones, Porgy and Bess, The Man with the Golden Arm, The Anatomy of a Murder* and others which established him as a cinema giant.

In May 1958, Preminger's younger brother Ingo showed him the proofs of *Exodus*. By that time the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer scouts had already secured an option. Preminger fell in love with the novel and through the intervention of Billy Rose, acquired the film rights.

Though Uris wrote a screenplay, Preminger and Dalton Trumbo worked out a new script. Preminger then came to Israel and chose locations throughout the country, from the King David Hotel to the Acre prison.

Anan Safadi, who later became *The Jerusalem Post*'s Arab Affairs editor, was Preminger's adviser on Arab affairs.

To recreate the huge crowd which had greeted David Ben-Gurion's proclamation of Israel's independence in Tel Aviv in 1948, Preminger joined forces with Mifal Hapayis. A special lottery was held in Jerusalem's Russian Compound, bringing 20,000 residents of the capital. They acted as free extras as Weizmann Institute president Meyer Weisgal played the part of Ben-Gurion, speaking from the police headquarters balcony to the throng below.

Exodus challenged anti-Semitism and racism, criticized British bureaucracy and portrayed Israel's dilemmas and struggle for survival. The film revived interest in the Holocaust, Jewish history and the problem of Jewish identity. Syrian incursions and cease-fire violations were then an everyday occurrence. Israel was frequently criticized at the UN and tourism was practically non-existent. *Exodus* generated tourism and sympathy for the country.

Preminger's interest in Israel did not end with *Exodus*. He believed the creation of Israel was one of the great miracles of the 20th century.

In 1974 he brought Peter O'Toole and a crew of 70 here to produce *Rosebud*, a thriller that touched on the problem of international terrorism by portraying five beautiful girls held for ransom on their luxury yacht.

Preminger critics frequently took him to task for sensationalism, the creation of stereotypes and the simplification of issues. But he remained throughout a successful movie maker who offered his public thrill and excitement. *A.Z.*

Congress gears up to block Saudi arms deal

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – The U.S. Congress is preparing a knockout blow to a bid by President Reagan to sell 2,600 advanced missiles worth $354 million to Saudi Arabia but the president could still win.

If lawmakers block the proposed arms sale, this will be the latest in a series of defeats for a Reagan administration policy of arms sales to moderate Arab states.

It could also herald a battle over the scheduled delivery to Riyadh this summer of the first of five Awacs radar planes.

The House and Senate are expected to vote this week on a bill, called a resolution of disapproval, to block the sale. A majority in both chambers support the measure and it is virtually guaranteed passage.

"This is absolutely unprecedented," said Senator Alan Cranston, sponsor of a Senate measure to kill the arms deal.

"It will be the first time that Congress has ever voted down a proposal for an arms sale and I think now is the time to draw that line."

But Reagan has promised an immediate veto if the bill lands on his desk and congressional aides said it is not certain that Congress will be able to muster the two-thirds vote in each House needed to override the veto.

One aide said the Democrat-controlled House would probably be able to defeat the veto, but the Republican-led Senate would allow the president to have his way.

Although battles over Arab arms sales, fuelled largely by the powerful pro-Israeli lobby on Capitol Hill, have been regular in Congress for a decade, Congress has never exercised its legislative right to block a deal. Strong opposition and threats of action have been sufficient to force a retreat.

Last year, the administration yielded without a fight to Congressional opposition to a proposed sale of 60 F15 jets to Saudi Arabia, and the Saudis purchased British Tornadoes instead.

The administration this year indefinitely postponed a $1.9 billion sale of advanced planes and weaponry to Jordan.

But this time the administration appears ready to fight. State and Defence Department officials have been arguing Reagan's case in often hostile congressional hearings.

"Security cooperation is definitely the underpinning of the U.S.-Saudi relationship and we cannot undermine our ties with our principal friend in the Gulf today and expect to rebuild them later," Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week.

Reagan agrees to chair Ben-Gurion committee

WAHINGTON (JTA). – President Reagan has agreed to serve as the honorary chairman of the American committee organizing the centenary celebration of the birth of David Ben-Gurion, a committee spokesman announced here.

President Chaim Herzog had suggested to Reagan that he take the post.

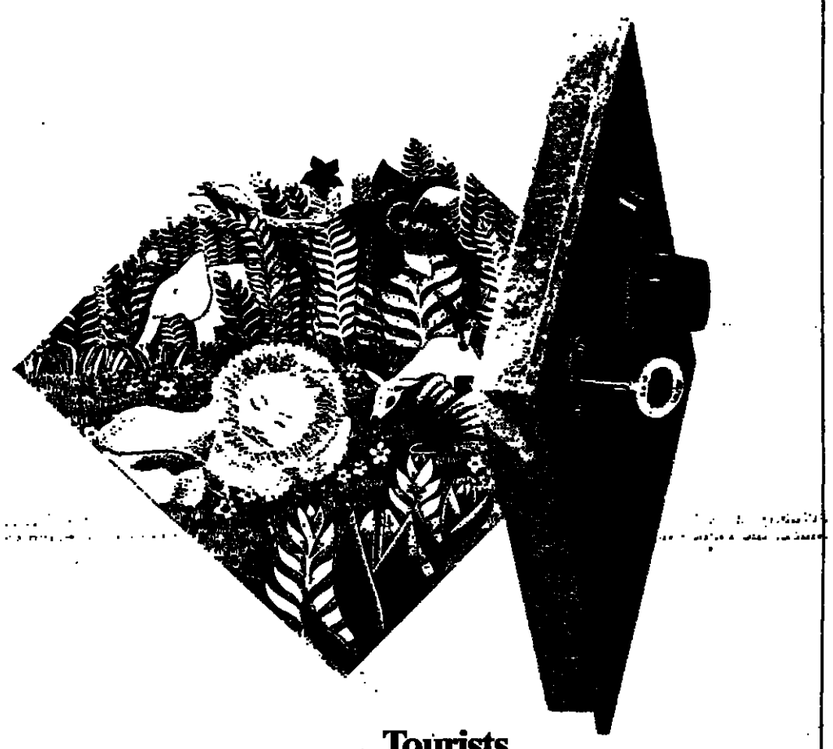
The celebrations, which begin in October, will include cultural and educational events and conclude with a gala in the Kennedy Centre here.

Flowers at the airport

Visitors entering Israel today via Ben-Gurion Airport or Haifa are to be greeted with flowers. The welcome, intended to encourage tourists who have not been intimidated by the recent upsurge in terrorism, is being organized by Skal Israel, part of the international Association of Tourism Professionals.

CORRECTION

Israel TV will tomorrow night broadcast the Julian Chagrin programme *Photo* at 8:30, and on Friday May 2, Chagrin's *Photofinish* will be broadcast at 9 p.m., and not as previously published.



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GELLER NESSIS

'Pravda' hits failings of 'leadership'

Pres. Karmal may be out of Soviets' favour

MOSCOW (Reuter). – *Pravda* yesterday criticized the Afghan leadership for not implementing changes fast enough, increasing doubts over the future of President Babrak Karmal, who has not been seen in public for nearly a month.

In an article marking the eighth anniversary of the communist takeover in Afghanistan, the Soviet Communist Party daily made standard attacks on anti-government Moslem guerrillas, the U.S. and other "imperialist" forces.

But it also said the Afghan leadership had not widened its power base adequately.

"Dissatisfaction with what has been done, and sharp criticism of failings which have hindered the revolutionary process in Afghanistan, could be seen in the decisions taken last autumn by the revolutionary council," *Pravda* said.

Diplomats said that although the article did not mention Karmal by name, it was the clearest indication yet of Kremlin dissatisfaction with the man it placed in power when Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan in December 1979.

Official Afghan and Soviet reports on yesterday's anniversary celebrations in Kabul did not mention Karmal. According to precedent he should have given the main speech, but this was delivered by Defence Minister Nazar Mohammad.

Diplomats here said the Kremlin, which has about 115,000 troops fighting rebels in Afghanistan, had become restless about the president's apparent inability to stem the war and widen his party's grip on the country.

Karmal, 57, came to Moscow on March 30 for medical treatment, and western diplomats said he might have lung problems.

Some diplomats said the fact that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev did not meet Karmal last February during the Soviet party congress could be interpreted as a snub and a clear indication that he had fallen out of favour.

Haiti ruling council flayed after clash leaves six dead

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haita (AP). – Political leaders condemned Haiti's ruling council Saturday night after a clash between soldiers and citizens left at least six people dead and 21 others injured.

"The council has lost the faith of the people," said Hubert Deronceray, a presidential candidate in elections the council has pledged to hold.

"I am calling on everyone to organize a general strike on Monday, no school, no work," said Rockefeller Guerre, a deputy in the former National Assembly and critic of former president-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier. "If the military think they can abuse us, we will all stand as one. They're only 7,000 and we are 6 million. The council should resign."

Earlier Saturday, soldiers fired into a crowd that tried to force its way into a notorious prison. The incident began peacefully as a march to honour a family slain during Duvalier's rule.

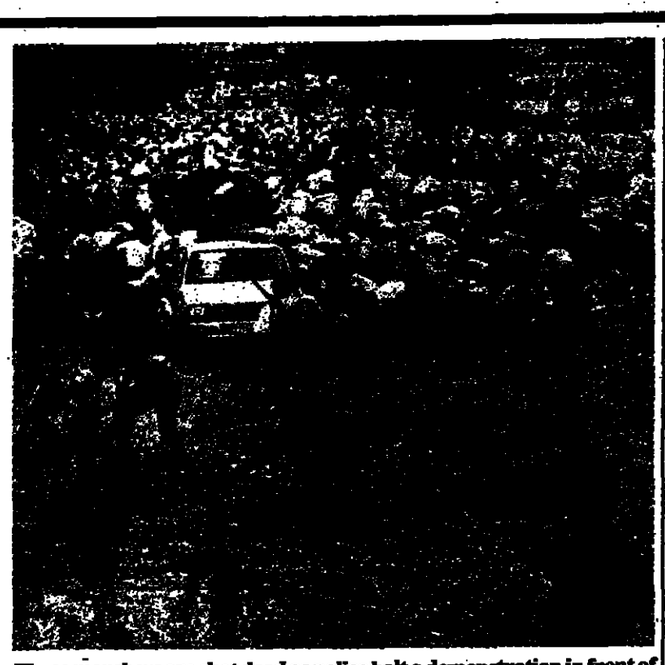
Three people were killed by gunshots, according to hospital officials, and three others apparently were electrocuted by a downed power line.

Radio Soleil reported that 51 people had been wounded in one of the most violent of sporadic clashes since Duvalier fled to exile February 7.

On Saturday morning a religious procession began from a church to Fort Dimanche, where Duvalier's political opponents were taken, tortured and often never heard from again.

The march marked the anniversary of the 1963 shooting of the bodyguards of 11-year-old Jean-Claude Duvalier and his 14-year-old sister Simone, in what was thought to have been a kidnap attempt. It touched off a crackdown by François "Papa Doc" Duvalier, the founder of the family dynasty.

As people surged forward, soldiers shot into the air and then into the crowd, which was dispersed by tear gas and soldiers swinging batons.



Three marchers are shot dead as police halt a demonstration in front of Haiti's notorious Fort Dimanche prison on Saturday. Three other demonstrators were killed by a fallen power line. (AFP telephoto)

Chilean civic leaders vow massive resistance campaign

SANTIAGO (AP). – Civic leaders representing nearly three million Chileans have agreed to orchestrate a campaign to paralyse the country in a revival of militant resistance to armed forces rule.

The new opposition tactics, announced late Saturday at a National Assembly of civic leaders, range from street-blocking protest marches to non-payment of millions of dollars in debts to government banks. A series of general strikes is also planned for later this year.

"We favour peace, not war, but we know that neither the country nor the peace can be won without a struggle," Dr. Juan Luis Gonzalez, the assembly president, told its 278 delegates. "Active non-violence and civil disobedience are our legitimate weapons and we are prepared to use them tirelessly."

The five-hour meeting was the most representative of its kind since Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the army commander, seized the presidency in a 1973 military coup.

Modelled on the 19th-century "town meetings" that rallied secessionists to sever Latin America's colonial ties with Spain, it signalled renewed activism by Chile's democratic movement after months of discord and inaction.

Delegates came as union leaders, white-collar professionals, university students, truckers, shopkeepers and slum residents. They spoke for nearly all middle class and blue-collar civilian organizations in a country of 11.6 million people – except for big businessmen, bankers or farmers.

'We will return,' Marcos tells supporters

MANILA (Reuter). – Exiled former president Ferdinand Marcos told supporters by radio yesterday he would one day return to the Philippines, and they should mobilize for a mass rally on May 1.

The broadcast from Hawaii was relayed by loudspeakers at a central park where 10,000 Marcos loyalists rallied to demand his return.

"We will come back," said the man whose 20-year rule ended with a civilian-backed military revolt on February 25.

He urged his supporters not to use violence against his successor, Corazon Aquino, and said they should "double and quadruple" their ranks at a Labour Day rally in his support in Manila May 1.

Marcos said he would not have left the presidential palace if he had known he would be flown to Hawaii. He maintains he planned to go to his home province of Ilocos Norte.

His wife Imelda, who could be heard sobbing, appeared on the same programme and said life in exile was cruel, and she now had "no country, no passport and no visa."

KOHL. – West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived yesterday in India on a three-day official visit to discuss the north-south dialogue.

Gaddafi says U.S. air raids could lead to World War III

NEW DELHI (Reuter). – Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi said in an interview published yesterday that U.S. air raids on his country could lead to a third world war.

Gaddafi also said the April 15 raids were an indirect attack on the Soviet Union and might push Libya into becoming a communist country.

During the interview with an Indian journalist in Tripoli, Gaddafi described President Reagan as an aged and cancer-ridden fanatic who wanted the world to end on his death.

Gaddafi said the attack on Libya was the start of a U.S. attempt to upset the strategic balance that has existed since World War II.

"In the final analysis it is all directed against the Soviet Union," Gaddafi said.

Stating that the U.S. had pushed Cuba into becoming a communist country, Gaddafi said, "He might push Libya in that direction."

Asked if the Soviet Union had come to Libya's aid since the raids, Gaddafi replied: "Of course they have come to our help."

Despite that, Gaddafi did not rule out future U.S. raids on Libya because of wider American plans to change the world's strategic balance.

Gaddafi also said Reagan had a special relationship with British Prime Minister Thatcher. "He wants to prove himself to Thatcher," Gaddafi said.

Asked if Reagan wanted to prove to her that he was a man, Gaddafi laughed and replied: "Yes, exactly."



Maria Shriver, niece of president John F. Kennedy, waves to well-wishers after her marriage to film actor Arnold Schwarzenegger in Hyannis, Massachusetts on Saturday. (Reuter telephoto)

War on terror to go ahead, Reagan vows

HONOLULU (AFP). – President Reagan said here Saturday that he intends to go ahead with his war on terrorism.

"We're showing the world's dictators and terrorists that when they perpetrate their cowardly acts upon citizens of the United States, they had best be prepared for the consequences," Reagan said, referring to the recent air raids he ordered against Libya.

Reagan arrived here on the second leg of his trip toward the May 4-6 economic summit of industrial nations, at which international cooperation against terrorism is to be discussed by the leaders of the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada.

Meanwhile, in an interview published by *The Los Angeles Times*, Secretary of State George Shultz mentioned the possibility of clandestine action against Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

"We have a lot of different tools in our bag, and we need to develop more tools," he said, mentioning the importance of doing "some things secretly."

Broderick Crawford, 74

PALM SPRINGS, California (Reuter). – Actor Broderick Crawford, who mainly played gangsters but won an Academy Award for his portrayal of a corrupt politician in *All the King's Men*, died Saturday of complications from a stroke.

The burly, gravel-voiced Crawford, also remembered as a tough-talking police officer in the television series *Highway Patrol*, was 74.

SPORTS

Shlomo's good start

Post Sports Staff

Shlomo Glickstein and his Swedish doubles partner Hans Simonsson started their doubles campaign for the coming months in great style by getting through to the semi-finals of the Monte Carlo Open. Although they were beaten in the semis 6-3, 6-1 by Mats Wilander and Joakim Nystrom, they registered several good wins on the way, notably a quarter-final 6-4, 6-4 victory over Stefan Edberg and Slobodan Zivojinovic. Edberg is currently ranked 4th in the world in doubles, and Zivojinovic is 12th.

In the men's singles, Nystrom subdued Yannick Noah 6-3, 6-2 in the final. Wet weather compelled the organisers to settle for a three set contest instead of a five set match. The slippery court and chilly conditions were most unsuitable for Noah's type of play. Noah was fined $500 for missing a doubles match – a poor birthday present for his daughter, born yesterday in New York.

Rising tennis

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – Raviv Weidenfeld, 15, continued his remarkable tennis performances at both the adult and junior level, when he won the boys' under-16 and under-18 singles titles over the weekend at the Israel Tennis Association's traditional Pessah Junior Tennis Championships. In the corresponding girls' events, the respective victors were Hagit Ohayon and Yael Shavit.

Weidenfeld started this year by winning the ITA's Winter Circuit – giving him the first major adult title of his career – and then he captured the singles crown at the International Tennis Federation's World Junior Rankings Circuit tournament in Bat Yam. Next came his victory in the Netanya Open, worth NIS3,000 in prize money.

Raviv's opponent in both finals was Boaz Merenstein, another highly promising youngster who offered sterling resistance and stretched the winner to 3-6, 7-5, 7-5 in the under-18 event. Merenstein also took the first set in the under-16 competition, before Weidenfeld got home 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Shavit gained the girls' under-18 crown with an easy 6-0, 6-2 success in the final against Sophie Rafael, who had upset tournament favourite Dalia Coriat in the semis. In the under-16 last round, Ohayon defeated Yael Segal 6-2, 6-0. A total of 650 youngsters took part in the championships, which were played off at the Israel Tennis Centre courts in Jaffa and Ramat Hasharon.

Weidenfeld is now seeded No. 1 in this week's annual Passover Open at Ramat Hasharon, with the second place in the 32-strong men's singles draw going to Menashe Tzur. Ilana Berger and Sarit Shalev head the seedings in the 16-draw women's singles. Tournament manager is Doron Machlev. Play starts today at 2 p.m.

SCOREBOARD

SOCCER. – Juventus won their 22nd Italian Soccer League title yesterday with a hard-earned 3-2 victory over bottom-placed Lecce, while their chief rivals, Roma, lost 1-0 at Como.

GOLF. – Howard Clark won the Madrid Open with 274. Severiano Ballesteros was second with 275.

NHL. – The Flames beat the Oilers 4-1 to take a 3-2 lead in their playoff series. The Blues came from behind in overtime to edge the Maple Leafs 4-3 in overtime, for a 3-2 lead.

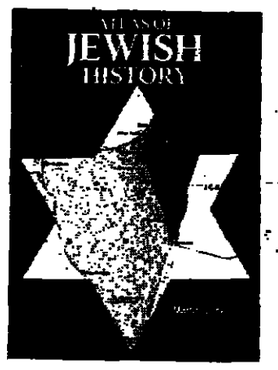
NBA. – Akeem Olajuwan scored 38 points to lead the Rockets to a 126-119 victory over the Nuggets in the opening game of the second round of the Western Conference playoffs.

BASEBALL. – AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago 5, Detroit 4 (11 ins.); Cleveland 3, New York 2; Oakland 5, Seattle 3; Baltimore 11, Toronto 5; Boston 5; Kansas City 1; Milwaukee 10, Texas 2; California 7, Minnesota 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE:
New York 4, St. Louis 3; Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 5; Montreal 4, Chicago 2; Houston 1, Cincinnati 0; Atlanta 5, Los Angeles 4, 10 innings; San Francisco 3, San Diego 2, 10 innings

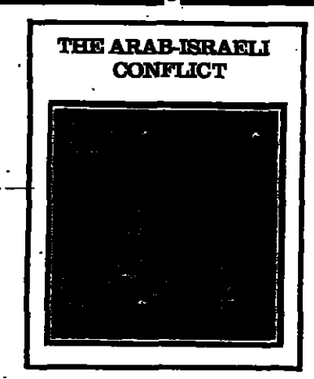
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TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9.00 Surprise Train **9.20** The Golden Farthings (part 5) **9.45** Nobody's Daughter (part 5) **10.10** Life story of artist Paul Gauguin **14.00** Fistuk's House **14.20** Hills and plateaus of North America **14.45** Follow Me **15.00** Film on Mimouna **15.30** No Secrets **15.50** 100 Famous Paintings **16.00** Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson (part 1) **16.30** Series on the Talmud **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Alice in Wonderland. Part 11 of a 26-part animated serial based on the book by Lewis Carroll
18.00 The Mandrakes Gave Off a Scent – nature film
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
15.30 News roundup
18.32 Programme Trailer
18.35 Sports
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup
20.02 Fame: Parents' Week
20.50 Beauty Spot – tips on hikes and trips
21.00 Mabat Newsreel
21.30 Selection of the 1986 Eurovision songs (part 2)
22.00 The Little Drummer Boy. Leonard Bernstein's programme in memory of Gustav Mahler (part 1)
22.45 Dempsey and Makepeace. Part 5 of a 10-part suspense series
23.35 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial)
16.30 Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Carol Burnett and friends **20.10** Heart of the High Country **21.00** News in English **21.20** Dallas
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A north):
13.00 Woody Woodpecker **13.30** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Spiderman **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Happy Days **18.30** Laverne & Shirley **19.00** News **20.00** Magnum P.I. **21.00** Another Life **21.30** NBA **23.30** 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

7.07 Boyce: Symphony No. 7 (Marriner); Vivaldi: Concerto for 2 Cellos
7.30 Rossini: Grand Overture; Field: Piano Concerto No.3 (Blumenthal); Beethoven: Quartet Op. 18, No. 6 (Lindsay); Gluck: ballet music from Don Juan
9.30 Enesco: Rumanian Poeme Op. 1; Bruch: Scottish Fantasy (Wha Chung); Kaliwoda: Symphony No. 1; Dvorak: String Quartet No. 3 (Guarneri, Trampler); Bernstein: ballet music On the Town (IPO/Bernstein)
12.05 Konrad Junghanel, lute; all-Bach – Adagio & Fugue in G minor; Sonata in G minor; Suite in C
13.00 Spring Festival at Lugano – Academy of St. Martin in the Fields – Iona Brown – Handel: Concerto Grosso; Scarlatti: Concerto Grosso; Bach: Harpsichord Concerto in D minor (Malcolm); Mozart: Divertimento K.136; Bach: Suite No. 2
15.00 Musica Viva – New Music in Frankfurt 1985 – Tushi Ichianagi: Appearance of 3 Instruments, 2 Oscillators, 2 Ring Modulators; Just Van Dahgur: Pentagram; Steve Reich: Drum Exercise, part 1
16.00 Mozart: Symphony, K.319 (Israel Youth Festival 1973/Pablo Casals); Debussy: Images (Martinon); De Falla: The Three-Cornered Hat (Boulez); Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio espagnol (Ormandy); Lalo: Symphonie espagnole (New York/Mitropoulos)
18.30 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra – Telemann: Israel Liberata, cantata (Bertini); Nahum Heiman: Plagues of Egypt, cantata (Stanley Sperber)
20.05 W.F. Bach: 2 Polonaises; Handel: Sonata for 2 Violins
20.30 Radio Stuttgart Symphony Orchestra, Neville Marriner conducting – Lutoslawski: Little Music for Symphony Orchestra; Brahms: Violin Concerto (Anne-Sophie Mutter); Shostakovich: Symphony No. 1; Hungarian University Choir sings music by Monteverdi, Britten, Martinu, Kodaly
22.30 Thus will Moshe sing
23.00 Continuous Music

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew songs
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Eastern Choirs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Radio Drama
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Religious programme
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Reflections on Portion of the Week
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 I Was There – interviews

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Puss in Sandals – children's programme
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news and music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.06 Matter of Interest
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Hebrew songs
17.10 Economics Magazine
17.30 On Figures and People
18.06 Education and Industry
18.45 Today in Sport
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 Law and Justice Magazine
20.05 Cantorial Hit Parade
23.05 Radio game for married couples

Army

6.06 Morning Sounds
6.30 Open your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
18.05 Interview
19.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
20.05 Blues de luxe
21.00 Mabat – TV Newsreel
21.30 Tunes
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7, 9
Eden: Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Edison:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thurs. 4:30, 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Rocky IV, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Habira:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Kfir:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon. Wed., Thurs. 5:45, 9; Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Mitchell:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Orgil:** Stitches, 7, 9; Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30 a.m., 12:30, 4:30; Tue. 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Orna:** Wild Cats, 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Bonnie and Clyde, 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** Choose Me, 9:15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** La Historia Officiale, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Beit Agron:** The Smurfs, 10 a.m.; Wizard of Oz, 11:45; Return of the Jedi 1:30; Gone with the Wind 4; Stripes 8; Midnight Express 10; Monty Python – The Meaning of Life, midnight; **Cinematheque:** Charlotte's Web 11; Spartacus 4; Muriel ou Le Temps d'un Retour 7; The Idiot 7:15; The 1000 Eyes of Dr. Mabuse 9; The Long Goodbye 10; Catch 22 12:15; **Israel Museum:** C.H.O.M.P.S., 11 a.m.; 3:30

TEL AVIV 4:30, 7:15, 9:30
Allenby: Protector, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Beit Leissin:** Fandango, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11:15 p.m.; Tues. 12 midnight; **Ben-Yehuda:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 11 a.m., 10, 12; Wed. 11 a.m., 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 2:20; Wed. 7:20, 9:45; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue. Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 2:** Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:25, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m., 12; Wed. 7:25, 9:40; Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 3:** Year of the Dragon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:40 p.m.; Tue. 9:45, 12:20; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 5, 7:15; Wed. 7:15; Alice in Wonderland, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Chen 4:** Marie, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:40; Tue. 9:55 p.m., 12:15; Ugly Dachshund, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 5:** Stitches, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:30, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 12:20; Wed. 7:30, 9:40; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Cinema One:** Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10, 12; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30, Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Dekel:** Jewel of the Nile, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Drive-In:** 9½ Weeks, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Ninja Show, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 6:15; Pyramid of Fear, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 7:15; sex film, 12:15 midnight; **Esther:** Spies Like Me, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Gat:** Twice in a Lifetime, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Mary Poppins, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; 9:30; **Gordon:** The Official Story, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hod:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., 7:15, 9:30; **Lev I:** Wild Cats 1:45, 7:30, 9:45; Tue. 10 p.m., Wed. 7:30, 9:45; **Lev II:** Target 1:30, 4:50, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m. Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Limor Hamehudash:** 9½ Weeks 2, 4:30 7:15, 9:30; **Maxim:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun, Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; **Mograbi:** Miami Super Cop 11:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Orly:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** When Father Was Away on Business, Sun., Mon., Tue. 11:30, 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 12 noon, 10, 12:15; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Peer:** Sweet Dreams 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Zarli 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** Water 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 11:30 p.m.; **Koyaanisqatsi; Tchelet:** Jagged Edge 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Smile of the Lamb 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Eleni 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Animation films 5; L'Enfance Nue 7; The Big Sleep 9:30.

HAIFA 4, 6:45, 9
Amphitheatre: Remo 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Miami Super Cop 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Chen:** Wild Cats 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Koren Or Hamehudash:** When Father Was Away on Business 4, 6:30, 9; Thur. 11:30 p.m.: Pink Floyd in Pompeii; **Orah:** Out of Africa 6, 9; Cinderella and the Blue Puppy 4; **Orly:** Twice in a Lifetime 11, 4:30, 6:30; **Peer:** Spies Like Us 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Ron:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4, 6:45, 9; Wed. 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Official Story 7, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** A Chorus Line 7, 9:15; Journey of Natty Gann 11, 4:30; **Rav-Gat 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7, 9:15; Lady Hawk 11, 4:30; **Centre Culturel Francais:** L'Amour en Fuite 9:30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Spies Like Us, Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10. p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Lily:** 9½ Weeks 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; The Mad, Mad Jungle, Sun., Mon., Thur 4:30; **Oasis:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Fantasia, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Ordea:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10. p.m.; Wed 7:20, 9:40; Journey of Natty Gann Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; **Rav-Gan 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7:20, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Pete's Dragon, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; 2:30; **Rav-Gan 3:** Twice in a Lifetime 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Rav-Gan 4:** Jagged Edge 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 10 p.m.; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10.:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.;

HERZLIYA
David: No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9; **Tiferet:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel:** The Lover 7:15, 9:30

HOLON
Migdal: Spies Like Us, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7:15, 9:30; Return to Oz, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5; **Savoy:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Hair, Thur. 11:30 p.m.

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30;

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Cocoon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:30 p.m.; Tue. 10 p.m.; Snow White, Sun, Mon., Thur. 11 a.m., 4; Wed. 11 a.m.; Les Ripoux, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Rambo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30; Lassie Come Home, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 6.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 138 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land," Moshe Dayan collection ◊ Israel Art ◊ Art in Context – development of Israel Art – Audio-visual programme ◊ Design of the Avant-Garde – early 20th century posters ◊ Dorothy Bohm – photographs ◊ Traditional Jewelry of the Israel Communities ◊ Ancient Mirrors ◊ The Cosmic and the Divine – Andean textiles ◊ News in Antiquities ◊ Nerot Mitzva – ideas for light in Jewish ritual ◊ Friendly Butterfly – Orah Eyal's illustrations ◊ Building in Jerusalem – computer games, building with stone ◊ From the Depths of the Sea – ancient Carmel coast cargoes (Rockefeller) ◊ Placescape – artists' versions of surrounding landscapes (Paley Centre, near Rockefeller) ◊ Permanent exhibitions of archaeology, Judaica, ethnic art.
VISITING HOURS, MAIN MUSEUM: 10-5. At 11: guided tour of Museum (English). At 11 & 3.30: C.H.O.M.P.S. – children's film. At 3: guided tour, archeology galleries (English). At 8.30: Concert Plus – sound and stage – Yakov Kaufman.

EXHIBITIONS
JERUSALEM MAP HOUSE, Old City, 7 Beit El St., 288338, 423547. Roberts. Turner, etc.

L.A. MAYER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thurs. 10-1; 3.30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eve 10-1. 2 Hapalmach St. Tel. 02-661291/2. Bus No. 15.

Conducted tours

HADASSAH – Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadasssah on the half hour. ★ Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
All campuses of the Hebrew University are closed throughout the Passover holiday.

AMIT WOMEN. (Formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240529; Netanya 33744.

TEL AVIV

Museums

TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Frank Stella – Had Gadya – a series of large prints by Frank Stella, after El Lissitzky's gouaches ◊ The Want of Matter – a quality in Israeli art. 21 elite Israeli artists show their work of the last 25 years. VISITING HOURS TODAY: 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 5-9 p.m. **Helena Rubinstein Pavilion:** closed.

Conducted Tours

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.

WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 88817.

PIONEER WOMEN – NA'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA

Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabtai Levy St. Tel. 04-523255. **Exhibitions: Modern Art** – Reuven Rubin, the portrait in his work in retrospective; **Material** – a Medium of Expression; **Pop Art** – its influence, its Consequences. **Ancient Art** – Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shikmona finds. **Music and Ethnology** – Jewish costumes. 20 porcelain pieces from the Fels and Nizan Celnik collection, U.S.A. Open: Sun.-Thur. and Sat. 10-1; Tue. and Sat. also 8-9. **Ticket includes admission to National Maritime and Prehistory Museums.**

Miscellaneous

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640640.

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The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

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On Guard



Police officer on guard at Heathrow Airport, London; American soldiers searching a car at entrance to U.S. air base near Frankfurt; Italian paramilitary police outside an American Express office in Rome.

J.B. Pictures/Network/John Sturrock (London); Photoreporters/DPA (Frankfurt); Associated Press (Rome)

Europe Tries To Find Its Own Way to Fight Back

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN

IT is a long way from Tripoli to Tokyo, but the American bombardment of Libya has succeeded in catapulting terrorism to the top of the agenda for the leaders of the seven largest industrial democracies when they meet in Japan beginning next Sunday. The air attacks — and President Reagan's assertion that he might repeat them or even extend them to Syria or Iran if those countries, too, were found to be fomenting terrorism — provoked contradictory impulses of anxiety and belated solidarity among United States allies. They also opened a difficult debate about the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

For Europeans, the air strikes, like Samuel Johnson's proverbial prospect of a hanging, had the virtue of wonderfully concentrating the mind. Though broadly disapproving of America's resort to force, the European Community's foreign ministers were galvanized into adopting one sanction Washington had demanded before the April 15 raids: sharp personnel cutbacks in Libya's People's Bureaus, or embassies, which have been known to serve as ammunition dumps and safe houses for assassins. Nine of 12 community nations quickly ordered the expulsion of Libyans. Britain expelled more than 200 studying aviation skills plus a few pilot trainees.

Bitter Talk

In the Hague, the Community's interior ministers and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d agreed to intensify antiterrorist cooperation, and examined the possibility of inspecting the luggage of suspect diplomats. To an extent, it was an awkward instance of the Europeans' tardily showing resolve to appease Washington and check the bitter talk about "wimps" and "Eurocowards:" "What is so awful for the Europeans is that they asked for a predominantly political reaction, and were unable to produce it themselves — and then protested against a military reaction," said Karl Kaiser, the head of West Germany's leading foreign policy institute.

Yet there were other considerations as the West Europeans pondered a political landscape suddenly dominated by the terrorist dilemma. One was voiced by President Reagan last week: The terrorists' "vicious, cowardly acts will, if we let them, erect a wall of fear around nations and neighborhoods" and "dampen the joy of travel, the flow of trade, the exchange of ideas." The spectacle of Americans canceling European trips en masse seemed to suggest that they were enthusiastic enough about a bold military strike, but uneager to risk the consequences — terrorism that would most likely play out on European soil and, if the past is any guide, take many more European than American lives.

Weightier concerns turned on the issue of unity in the Atlantic Alliance. The Libyan raid was a godsend in West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands for leftists and pacifists who have not had a unifying cause since they failed to stop the deployment of American medium-range missiles in 1983. And from East Berlin, where he was attending a Communist Party congress, Mikhail S. Gorbachev launched another "peace initiative," a vague proposal for reducing conventional weapons that seemed designed to contrast his purportedly benign intentions with those of an American President who, the Soviet leader contended, had sunk to "the law of the jungle." In West Germany, the slick weekly Stern, which beat an anti-American drum during the antimissile campaign, was back in that business, editorializing that "Ronald Reagan, not Mikhail Gorbachev, is the man to fear."

Before leaving for the Tokyo summit, where the agenda also included the stabilization of exchange rates and an adjustment to collapsing oil prices, Mr. Reagan made it clear that he would be pressing for collective antiterrorist measures. The last time the seven leaders agreed on such steps was in 1978, when they pledged at Bonn to cut off air traffic with countries that gave sanctuary to hijackers or hijacked planes; the sanction has not been invoked.

Except perhaps for his Japanese hosts, whose trade interests and reliance on Middle Eastern crude oil have made them very quiet during the last month, Mr. Reagan will find the allies ready to deal with the terrorist question. Troubled by the killing of French hostages in Lebanon and savage bombings in Paris, President François Mitterrand has dropped his previous objections to considering terrorism at the summit. And Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy has also been moving to a tougher stand, even threatening Libya with military retaliation if it repeats actions such as its ineffectual missile attack on the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa.

But if the American President evokes during the conference Washington's sanctions against Libya, he may well be asked when American oil companies are going to halt their lucrative business there. West European imports of Libyan oil, sometimes cited as a symptom of European dependency, are often delivered by American companies or their overseas subsidiaries. And when she meets Mr. Reagan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will probably want to test how far America's antiterrorist campaign extends to extraditing Irish Republican Army terrorists and cutting off Irish-American money for the I.R.A. The reported murder in Lebanon of a third British hostage last week suggested that terrorist groups would be intensifying efforts to sow further doubts in Britain about Mrs. Thatcher's backing for the Reagan policy. *(Backlash in Britain, page 2.)*

NATO Boundaries

Secretary of State George P. Shultz ultimately toned down Mr. Reagan's implicit threats to Syria and Iran. But the logic of the American President's affirmation that state-supported terrorism was "a form of warfare" seemed to call for a military response not just by the United States but by NATO as a whole. Yet there is little enthusiasm in NATO, founded in 1949 to deter aggression by the Soviet Union in Europe, for what are called "out-of-area" operations. And friction during past attempts by the United States to conduct joint operations with France in Lebanon and Chad have made the American military wary about trying again.

The community of democratic values NATO represents was strained, but far from shattered, by the attack on Libya. But if the Reagan Administration intended to go forward with military means in the battle against terrorism, it looked as though it would be carrying the burden alone. If Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi was chastened, or toppled and replaced by a more pliable successor, Europeans would applaud. But other voices cautioned last week that the gains of punishing the erratic colonel might be offset by promoting and exalting little bands of desperate men to the status of No. 1 enemies of the most powerful nation in the world, which offers thousands of potential targets for terrorists. Last week, in apparent retaliation for the American raids, gunmen killed the British manager of an American-owned company in Lyons, France, and wounded an American Embassy communications officer in Sana, North Yemen.

Major News

In Summary

Pretoria Makes A Big Concession On Apartheid

There is perhaps no single more important instrument of apartheid, and certainly none more common, than the green passbooks South Africa's blacks — and only its blacks — have had to carry at all times. Last year alone, there were 132,000 arrests for pass-law violations; most of those convicted served a few weeks in jail. So the Government's decision last week to abolish the dreaded documents, along with virtually all laws prohibiting blacks from moving freely within the country and migrating into black sections of cities, was viewed by many anti-apartheid activists as its most significant concession yet.

Not that the end of racial separatism was in sight. Although blacks will henceforth carry the same identity booklets as whites, Indians and mixed-race people, race is to be noted on the document. Except for domestic workers, blacks will still be forbidden to live in white areas. Rules on squatting will remain in place despite a shortage of housing for blacks, although the Government promised that it would make more land available for housing construction.

The legislative proposals, contained in a white paper, do not change the strictly segregated schools and hospitals or give the country's 24 million blacks a voice in a Government dominated by 5 million whites. Nor do they apply to the more than 8 million blacks deemed to be citizens of nominally independent homelands. Negotiations are reported under way with the homelands to provide dual citizenship for their residents.

As it announced the reforms, moreover, the Government said sweeping emergency powers would be granted to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with what President P. W. Botha called an increasing incidence of blacks committing violence against blacks.

The announcements brought from Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, a warning to "be aware of the small print."

Changing South Africa

1983

Nov. 2: White referendum approves limited political role for mixed-blood and Indian groups; blacks still excluded.

1985

Feb. 1: Government says it will no longer forcibly relocate blacks living near white cities.

March 29: Opposition group meetings banned for three months in Johannesburg and Eastern Cape.

May 25: Government announces repeal of ban on multiracial political parties.

June 13: Ban on interracial sex and marriage revoked.

July 21: Emergency police powers imposed in Johannesburg, Eastern Cape.

July 31: Outdoor funerals banned in Johannesburg and Eastern Cape.

Aug. 28: Congress of South African Students banned.

Sept. 11: Discussions begin on restoring South African citizenship to eight million blacks in so-called homelands.

Nov. 2: Reporting on unrest restricted.

1986

March 7: State of emergency lifted; the last of 8,000 detainees released. Police may still detain people without filing charges.

April 23: Government announces it will abolish "pass" laws restricting movement of blacks; residential areas remain segregated.

Two Requests for A Deaver Inquiry

During a news conference earlier in the month, President Reagan asserted that Michael K. Deaver, the White House aide turned lobbyist, "has never put the arm on me, or sought anything or any influence from me since he has been out of Government." Questions about Mr. Deaver's activities on behalf of foreign governments and domestic corporations continued, however, and last week the Government's ethics office and five Democratic senators asked the Justice Department to consider naming a special prosecutor to investigate Mr. Deaver.

David H. Martin, director of the Office of Government Ethics, would not make public his letter to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, but he said it outlined "certain facts which he should look at to determine whether an independent counsel should be appointed." Earlier in the week, the senators, members of the Judiciary Committee, sent a similar petition to Mr. Meese. The committee chairman, Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, undertaking his own inquiry into lobbying by former Government luminaries, has scheduled hearings Tuesday.

In the House, Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, said he also planned hearings on Mr. Deaver's business dealings. And the General Accounting Office has launched an investigation at Mr. Dingell's request.

Mr. Deaver, a close friend of the President and until May of last year the deputy White House chief of staff, has consistently denied any wrongdoing.

NASA Nominee Gets a Once-Over

WASHINGTON

SENATORS were clearly concerned last week by reports that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had wasted more than $3.5 billion while cutting or delaying safety expenditures for the space shuttle.

But the senators did not seem disturbed enough to block President Reagan's nomination of James C. Fletcher, who presided over the space agency from 1971 to 1977, when much of the waste occurred, to return to his old job as its Administrator.

Indeed, many said NASA needed experienced leadership so badly that Dr. Fletcher's nomination should be confirmed despite the revelations, which were based on a New York Times review of more than 500 audits by the agency's own Inspector General and other Federal offices.

"NASA is facing the worst crisis in its 28-year history," said Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat who is a former astronaut.

The Acting Administrator, Dr. William R. Graham, has been in charge since December, when James M. Beggs, the agency's head, took a leave to fight fraud charges unconnected to NASA. Mr. Beggs has since resigned.

Although staff members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation predicted that the panel would recommend Dr. Fletcher's confirmation, the senators asked him sharp questions Wednesday about waste and mismanagement.



The New York Times/Marilynn K. Yee
James C. Fletcher

The next day, The Times described auditors' charges that NASA had cut or delayed testing and design work on the shuttle, its main engines and the booster rocket, which is believed to have caused the explosion of the Challenger Jan. 28.

NASA, saying the articles gave "a misleading impression," argued that the audits had been effectively used to uncover and correct deficiencies and that its record on costs "compares favorably with both industry and other Federal laboratories."

The World

Saudi Arms Sale Is Voted Down In 2 Committees

Washington's longstanding and complicated relationship with Saudi Arabia came under new strain in Congress last week. Senate and House committees voted to stop President Reagan from selling $354 million worth of advanced weapons to the Saudis.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11 to 6 against the sale. The House Foreign Affairs Committee took the same stand by voice vote, with only two of its 40 members speaking for the sale.

An endorsement of that opposition by the full House and Senate before May 8, which appears likely, would invalidate the sale to Saudi Arabia of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, Stinger antiaircraft systems and Harpoon air-to-ship missiles. However, Mr. Reagan plans to keep the sale alive by vetoing the blocking measure. Sixty-four senators have sponsored a resolution opposing the Saudi sale, and opposition is strong in the House. But opponents may still be unable to muster the two-thirds majorities required to override a veto.

Congress voted itself the right to reject weapons sales 10 years ago, but has not used it. Previous attempts to block arms sales to Arab countries — and notably Awacs command and surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia — failed.

The Reagan Administration wants to show solidarity with the wealthy oil-producing kingdom, which feels threatened by Iran. The White House would also like to demonstrate — in the face of widespread Arab criticism of the raid on Libya — that Washington still has important Arab friends. Opponents of the sale contend that the Saudis have bankrolled Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, both of which have been linked to terrorist activities. They also criticize the kingdom for not supporting the Egypt-Israel peace treaty.

Reagan Invites Aquino to Visit

President Reagan telephoned Corazon C. Aquino last week, two months after she replaced his friend, Ferdinand E. Marcos, as President of the Philippines. In a brief call, their first conversation, Mr. Reagan invited Mrs. Aquino to Washington after the elections in November. She said she would like to come.

Mr. Reagan also told her about $100 million in additional United States economic aid and $50 million in extra military aid he is requesting from Congress. The White House said it also wants to accelerate $200 million already in the pipeline to Manila and convert $100 million in loans into outright grants.

Salvador H. Laurel, the Philippine Vice President, said the Aquino Government had learned that Mr. Reagan planned to telephone Mr. Marcos during a stopover in Honolulu and had let Washington know that it would feel offended if he did not talk to Mrs. Aquino first. The Manila Government has harbored doubts about Mr. Reagan's sympathies, Mr. Laurel said.

The President is expected to see Mr. Laurel at a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Bali, Indonesia, Tuesday. Mr. Reagan is on his way to Tokyo for the annual economic summit conference next week.

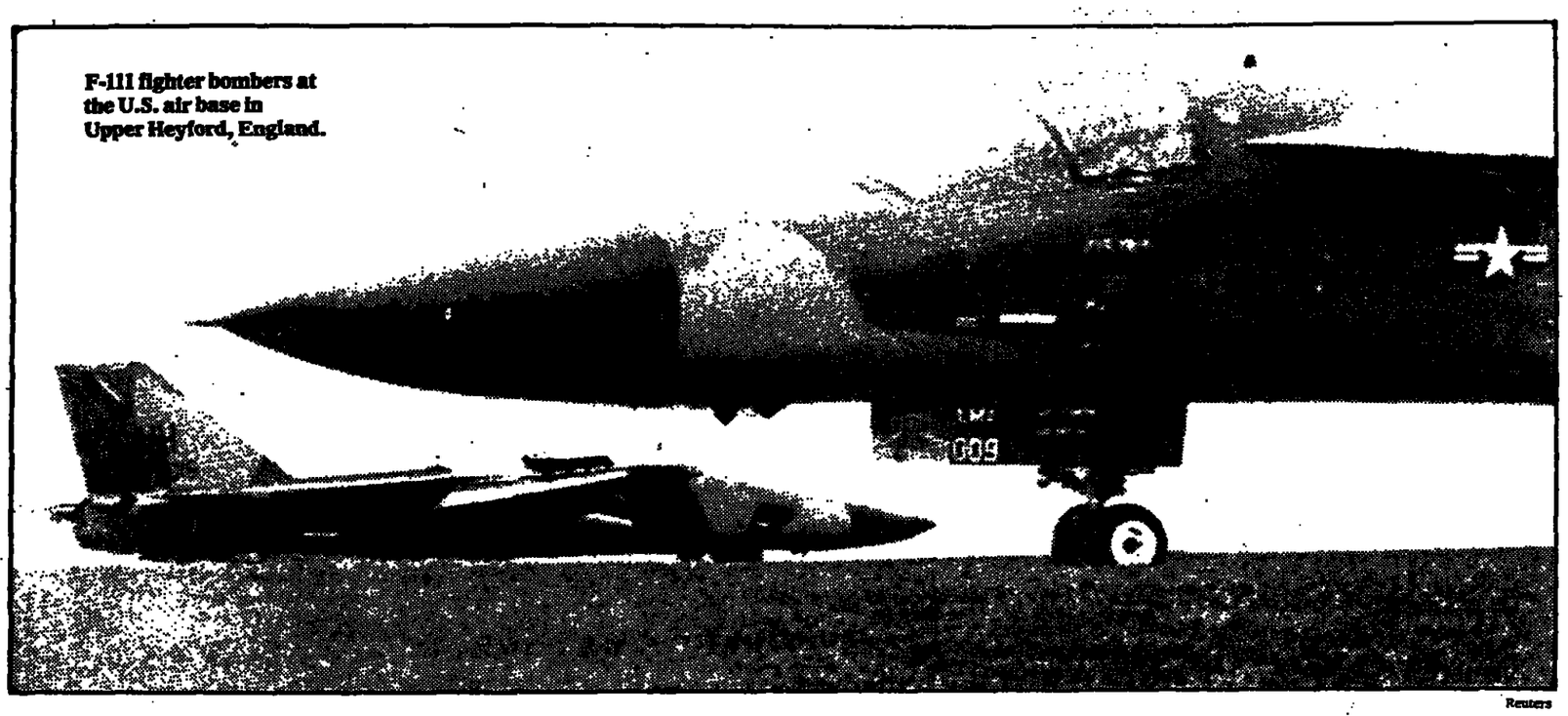
Secretary of State George P. Shultz plans to visit Manila after the Tokyo meetings, and Mr. Laurel said he hoped Mr. Reagan could also come by, if only for an hour or two to meet Mrs. Aquino.

Richard Levine, James F. Clarity and Milt Freudenheim

A Correction

A photograph of Adolf Eichmann in the World section on April 13 carried an incorrect credit from Magnum Photos Inc. It should have been credited to Gjon Mili of Life magazine.

Thatcher Isn't Likely to Say Yes Again



F-111 fighter bombers at the U.S. air base in Upper Heyford, England.

Reuters

Britain's Ties to U.S. Are Beginning to Chafe

By JOSEPH LELYVELD

LONDON

"WE'VE seen the consequences of saying yes to the use of the bases," a member of Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet remarked as he surveyed the political fallout from the Prime Minister's hugely unpopular decision to go along with President Reagan on the Libyan bombing raid. "We haven't seen the consequences of saying no."

The Cabinet member was putting his finger on what appeared to be the central calculation in the costly decision that the President had forced on his friend in Downing Street. When the request for the use of the bases was first laid before Mrs. Thatcher six days before the American F-111's took off, the Prime Minister had many reasons to react cautiously. She was squarely on record as opposing military reprisals, in principle and practice, as a method of combatting terrorism. It would lead to "much greater chaos," she had said, with specific reference to Libya. She knew that Britain had hostages in Lebanon who might be doomed by a decision to support the President. And she could hardly have been unaware of the political risks to herself, for she had just come through a series of controversies that had kept issues of Anglo-American relations in the foreground of British politics, making the previous four months the most difficult period politically of her nearly seven years in office.

These disparate and essentially unrelated controversies — involving corporate takeovers by American multinationals and following Mrs. Thatcher's lonely decision to enlist Britain in the research program for the Strategic Defense Initiative — had made fashionable a perception that the Prime Minister was no longer capable of recognizing a conflict between British and American national interests. A strong-willed nationalist, she had been battered repeatedly by the caricature charge that she was Mr. Reagan's "poodle." Now she faced being portrayed, in the words of one political columnist, as "Rambo's daughter."

"This was not something she needed," an American official acknowledged. "I don't think anyone had to point that out to her." But the consequences of saying no to the first request since the Nazi surrender in 1945 to use the bases to deliver real bombs to real targets could be made to seem equally stark. Inevitably, it would have resulted in a severe rupture between the United States and its European allies. Conceivably, once it was shown that the United States lacked the flexibility to deploy its own pilots and planes in what it deemed to be its own interests, support in the Pentagon as well as Congress for the heavy commitment of forces in Europe could rapidly erode. And since the request turned on the argument that the F-111's — available only in Britain — were essential to limit civilian casualties in the target cities, there was the danger that a refusal might result in London's becoming a scapegoat for heavy casualties in the event other planes were used.

A Downing Street source said Mrs. Thatcher never seriously considered saying no. But the first British reaction was a series of skeptical questions diplomatically relayed to Washington. The Americans were kept guessing overnight, but their answers left Mrs. Thatcher in no doubt that they had made up their minds to go ahead. If the strains being placed on the alliance, and on Mrs. Thatcher in particular, were factored into Washington's calculations, it was not apparent. But the strains soon were unmistakable, not only in early polls that showed public disapproval of her decision by a 2-to-1 margin, but in the way the raid almost instantly brought forth a whole series of questions about American bases in Britain: whose interests they served, who controlled them and whether a British Prime Minister could really veto an American request for their use under secret agreements that have become steadily more complex since they were negotiated by President Harry S. Truman and Prime Minister Clement Atlee in 1951.

About 50 percent of the tactical aircraft committed by the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are based in Britain, along with their stockpiles of nuclear bombs. In addition, the United States is midway in a deployment of mobile cruise missiles, the arrival of which two years ago inspired protests by British nuclear disarmers and unilateralists.

The Labor Party, which promises to send back the cruise missiles but keep Britain in NATO if it regains power, failed badly when it argued in the 1983 election campaign that London had inadequate control over American weapons that could embroil Britain in a nuclear exchange. The Libyan raid involved conventional weapons, but from the standpoint of the opposition party it was tailor-made as an object lesson: Provoked by terrorist attacks on American targets and in response to domestic American pressures, a military raid is launched from British bases, followed swiftly by the murder of British hostages, the attempted bombing of an El Al plane taking off from Heathrow Airport and an explosion in Oxford Street.

In other words, through "subservience" to President Reagan, through turning Britain into "the 51st state" — charges that became clichés here in less than a week — Mrs. Thatcher had made Britain a more dangerous place. It remained to be seen whether arguments over the bases would still be central when the next election is called in 1987 or 1988. But Mrs. Thatcher's Government has sent informal diplomatic signals to Washington indicating that another request for the use of the bases would be most unwelcome. The effect of the Libyan raid may thus turn out to be that the limitation on the bases' use is more clear now than it has been at any time in 35 years.

A Justice Department Official Proposes a Ban

Austrians Examine Their Past Along With Waldheim's

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

VIENNA

IT used to be said half-jokingly that the Austrians had convinced the world that Hitler was a German and Beethoven, who was born in Bonn and lived here, was an Austrian. Unlike West Germans, who painfully wrestled with questions of historical guilt, the Austrians took refuge in the notion that in 1938 their little country became "the first victim" of Hitler's aggression.

It was at best a half-truth that camouflaged the disproportionately large role played in the Third Reich by Austrians. Adolf Hitler, an Austrian who became a confirmed anti-Semite during his vagrant days in Vienna, was only the most famous of thousands of his compatriots who enthusiastically served the Nazis. It was in Vienna that Adolf Eichmann, an Austrian, began the deportation of Jews — a genocidal undertaking the Nazis soon spread throughout Europe. The list of Austrians who worked in death camps and served in elite Nazi fighting units in World War II is a long one. Afterward 543,000 Austrians (from a population of seven million) registered as Nazis with the victorious Allies.

The half-buried national past has suddenly come under scrutiny through the discovery that Kurt Waldheim, the former United Nations Secretary General, had concealed his Balkan service with the German Wehrmacht. Mr. Waldheim's grudging acknowledgement of his role as a German staff officer — and the angry, xenophobic reaction of many of his compatriots — have illuminated a reluctance among Austrians to accept their historical responsibilities. Mr. Waldheim's candidacy in the May 4 presidential election has reopened wounds that many people mistakenly thought had healed. Last week, Mr. Waldheim received something like absolution from President Rudolf Kirchschläger, who declared in a televised address that there was nothing in his record to suggest that the former diplomat had committed war crimes. But in Washington, a senior Justice Department official proposed that Mr. Waldheim be banned from entering the United States — a step that would have to be approved by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

The Waldheim affair is largely a dialogue between Austrians and outsiders, his accusers in the World Jewish Congress as echoed in the West European and American press. Aware that few votes can be won by questioning Mr. Waldheim's war record, Kurt Steyrer, the Socialist candidate, has focused on his opponent's contradictory assertions and concessions when confronted with documents. "For me the issue is not what he was in the war but what he has said," Mr. Steyrer said in an interview. The accusations seemed "a little insubstantial," he said, adding: "What he can be accused of is he has never made a clear statement about his past."



Kurt Waldheim campaigning for Austrian presidency in Vienna this month.

Sygma/Jacques Langevin

Many Austrians share an interest in forgetting. Because of its "first victim" status, enshrined in the Allies' Moscow Declaration of 1943, Austria was spared reparations and paid little to Jews and other Nazi victims. "De-Nazification" was perfunctory and truncated by the advent of cold war. By 1949, the People's Party and Socialists were wooing former Nazis, who founded their own organization, which became the Freedom Party, now a junior partner in the Socialist-led Government.

In 1970, it was learned that Bruno Kreisky, the Socialist Prime Minister, had four former Nazis in his Cabinet. Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, disclosed in 1975 that Friedrich Peter, the Freedom Party leader, had been a lieutenant in the First SS Infantry Brigade during murderous operations in the Ukraine. And last year, Defense Minister Friedhelm Frischenschalger, also a Freedom Party member, stirred a new scandal by going to Graz to greet Walter Reder, an Austrian-born former SS major released from a life sentence he had received in Italy for his part in the mass killing of civilians in 1944.

Far from damaging him, the disclosures about Mr. Waldheim have generated nationalistic sympathy and brought out a feisty streak in an aloof and listless candidate. An ugly undertone of anti-Semitism has crept into the campaign, and Mr. Waldheim himself brushed off his troubles as the work of "some interest groups in New York."

On the campaign trail, Mr. Waldheim has appealed to many of his generation by contending that he had simply done his "duty" by serving in the German army; he mixes such reassuring statements with evocations of the *Heimat*, an untranslatable but emotive German word for "homeland." He does not say how an Austrian patriot was serving his homeland in the Wehrmacht. His defense against the accusations is that he did not know — about the deportation of Jews from Saloniki — or did not see — for example, atrocities against Yugoslav partisans. "Do not get the feeling," he insisted in an interview, "that I do not really feel with these people who were victims of that terrible tragedy. But I also have to say clearly that I had nothing whatsoever to do with all this."

A Q & A on Nuclear Politics

Proposals, Like Weapons, Are Also Proliferating

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON

ALTHOUGH the United States and the Soviet Union have apparently made little progress in arms control negotiations, there has been no shortage of ideas and theories for and against different proposals offered by the two sides. What follows is a discussion of some of the arguments.

Question. It was disclosed last week that President Reagan has tentatively decided to continue the policy of "not undercutting" the strategic arms limitation treaty signed with the Soviet Union in 1979, but never ratified. Didn't Mr. Reagan say that this treaty was so bad he would never seek Senate approval of it?

Answer. Yes, in his 1980 campaign, and he still argues that the treaty did not achieve sufficient cuts in the size of either country's arsenal and allowed the Russians to achieve superiority in large, land-based multiple-warhead missiles.

Q. Then what is the significance of "not undercutting" the treaty?

A. The Carter Administration did not seek Senate approval of the treaty, but said it would not "undercut" it if the Soviet Union did not.

The Reagan Administration, despite strong objections from the Pentagon and conservative members of Congress, has maintained that stance because it is concerned about American and allied reaction to discarding the policy and about the possibility that if it announced it was no longer bound by the treaty the Russians would begin to deploy additional missiles.

The "no-undercut" policy means the United States continues to limit its multiple-warhead missiles to fewer than 1,200, as the treaty specifies. The Russians have done so, too. To keep its arsenal under that total, the United States must destroy older missiles every time a new, 24-launcher Trident submarine begins sea trials.

Q. But haven't the Russians undercut the treaty by cheating?

A. There is evidence that they have, but there are arms control experts who say the evidence is not compelling. The main Soviet arms control violation apparently is in the building of a new large radar station in Siberia.

Q. The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has repeatedly called on the United States to agree to a freeze on further underground nuclear tests, but Washington has declined. Now Mr. Gorbachev says Moscow is free to resume its own testing. Didn't the United States once support a ban on such tests?

A. Yes. President John F. Kennedy said an agreement banning all nuclear tests "would check the spiraling arms race in one of its most dangerous areas," and in 1963 Washington, London and Moscow signed a partial test ban treaty, halting all nuclear tests in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space.

Q. Why is there still no comprehensive test ban agreement?

A. There are many reasons. Initially, there was an inability to persuade the Russians to agree to sufficient on-site inspections.

Q. Is verification now the prime issue?

A. Not to the degree that it was in the past. The Soviet Union has said that it would be willing to accept the necessary on-site inspections.

Q. Then, what is the major problem?

A. The Reagan Administration argues that since nuclear weapons will remain a key to American security in the foreseeable future, there will have to be testing of nuclear devices to perfect new weapons and to insure the reliability of older ones.

Q. But wouldn't a total test ban slow down the arms race and discourage nations that do not have atomic weapons from testing their ability to build such devices?

A. That has been the common wisdom through the years. But military experts differ, and last week the Administration challenged the common wisdom, arguing that if there was a total U.S.-U.S.S.R. test ban, questions would be raised about the reliability of American weapons, and this would persuade countries that have some nuclear weapons to build more. And without full "credibility" in the American nuclear arsenal, this might also lead other nations to "go nuclear."

Q. What is the latest Soviet disarmament proposal?

A. In January, Mr. Gorbachev proposed complete nuclear disarmament by the year 2000, through three stages.

First, the United States and the Soviet Union would reduce their strategic launchers — any planes or missiles that could hit the other's territory — by 50 percent to reach a balance of 6,000 warheads on each side. But this would be possible, he added, only if there was an agreement renouncing the development, testing and deployment of space-strike weapons, such as those envisioned in Mr. Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" program.

Q. What was Mr. Reagan's response?

A. The President has always said that his goal, too, is the elimination of nuclear weapons, adding that his "Star Wars" program could make nuclear weapons irrelevant by holding out the possibility that new technology could develop non-nuclear systems that could pick off incoming missiles. The Gorbachev plan was largely dismissed here as a public opinion ploy.

Q. Why does the Soviet Union argue so strenuously against the development of "Star Wars" defensive systems?

A. The Russians hold that what Mr. Reagan calls a strategic defense could be turned into a "shield" for launching an American surprise attack.

As a result, the Russians say that "Star Wars" would force them to develop new offensive weapons to offset the American defensive system. They contend that the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty rules out a comprehensive defense against offensive nuclear weapons, thereby acknowledging that each side's ability to hit the other was the best way to insure stability.

István G. Vezsilla

Both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Are in Arrears

The United Nations Attempts To Square Its Own Accounts

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

WHEN the General Assembly reconvenes tomorrow, delegates from the 159 member countries will not debate a crisis of global politics, but one closer to home, what Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar describes as the "most serious financial crisis" in United Nations history.

The United Nations, unlike most governments, does not operate with a deficit. So it is now in a cash squeeze largely because last year the United States Congress, in an anti-U.N. mood, cut about $70 million of the $210 million the United States had been assessed under a formula based on the members' gross national products. The cut was the result of the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction legislation and another law that stipulates that the United States reduce its payments until the United Nations adopts a system of weighted voting on budget matters, which would give more power to countries that pay larger assessments.

The United States pays more than any other country, 25 percent of the budget, because it has the largest gross national product. The United States is not the only withholder of funds. The Soviet Union and 17 other countries refuse to pay for programs they dislike, and many others simply pay late. The American cuts amount to 8 percent of the United Nations regular two-year budget, now $1.66 billion, which covers operating costs such as salaries, building maintenance and publications. But while the organization feels pinched for funds, many United Nations officials and diplomatic analysts think that the American decision is forcing the organization to streamline a bureaucracy that has become bloated and clumsy.

The fund reduction is one of a series of American moves reflecting hostility toward the United Nations and some of its members. Among the other steps were the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO in 1984 and its recent order that the Soviet missions in New York reduce their United Nations staffs by one-third.

The Reagan Administration has refused to urge that Congress restore the deleted funds, and it has not heeded the foreign ministers of the 12 European Community states, who have said that Washington is violating international treaty obligations. Also ignored is the calculation by Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar that the United Nations regular budget costs each American citizen only 86 cents a year. And when the Secretary General went to Washington last month to discuss the matter with President Reagan, diplomats noted, he came away without even an invitation to lunch.

The Secretary General has cut spending $30 million this year, and his gloomy report suggests ways to cut another $30 million. He acknowledges that even $60 million in cuts will provide only a short-term solution. Moreover, though some of the reductions may be accepted by the Assembly, others — the suspension of the construction of conference centers in Addis Ababa and Bangkok, for example, and the shortening of next fall's General Assembly session by three weeks — may face opposition. The large donor countries consider projects like the conference centers a form of global pork barrelling, a way to spread wealth.

The fiscal problem has forced even the staunchest backers of the United Nations to admit that the organization needs significant change. Large donors complain that many smaller ones — 78 countries pay only 0.01 percent of the budget each — tend to be less frugal. Last fall, the member states that provide 80 percent of the budget voted against its approval or abstained. Both the United States and the Soviet Union, who are assessed a combined 37 percent of the budget, opposed it.

The United Nations has been criticized over the years for creating hundreds of subsidiary bodies, including the Legal Committee's Subcommittee on Good Neighborliness, for which there is no set budget, and six overlapping organizations dealing with southern Africa.

Other often-mentioned examples of waste are conferences in lavish surroundings on topics that have been discussed endlessly in Assembly debates and other forums and the proliferation of resolutions on the same topics every year in the General Assembly.

Critics call for a total restructuring of the United Nations administration, which has a worldwide staff of 11,600. Proposed reforms include raising the $1.25-a-day fee for parking space under the Secretariat building and pensioning off some of the brass-heavy staffs, such as that of the Department of Public Information.

"This is just the beginning," predicted the United Nations controller, Richard Foran, a Canadian. "But at this stage of the game, a good housecleaning is healthy."

Unpaid bills

Assessments and contributions to the United Nations regular budget for selected countries (in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Assessment as percent of U.N. budget	Contributions due Jan. 1, 1986	Contributions outstanding on March 31, 1986		
			Prior years	Current year	Total
Brazil	1.40%	$9.806	$15.978	$9.806	$25.784
Britain	4.86	34.041	0	25.531	25.531
Cambodia	0.01	0.70	0.177	0.70	0.247
Canada	3.06	21.433	0	0	0
China	0.79	5.533	1.859	5.533	7.392
France	6.37	44.618	0	44.618	44.357
Iran	0.66	4.413	2.500	4.413	7.913
Israel	0.65	4.541	2.048	4.541	6.589
Italy	3.79	26.546	0	26.546	26.546
Japan	8.04	75.927	0	56.548	56.548
Libya	0.26	1.821	2.430	1.821	4.251
Mexico	0.89	6.234	0.012	6.234	6.246
Netherlands	1.74	12.183	0	9.053	9.053
Poland	1.34	14.483	4.990	9.473	9.473
Saudi Arabia	0.96	6.794	0	6.794	6.794
Spain	2.63	14.219	0	14.219	14.219
South Africa	0.91	6.366	24.484	6.366	27.366
Soviet Union*	11.10	82.741	43.949	82.741	126.741
Sweden	1.25	8.795	0	0	0
United States	25.00	210.277	43.226	210.277	253.503
West Germany	8.26	57.855	0	28.576	28.576
Total, all member countries	100.00	735.603	159.859	566.019	742.878

*Includes the Soviet Union, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic

Source: United Nations

Verbatim

Abdication Reconsidered



Black Star/Dan McCoy

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor in 1967.

ALMOST half a century ago, King Edward VIII of England gave up his throne for "the woman I love" — an American divorcée named Wallis Warfield Simpson, who later became the Duchess of Windsor. When she died last week in France, at the age of 89, the reaction in London proved that the argument over the abdication she inspired has hardly diminished. Following are excerpts from editorial comments in two British newspapers.

The orthodox view was that the Duke had betrayed his trust and threatened the very existence of the monarchy by giving up his throne for the sake of a third-rate American adventuress. This orthodoxy is pure nonsense. The idea that Edward's love for Wallis, and the resulting abdication, cheapened or undermined the institution is fantasy. The monarchy has, on the contrary, been strengthened by the spectacle of a reigning monarch sacrificing his position for love's sake. Wallis tried to persuade him to give her up and keep the throne, but he could not be persuaded. Once he realized that he had to choose between the throne and her, his choice was unhesitating. It was no ordinary woman who could inspire such a gesture.

The Times of London

For a time after the abdication in 1936 there were some here, and many more in America, who held to the belief that this was a love story tragically thrown off course by prelates and premiers. It was nothing of the kind. The crisis was caused, not by an obdurate Establishment, but by the character of the King. It was compounded by the nature of the Duchess of Windsor, more intelligent than the King, yet drawn, step by step and knowingly, in the wrong direction. The abdication came about, bluntly, through defects of character in the King, much loved, experienced in duty, but too self-centered to perceive what monarchs are called on to see above the heads of others.

The Daily Telegraph

The Nation

The Best of Times Are Not Likely To Last Forever

"We're getting the best of the best news right now," said Robert G. Dederick, chief economist at Chicago's Northern Trust Company. "But we have to recognize where it's coming from, and that this won't keep coming."

Mr. Dederick was referring to the first back-to-back consumer-price declines in more than 20 years, but other specialists were similarly reserved in discussing last week's second economic highlight, the half-point drop — to 8 ½ percent, its lowest level since 1978 — in the prime rate of banks across the nation.

The decline of four-tenths of 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index for March was a direct result of the collapse in oil prices, Mr. Dederick explained, and they must eventually stop falling. Indeed a number of experts said oil prices may have already done so, even as the price of services, an increasingly big share of the economy, was picking up.

Economists were divided on the question, but few thought any further decline in interest rates would be sharp. That analysis was bolstered in remarks by Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, who believes that if interest rates and the value of the dollar fall too far too fast, foreign capital needed to cover high Federal budget deficits could flee. The dollar fell at midweek to its lowest level against the Japanese yen since World War II; most dealers believed that despite a rally at week's end its long-term weakness would continue.

Projecting the Deficit

The Administration, meanwhile, pressed its view of economic forces and the deficit when James C. Miller 3d, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, met with the Senate Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, and other Republican budget planners.

If stronger economic growth and lower, more accurate projections of Federal spending for agriculture and military programs were taken into account, Mr. Miller said, the Penatgon could get all the money President Reagan sought and the 1987 budget would still come in under the $144 billion deficit ceiling set by the new budget-balancing law. If adjustments had to be made, Mr. Miller continued, they could come later, in a few domestic program cuts.

Mr. Domenici characterized Mr. Miller's scenario as "rosy." Mr. Miller insisted that he was correcting rather than "cooking" the books. Some analysts mentioned that while lower interest rates and oil prices could reduce Federal spending, they may also reduce revenues.

The House Votes Both Ways on Pay

It might not have mattered that House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. did not have to face the voters again when he complained at midweek that members of Congress "haven't the guts or the courage to stand up and say we need a pay raise." But most of his colleagues do not want to join the Speaker in retirement, so the House moved with unusual speed last week to overturn a vote, taken the day before, to raise the limit on members' outside earnings.

In an apparent rush to head off resentment among voters who might think $75,100 a year is more than enough to make ends meet, the House decided without debate to restore to $22,530, or 30 percent of a member's annual salary, the cap on outside speaking and writing fees. The earlier vote — taken without advance notice and with the chamber nearly empty — would have brought the House limit up to the Senate's — $30,040, or 40 percent of a member's wages.

Besides the potential for embarrassing members who face re-election, there were complaints that raising the limit would give special interests undue influence. "Why don't we each just pick our own corporation and get them to pay us," asked Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, "and we won't have to bother the taxpayer for a dime." He also noted that, in the past, most speaking and writing fees have been paid to the House leadership and to the chairmen of legislative committees. "It only benefits the high rollers," Mr. Obey said of the proposed increase. "It gives the rest of the members a black eye."

However, Mr. O'Neill was not alone in suggesting that Representatives should be allowed to earn a few extra dollars. "There's no question $75,000 is a lot of money," said Butler Derrick, Democrat of South Carolina. "But there are also a lot of expenses connected with this job." Most members, he said, maintain houses in their home states as well as in Washington and pay travel expenses for their families.



The New York Times/Jose R. Lopez
Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.

A Vote to Curb Military Pensions

For years, Representative Les Aspin got nowhere with his complaints that the military pension system was flawed because it encouraged expensively trained servicemen to retire after only 20 years and parlay their Government experience into high-paying jobs in private industry. But the prospects for pension-system overhaul brightened considerably last year when Mr. Aspin, the Wisconsin Democrat, became chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. And sure enough, the House last week approved a bill that would reduce military pensions for future enlistees who retire after 20 years.

Mr. Aspin said the changes, which were approved by a 399 to 7 vote, would "encourage people to stay in the full 30 years, and keep the people who are the most experienced and the most valuable." The bill would affect only those who signed up for the military after the measure became law; it would not reduce the pensions of the 1.4 million servicemen already retired or the future pensions of the 2.1 million people still in the armed services.

Supporters of the changes have predicted that by the year 2000 the pension system, which now costs about $18 billion a year, would cost as much as $45 billion annually. The Senate, meanwhile, is considering its own pension changes; if it eventually approves a bill, the differences between that version and the one from the House would have to be resolved by a conference committee.

Two More Steps For Biotechnology

The biotechnology business got two boosts last week as Government scientists weighing risks and benefits decided that a living virus with one gene removed was safe to use as a vaccine for pigs and that a bacteria with one gene added was safe to test as a pesticide for corn.

The vaccine attracted special attention three weeks ago, when the Department of Agriculture suspended the license for it — the first ever issued for the sale of a living gene-altered organism. Administrators said they had not adequately documented the bureaucratic and scientific steps leading to the approval of the vaccine, which is made by the Omaha-based Biologics Corporation. It was designed to prevent pseudorabies, a herpes infection in pigs that costs Middle Western farmers as much as $60 million a year.

The suspension of the vaccine's license was lifted last week after regulatory scientists produced a 25-page assessment of it. Deleting a single enzyme-producing gene from the virus on which the vaccine is built, they said, means it cannot multiply and spread from pigs to other livestock, possibly affecting people.

As for the pesticide, which is made by Monsanto Company, Federal approval for testing is not final. But a panel of leading scientists recommended that the Environmental Protection Agency permit it, and the E.P.A. has rarely opposed such suggestions. The living pesticide is made by inserting a gene into the genetic codes of bacteria that thrive in the roots of corn plants, enabling the organisms to produce a substance toxic to such pests as rootworms, cutworms and other soil-dwelling caterpillars, which cause hundreds of millions of dollars in damage each year.

Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron

Trip to Tokyo May Provide a Boost Back Home



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros
President Reagan (at right) meeting with staff members at a briefing in the Oval Office last week in preparation for summit meeting in Tokyo.

Reagan Tries to Break The Logjam in Congress

By GERALD M. BOYD

WASHINGTON

SQUEEZED into President Reagan's schedule last week as he prepared for the annual economic meeting of leading industrial democracies was a session highlighting both the environment he leaves and the one to which he will no doubt be returning.

Added to a day of high-level briefings on the Tokyo meeting was a session with Republican Congressional leaders. It provided the President yet another opportunity to press party leaders on his top legislative priorities. It yielded no assurance they will be any more responsive.

Indirectly, Mr. Reagan's top aides acknowledge the contrast between the strong posture he takes to Tokyo and the stall of his legislative agenda. "It has to have a salutary impact," said a Reagan adviser recently of the 13-day, 22,000-mile trip. "Just in terms of the general climate, it reinforces the fact that this is a President that has a great deal of influence and who has to be dealt with." Thus, he added, "support for the President's policies has to be a direct influence."

Senior aides concede that the Administration's request for $100 million in aid for the Nicaraguan insurgents still faces an uphill battle at best. As for the budget, the Senate last week displayed its willingness to remain on a collision course with the Administration, rejecting nearly 6 to 1 the President's proposal to eliminate 43 domestic programs.

Privately, advisers acknowledge that at the beginning of the second term, the White House suffered from a lack of planning. An official challenging the view that the Administration is off-track said recently, "The circumstances do not allow that kind of approach," adding: "You can't have a one-track program." But he also said, "If you are not handling that which you know is coming, you damn well are not going to handle those things you don't know are coming."

The 'Multitrack System'

In recent months, the White House has been concentrating on things it knew were coming. Starting with a well-publicized planning session last summer, Donald T. Regan, the chief of staff, set in motion a pattern that officials said paved the way for a productive fall. The President succeeded in turning away what would have been viewed as a significant foreign policy defeat, serious Congressional sanctions against South Africa for its policy of apartheid. On the trade front, he defeated protectionist measures. He also met with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, an event that had been unforeseen last summer.

In similar strategy sessions for this year, top aides to Mr. Reagan laid out what one official recently described as a "multitrack system" that was to allow the President to "leapfrog" priorities. One aspect of the plan was to have the President emphasize a limited number of major goals in February's State of the Union Address.

Under the game plan, Mr. Reagan was to submit his budget to Congress for quick and favorable action on cuts in domestic spending, secure $100 million for the contras by the end of April, when the current assistance program expires, attend the international economic meeting in Tokyo, win Senate passage of his plan to simplify the Federal income tax code and by summer conduct a second summit with Mr. Gorbachev. The only item on that agenda that is on schedule is the trip to Tokyo.

The uncertainty on contra aid and the near collapse in the Senate of the President's plan to overhaul the income tax system are especially striking because of Mr. Reagan's strong involvement in the lobbying efforts for them. But an official with a key role in the Congressional selling job on Nicaragua said the important fact is not the President's failure to win approval but rather his coming close to building a consensus for the proposal. "You have to look at how far we've come," the official said.

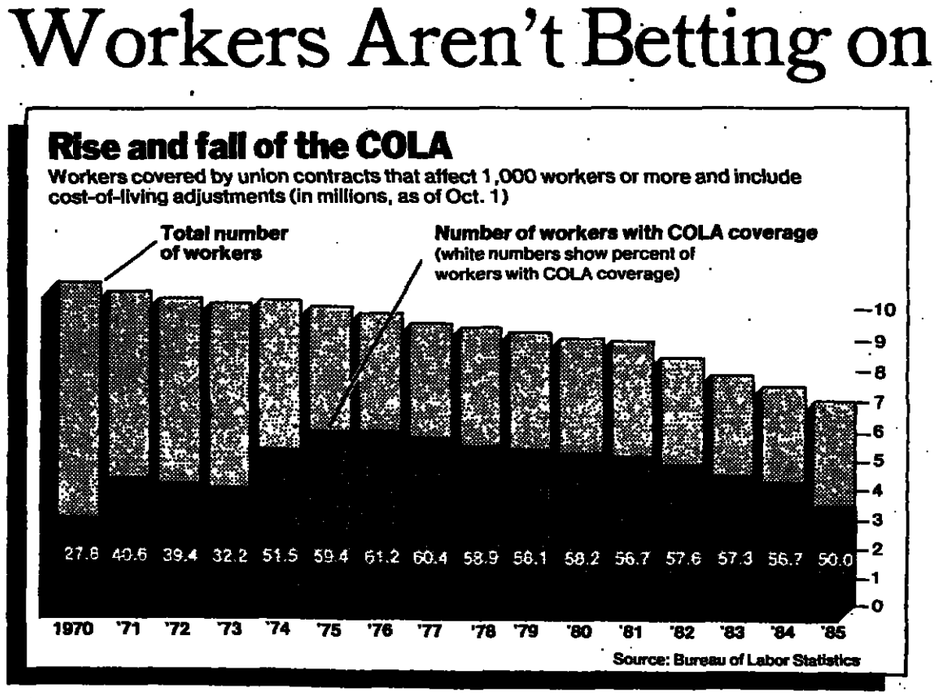
Mr. Regan is similarly optimistic on a broader scale. The President, he said last week, heads for Tokyo in better legislative shape than last year. Gone is the fallout from the visit to a West German cemetery in Bitburg where some Nazi elite troops are buried. "Because of Bitburg, he was having domestic problems," Mr. Regan said. "He was also at the start of his second term, and it wasn't known whether he was going to be a lame duck or not. It's quite clear that he is far from a lame duck."

This year, Mr. Regan said, the Administration has largely avoided the unexpected, no matter what the debate over the state of the legislative agenda. "We have not been hit with surprises," he said, adding that the only major unknown has been terrorism, which led to the confrontation with Libya.

"I think we've demonstrated," Mr. Regan said, "that we've handled that reasonably well."

Cost-of-Living Clauses Lose Their Luster

Workers Aren't Betting on Inflation



By KENNETH B. NOBLE

WASHINGTON

NEARLY 15 years ago, amid considerable fanfare, the Communications Workers of America signed its first contract with A.T. & T. that included a clause automatically increasing wages as the Consumer Price Index rose. Labor viewed the cost-of-living adjustment, or COLA, as one of its principal achievements, a big step toward insulating paychecks from the ravages of inflation.

Today, confronted with sweeping changes in the communications industry and a dwindling membership, the union is facing a May 31 deadline in its negotiations with A.T. & T. When 3,000 of its members and their families met here last week at their annual convention, the talk in the aisles and meeting rooms concentrated on job security. Barely a word was said about preserving the once-sacrosanct COLA. "It's just not going to be a significant issue this time around," said George Kohl, research economist for the Communications Workers.

Mr. Kohl's statement illustrates a quiet sea change in labor relations. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the proportion of workers under major contracts with cost-of-living clauses fell to 49 percent by the end of 1985, down from 57 percent in 1984.

A Rapid Decline

Cost-of-living adjustments, the bureau said, were dropped in settlements covering 471,000 workers, or about 40 percent of those reached last year. They disappeared from contracts negotiated between trucking companies and the teamsters' union, and from agreements between manufacturers of cotton garments and the clothing workers' union. The bureau provided fresh evidence of the trend last week, reporting that of the 79 major contracts negotiated in the first three months of 1986, only 12 contained COLA's.

Perhaps the prime factor in the disappearance of the COLA is that inflation has declined faster than seemed possible just a few years ago. Retail prices increased 3.8 percent in 1985 for all urban consumers, the smallest rise since 1972. Last week, they were reported to have fallen at an annual rate of 1.9 percent for the first three months of 1986. Five years ago, the underlying inflation rate was 9 to 10 percent, with the Consumer Price Index charging along at an even faster clip.

Cost-of-living adjustments are also disappearing because labor's bargaining muscle has diminished as its ranks have thinned. A recent study by the Bureau of National Affairs, a private research and publishing concern in Washington, found that, in 1985, 19 percent of all settlements outside the construction industry provided for one-shot bonus payments, or so-called lump-sum payments. The 1984 figure was 6 percent.

The lump-sum approach appeals to employers because it is not as expensive as general wage increases or COLA's. One-time payments generally do not raise basic pay, and so do not affect other contract provisions such as holiday pay and overtime, which are usually tied to base pay. And employers have always disliked the idea of guaranteeing wage levels in advance without knowing future business conditions. "COLA's were bad news in the late 1970's and early 80's, and employers are now taking a tough stand on them because of that experience," said Mark de Bernardo, head of the labor law division of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In the 1920's, when cost-of-living clauses began appearing, most union leaders also opposed them. They called instead for a "living wage," by which they meant pay increases greater than the rate of inflation. In 1948, when an inflation increment was negotiated between General Motors and the United Auto Workers, it was hailed by both sides. But inflation was averaging only about 2 percent a year, and the adjustments gave employers a relatively painless way of offering workers nominal annual pay increases.

As late as 1970, only about a quarter of workers under major agreements had cost-of-living adjustments. But when the rate of inflation soared, so did the popularity of COLA's, which appeared in 61.2 percent of all contracts in 1977.

For now, labor officials insist they are unconcerned about the apparent demise of the COLA. "I don't see it as of any great importance," said John Zalusky, an economist with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. "What we lose in COLA clauses, we will make up in negotiated improvements in a variety of other areas, such as profit-sharing."

Mr. Bernardo of the Chamber of Commerce says labor's strategy is a "short-term" one. "Management is looking to the future," he said. "They want an insurance policy to prevent the explosive wage increases that would occur again if you have a recurrence of double-digit inflation."

Rare Moment for Global Economy

With inflation down, summit leaders can try to link policies without hurting domestic goals.

By PETER T. KILBORN

WASHINGTON

IN a single week, the Japanese fretted that the yen had climbed too high, Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul A. Volcker thought aloud about the dollar collapsing, and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d berated West Germany for not cutting taxes and interest rates more. Meanwhile last week, the Senate Finance Committee nearly blocked President Reagan's attempt to widen trade with Canada, and the acrimony over protectionism in agriculture reached the point where the Common Market's ambassador to Washington called American charges "hogwash."

"The trade atmosphere is very difficult," said Lawrence B. Krause, international economist at the Brookings Institution. "Indeed, one could call it foul."

Countries fear this kind of posturing and turmoil almost as much as the worldwide recession it can lead to. But now they have what Mr. Baker calls a "golden opportunity" to calm things down.

Next Sunday through Tuesday, President Reagan joins leaders of Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy at an economic summit conference in Tokyo. They are expected to try to get moving on something they have been toying with for several years: speeding up the arduous process of imposing a new formal order on the world economy.

Nations last tried to craft a new formal order, with some success, 42 years ago in Bretton Woods, N.H. But the gold-based, fixed-exchange-rate system they created collapsed in 1973, under the weight of inflation. Since then, currencies have been floating with near abandon in the marketplace, to the periodic distress of the nations involved.

The summit countries have begun calling the successor they envision to the Bretton Woods system "international economic policy coordination." The object of the coordination, of course, is low inflation worldwide, stable interest rates and undisturbed growth. The term is rich with hope, purpose and, perhaps, wishful thinking. *It assumes that democratically* elected governments will turn a blind eye to political pressures to cut taxes or interest rates, for example, if doing so would hurt other nations' economies. But to a limited extent, such coordination has already shown it can work: It succeeded with the five-nation-agreement in September that led to the dollar's fall and with this year's concerted reductions in world interest rates.

Officials here warn against expecting much of a three-day meeting. Unlike legislatures, summit conferences rarely make hard, climate-changing decisions. Non-economic issues — this year, terrorism and Libya — intrude upon the economic agenda, and what progress emerges only in the nuances of words and phraseology.

Sometimes a new economic problem crashes the otherwise studiously orchestrated conferences, and its mere appearance begins the process of solving it. Protectionism in agriculture, Administration officials say, will be such an issue in Tokyo. But on all issues the real solutions come later, in months and sometimes in years, after the leaders' finance and trade ministers have refined the agreements at home and set about making them work.

"There is momentum at summits," said a senior Administration official who insisted on remaining anonymous. "But it's the momentum of a tortoise. Tortoises are relentless. They keep moving forward. It's not as exciting as watching a hare."

All the nations, however, are expressing the same broad sentiments as their leaders approach Tokyo and the puzzle of making international economic policies work.

"We must further promote these trends to put the world economy on an upward slope," Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said during his visit with President Reagan two weeks ago. "If we were able to get summit countries to focus on a mechanism for improving international economic cooperation, I think that would be a substantial move in the right direction," said another Reagan official, who asked to remain anonymous, last week. "I think there will be better surveillance — better international cooperation and coordination," said Count Otto Lambsdorff, a member of the German parliament and former economics minister, during a recent visit here.

Most important, President Reagan might use "policy coordination" in proposing an entirely new way to stabilize the dollar and other currencies — an enormously ambitious endeavor that was last explored, without success, in the early 1970's. He has an opportunity now to make his mark as an innovator in the world economy just as he has already done at home, and his tipsters have been hinting for months that in Tokyo, he will seize it.

"We don't have such a proposal as I stand here today talking to you," one official told reporters last week. "But I wouldn't want to rule out the possibility of advancing something if we thought we could make some progress." He was not saying what he might advance, but that is the way the Administration and Secretary Baker, the President's chief economic policy maker, often begin preparing the press for big news.

But there is more behind the mystery here than the penchant for surprise that characterizes the policy initiatives of Mr. Baker, who is now trying to dominate the world economy, and Deputy Treasury Secretary Richard G. Darman. They may not know how far such important collaborators as the German and Japanese finance ministers are willing to go in sharing their policy making prerogatives with other countries. Mr. Baker, therefore, could be twisting arms in Tokyo to try to build a consensus.

President Reagan began laying the ground for monetary reform in his State of the Union message in February. He ordered Mr. Baker to explore the possibility of a Bretton Woods-like conference. But officials say America's proposal at the summit meeting, if any, would not be a call for such a conference — that, they say, would not come before December. Nor is it expected to be an appeal for a new exchange rate system, at least as an end in itself. More likely, Administration officials suggest, a proposal might involve a new way to manage exchange rates, but only within the context of managing other gauges of economic performance — interest rates, trade balances and inflation.

Working together, in a new and institutionalized way, has become imperative, even for an American President who long defined cooperation to mean doing it his way, and letting the market take care of the rest.

America's economy, for years the engine of the world economy, has been crawling for a year and a half, and to set it in motion again, President Reagan needs help. The plunge in oil prices and declines of the dollar, interest rates and inflation have helped. Now he must find a way to assure that the good times come back, and stay. In an evermore interdependent world economy, he can no longer do it without the help of others.

The political environment for innovation and cooperation has not looked richer since the first summit conference, in 1975, in Rambouillet, France. Philosophically, all the leaders view the world through a pragmatic conservative lens. The Europeans are all winding down their welfare states, preaching free enterprise and deregulation. President Reagan, the one-time laissez-faire radical among them, now leans the way of the others in recognizing limits to unfettered markets.

Even on a personal level, all get along. With the exception of Jacques Chirac, the new conservative French prime minister with whom Mr. Mitterrand will have to share the dias, all the leaders are veterans of previous summit conferences and have become bear-hugging, call-me-Ron, call-me-Yasu buddies.

Moreover, the world economy has rarely looked so conducive to the kind of domestic economic concessions that chiefs of state must make in writing their agreements. All their economies are growing, if most of them slowly. The dollar has dropped 30 percent from its peak last year, assuring that Japan's yawning trade surpluses and America's trade deficits will finally shrink. With interest rates down, industrial investment everywhere — even in Europe — is likely to rise. And that portends a decline in the region's average unemployment rate, which is now around 11 percent.

Inflation, which undermined world economic stability in the 1970's and early 1980's, is moribund, at least for now. Economists expect zero inflation in Germany and Japan this year. In the United States it could end the year no higher than 2 percent. Oil has been a big help, but the industrial-world economy was moving in those directions well before the plunge in oil prices. Economists see most everything getting better right through 1987 — the longest recession-free stretch since the 1960's.

Given all these factors, world leaders may now be willing to take the risks necessary to build a new world economic order. They believe that by doing so now, when times are conducive to making new arrangements and concessions to one another that might be unpopular at home, they can produce a stronger economic structure that will make the bad times of the business cycle less bad.

"This could be the most comfortable economic year for industrial countries that anyone has seen for a long time," said Anthony M. Solomon, former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Ann Krueger, the World Bank's chief economist, says big problems hover over the world economy, "but there's breathing room to deal with them."

Even some problems — which summit specialists call "structural rigidities" blocking the way to convergent national economies — seem to be diminishing. Foremost among them has been American deficits, which European leaders said caused the high dollar, high interest rates, strains on debtor countries and gaping American trade deficits.

In the past year, the deficits have shrunken to 5 percent of the gross national product from 6 percent. The Congressional Budget Office sees them retreating in absolute numbers, too, from the record $212 billion in 1985, to a little less than that this year and falling faster later.

"For the first time," said Count Lambsdorff after his visit here last month, "I go home confident that something meaningful is under way to curb the deficit."

Another "rigidity" has been Japan's — and to a lesser extent, Germany's — devotion to policies favoring exports over balanced trade and domestic economic development. Such policies are often sound for a small, struggling nation but they are murderous when a big one uses them. It means other nations must pay for Japan's commitment to exports. They have done so with trade deficits and deterioration of industries competing against the Japanese.

Now, Mr. Nakasone is promising change. He has told President Reagan that he endorses a report that proposes to promote Japan's growth through domestic development, rather than exports. If he follows through, the Administration says, it would mark the most important shift in Japan's economy since World War II. But last week, some senior members the Japanese Government distanced themselves from the report, leading to confusion over Mr. Nakasone's intentions.

Another big "rigidity" is in Europe, and that one has shown few signs of softening. High unemployment there, in America's view, is the product of hidebound policies and industrial conditions that discourage entrepreneurship and industrial expansion.

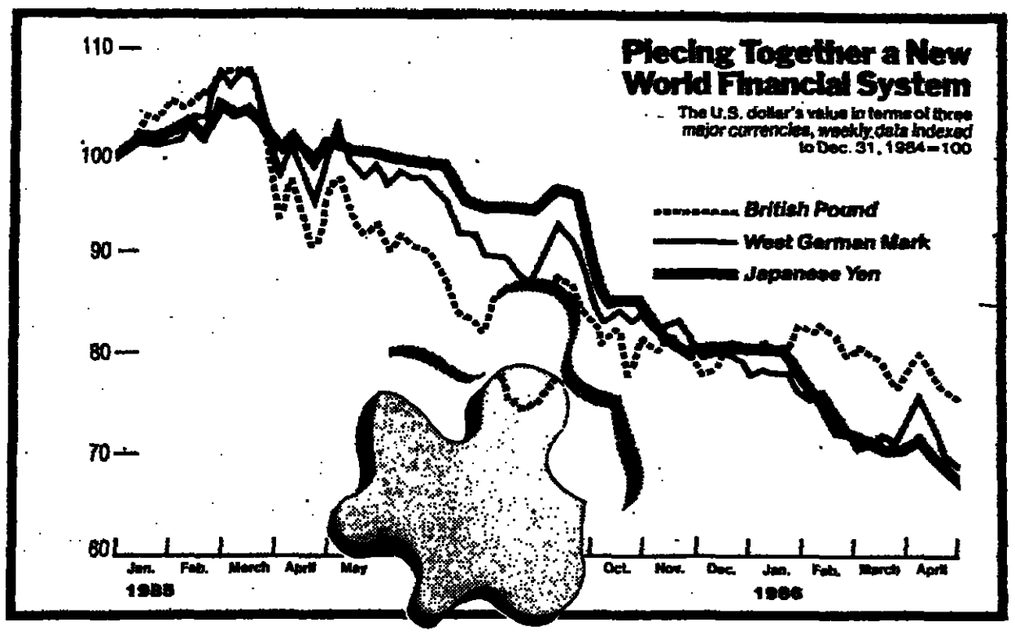
"The essential problem in Europe," says W. Allen Wallis, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, "is deeply rooted resistance to change." As long as those problems persist, he says, Europe exerts a drag on the world economy.

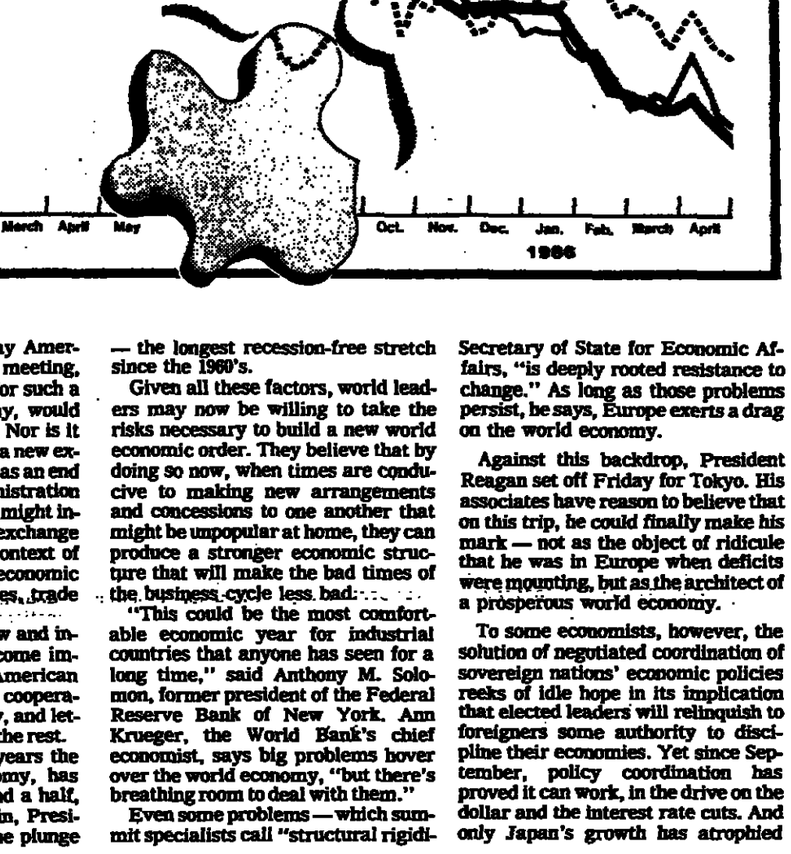
Against this backdrop, President Reagan set off Friday for Tokyo. His associates have reason to believe that on this trip, he could finally make his mark — not as the object of ridicule that he was in Europe when deficits were mounting, but as the architect of a prosperous world economy.

To some economists, however, the solution of negotiated coordination of sovereign nations' economic policies reeks of idle hope in its implication that elected leaders will relinquish to foreigners some authority to discipline their economies. Yet since September, policy coordination has proved it can work, in the drive on the dollar and the interest rate cuts. And only Japan's growth has atrophied since those initiatives. The environment may be ripe now for more formal arrangements.

Mr. Reagan's proposal to consider a monetary conference has revived interest in restoring what economists call an external rule to discipline national economies. Under the rule, currencies would be fixed by tying them to gold or other commodities or to "target zones" within which countries would allow currencies to drift a bit. When a currency fell out of line, the country behind it would be required to modify the domestic policies that caused the misalignment.

But summit governments are weighing a less arbitrary mechanism. They accept the thought of some external discipline that they call "surveillance." Countries would agree to pursue compatible policies and assess their performance by monitoring important indicators of each country's economic performance — growth, inflation and the like. Controversy over such coordination turns in part on whether to include exchange rates among the indicators.





Sources: International Monetary Fund and Morgan Guaranty (for government bond yields)

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Consumer Price Fall Tied Mainly to Oil

Inflation's disappearing act continued in March, with consumer prices dropping a steep four-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in February. Falling oil prices get most of the credit: Gasoline dropped a record 12 percent. But analysts have been warning Americans not to get too smug about the permanency of the drop. Once oil bottoms out, they say, inflation is likely to rise again. Indeed, costs of services, an increasingly large segment of the economy, rose in March.

Weaknesses in the economy are showing up in other areas, too. Durable goods orders fell 2.5 percent in March, the biggest drop in a year. And the fall would have been 5.7 percent without military orders. Part of the drop came from the falloff in the oil industry, but analysts said it also reflected the battle with imports.

The Fed may not encourage United States interest rates to fall further, the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker (pictured) said. But that, he said, did not rule out further cuts by other nations. Mr. Volcker's statements showed the United States's concern that the fall in interest rates, desirable though it is in stimulating economic growth, is resulting in too-steep a drop in the value of the dollar. Indeed, the dollar hit postwar lows against the yen despite intervention by the Bank of Japan. Mr. Volcker would not say whether the Fed was intervening, too.


The New York Times

Bond prices dropped steeply through the week as traders became increasingly convinced that the party's over, and the continued pressure on the dollar will push interest rates up. An unexpected $4.4 billion drop in M-1 had little effect. The Dow industrial average rose to a record 1,855.90 and then fell in tandem with bond trading, ending the week at 1,835.57, down 4.83.

Japan appeared to back down on promises to stimulate its domestic markets to help its trade surplus. Two weeks ago, while in Washington, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had said he was "determined" to put into effect special committee recommendations on economic reforms. But back in Japan, he claimed he made no promises. Economists, recognizing that Japan's political and cultural structures do not allow unilateral action, are disappointed that this latest effort toward easing trade pressures has apparently fizzled so soon, and so close to next week's economic summit meeting.

Japan is dumping 64K dynamic RAM chips in the United States, the Commerce Department ruled.

President Reagan won the right to negotiate a free trade pact with Canada when the Senate Finance Committee failed to block his request to do so. Canada was not likely to negotiate unless it received assurances that Congress would not have the power to amend any agreement.

A trade war with Europe appeared less likely after the United States and the European Community agreed to delay retaliatory salvos in their dispute over subsidized trade. Both sides will again try to negotiate a solution.

Banks cut their prime rate again, to 8.5 percent, in tandem with the cut in the discount rate. The prime is now at its lowest since 1978, but most analysts think it has gone down as far as it will go, especially in light of Mr. Volcker's comments.

Manuel H. Johnson is likely to be named the vice chairman of the Fed, according to White House officials.

G.E. agreed to buy 80 percent of Kidder, Peabody for $600 million, taking out of private hands one of the last big Wall Street partnerships. G.E. had been moving far beyond its traditional electronics and industrial businesses and into the forefront of financial services companies.

OPEC agreed — in principle — to hold production to 16 million barrels a day, instead of the 17 million to 18 million barrels now being produced. But the group could not agree on how to divide the quota, which analysts say makes it rhetorical.

President Reagan urged the repeal of the "windfall profits" tax on domestic oil in an attempt to help out those companies hit by the price drop.

Oil company profits were mixed. Exxon's profits rose 29.4 percent, Texaco's net rose slightly, Mobil jumped 37.5 percent and Sun gained 14.9 percent. But Pennzoil fell 26.3 percent, Amoco dropped 30 percent, Standard Oil dropped 26.2 percent and Shell fell 6.8 percent.

Thrift units would be required to double their net worth and adopt generally accepted accounting practices under new rules proposed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Bob Packwood proposed ending most tax deductions and preferences in favor of lower tax rates. Senator Packwood hopes to infuse new life into tax revision plans, which have stalled in the Finance Committee.

G.M. earned $1.86 billion in the first quarter, a drop of nine-tenths of 1 percent. Chrysler fell 29.7 percent, to $356.9 billion, and Ford fell 7 percent, to $728 million. The Big Three said they were hurt by lower sales and the cost of incentive programs.

Capital Cities/ABC had an operating profit, although it had predicted a loss. . . . Procter & Gamble rose 4.4 percent. . . . Sears fell 12.5 percent on a drop in its merchandise group. . . . Phibro-Salomon jumped 34.8 percent and E.F. Hutton soared 66.4 percent.

Union Carbide agreed to sell its home and auto products businesses to First Boston and senior management in an $800 million leveraged buyout. The sale is part of a plan to divest assets and become more profitable.

Merrill Perlman

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED APRIL 25, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
AT&T	13,187,300	24⅞	+ ⅜
vIManvl	8,328,100	3½	– 4
IBM	7,516,200	159½	+ 6⅜
Phila El	7,474,000	18¼	– 1¼
Black D	6,818,900	22⅞	+ ⅜
Fin Cp A	6,626,300	11	– 4
Disney	6,547,900	48¼	+ 1½
Sears	6,510,000	44¾	– 3¼
Duq Lt	6,423,500	13¾	– 4⅞
South Co	5,987,800	23¾	– ⅞
US Steel	5,852,400	20⅝	+ ⅛
Chrys	5,482,300	38¼	– 3⅛
Am Exp	5,325,600	62¾	– 2⅛
Teirate	5,099,900	16¼	+ ⅛
U CaRB	5,057,300	24¾	+ ⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	949	1,498
Declines	1,061	521
Total Issues	2,231	2,229
New Highs	576	676
New Lows	37	24

VOLUME
(4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	736,102,400	11,813,573,193
Same Per. 1985	483,650,000	8,804,012,230

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	162.2	158.8	160.6	+0.48
Transp	128.7	126.1	126.5	–0.84
Utils	71.4	69.6	69.8	–1.12
Finance	159.9	154.8	155.3	–3.12
Composite	141.5	138.5	139.5	–0.35

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	272.4	266.6	269.9	+1.20
20 Transp	213.7	208.2	209.1	–2.49
40 Utils	106.8	103.5	104.1	–1.65
40 Financial	30.9	29.7	29.9	–0.72
500 Stocks	245.4	240.0	242.2	–0.99

Dow Jones

30 Indust	1866.4	1803.9	1835.5	–4.83
20 Transp	830.3	801.6	810.9	–1.59
15 Utils	193.4	184.8	186.7	–5.06
65 Comb	728.8	704.8	713.8	–4.30

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED APRIL 25, 1986
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Wickes	6,956,100	5¾	– ½
Wang B	3,928,200	19¼	+ 1¾
FtAustPr	3,855,300	10⅜	– ⅛
BAT In	2,187,400	6-7/16	– 5/16
Turner Bd pf	1,900,200	8	– ⅛
AM Internti	1,733,400	8¼	+ ⅝
LorimarT	1,545,900	26	– 2⅝
KeyPharm	1,483,000	19	+ ⅞
DomePet	1,431,100	1-7/16	– 1/16
Roony P	1,079,900	1⅞	+ ⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	381	479
Declined	397	309
Unchanged	144	137
Total Issues	922	925
New Highs	148	187
New Lows	18	15

VOLUME
(4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	71,927,825	1,091,869,060
Same Per. 1985	33,141,570	722,136,065

The New York Times

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The President's View of Deaverism

"Mike has never put the arm on me, or sought anything or any influence from me since he has been out of government." Thus did President Reagan recently vouch for Michael Deaver, his former deputy chief of staff, now under investigation by the executive and legislative branches for possible violation of conflict-of-interest laws. In a technical sense, that testimonial to a friend may be completely accurate, but as is becoming clearer, remarkably incomplete.

Consider how much influence Michael Deaver clings to, 11 months after leaving Government. He has become Washington's most conspicuously successful lobbyist by flaunting the badges of influence that the President gave him, and still gives him. What lobbyist trying to impress foreign governments and large corporations could ask for more than keeping his White House pass, the privilege of playing on the President's tennis court, even a daily copy of the President's confidential schedule?

There's no need to put the arm on the President for anything. Mr. Deaver has all he needs to put the touch on wealthy clients and to impress the Federal officials whom he approaches on their behalf.

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Mr. Deaver has now created such a scandal as to make inevitable the appointment of an independent counsel to decide whether he should be criminally prosecuted. The impropriety of giving him red-carpet treatment at the White House would be evident even if his lobbying were more circumspect. But he has unabashedly circumvented the ethics in government law. It imposes a modest requirement that former officials wait a year before doing business with former agencies, and two years before they lobby on matters they handled in office. That Mr. Deaver, a bare two months out of office, began representing Canada on acid-rain questions that he had worked on in the White House may be only his most flagrant infraction.

Fortunately, the law does not allow executive officials to let this conduct go unexamined. Several Democratic senators have petitioned Attorney General Meese to seek an independent legal counsel to see how Mr. Deaver's behavior squares with the law. The same law clearly disqualifies Mr. Meese himself from deciding whether to prosecute his close colleague.

Will President Reagan wait until Mike Deaver is being grilled by a special prosecutor before at least lifting his White House privileges? He dismissed the idea of an independent counsel the other day as "ridiculous," which shows how little he appreciates that the Presidency is being shamelessly sold out, indeed, given away.

What does Mr. Reagan think is proper behavior? What standards does he demand from former officials? He has been vociferous in proclaiming hostility to fraud, waste and abuse in other administrations. His silence now on the abuse of office by his own former official resounds by contrast. Indeed, it amounts to an invitation: Officials in a position to cash in on public positions should feel free to do so, because the President of the United States doesn't seem to mind.

Budget Juggling Is Not Just a Memory

Stealing a leaf (page 97, *inter alia*) from the high-priced memoirs of David Stockman, Budget Director James Miller, his successor, has now announced that the Federal deficit really isn't as bad as the world believes — if Congress would only accept his numbers. Forewarned by Mr. Stockman's chronicle of his years juggling budget estimates, Congress ought to respond with a suspicion bordering on contempt.

Mr. Stockman admits in cold type that he and Murray Weidenbaum, then chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, conspired to present a "rosy scenario" in 1981 that made it appear the budget would soon balance, despite huge tax cuts and huge outlays for defense. Trouble is, the economy plunged into a deep recession, and the Government was saddled with five huge deficits, going on six.

Mr. Miller's new scenario covers only next year — the fiscal 1987 budget now before Congress. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law requires cutting the 1987 deficit to $144 billion, or about $40 billion below the indicated deficit if nothing more were done. President Reagan's proposed budget suggested a wholly unrealistic plan for slashing non-defense spending. The Senate's Budget Committee proposed balancing smaller civilian cuts with tax increases and military cuts, both of which President Reagan rejects. Mr. Miller cheerfully argues that Congress can leave defense and taxes alone and still satisfy the law if it would only use his newly "correct" estimates of next year's spending and revenue.

Mr. Miller offers estimates of defense and agriculture outlays to replace Congress's and now dangles a tempting prediction of even better economic conditions than the Administration originally foresaw. Viewed his way, these corrections wipe out perhaps $30 billion of the $40 billion that must be cut. Alas, though accountants can argue endlessly about spending totals, the Congressional Budget Office has much more credibility than Mr. Miller among nonpartisan analysts. As for his forecast of the economy's effect on the budget, the first-quarter slowdown and the drop in oil prices may as easily increase as reduce the deficit.

Mr. Miller insists he's not cooking the books and deserves credit, unlike Mr. Stockman, for debating the issues openly. But he speaks for an Administration that has belittled the deficit problem from the start. First it said deficits wouldn't happen, even when it saw them coming. Next it said they didn't matter, though the whole world acted in the conviction that they did. Then, in his re-election campaign, President Reagan said not to worry, we'll outgrow the deficits. Now the line is that they matter after all, but not enough to rethink defense spending or taxes. Wrong, every step of the way.

Hatred in Uniform

Marine and Army recruits swear to uphold the Constitution and defend the Government of the United States. That is reason enough for their commanders to be alert to their participation in activities of something called the White Patriot Party. This anti-black, anti-Semitic, paramilitary group in North Carolina vows to "resort to revolution" if elected leaders don't satisfy the grievances of white people.

A small number of marines stationed at Camp Lejeune and soldiers at Fort Bragg are said to be serving the White Patriot Party, formerly called the Confederate Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The local police are worried that they may be providing the group with weapons or explosives.

The Army and Marine Corps are quite properly sensitive to their servicemen's constitutional rights as well as vows. "We cannot restrict their freedom of expression, inasmuch as it does not interfere with their military duty or violate civilian or military law," said an Army spokesman. "We're interested in their behavior and how they act with their fellow marines," said a Camp Lejeune spokesman.

That does not leave the commanders powerless. They can make quite clear, with on-duty lectures, that the military serves to protect free speech and thought but will not tolerate violence or the fomenting of violence. They can strictly forbid such off-base action as drilling with weapons or in combat uniform with an outside paramilitary group. They can cooperate closely with the police to guard against the misuse of military weapons.

A few years ago, Klan activities at a Marine camp in California went unchecked until cross burnings and other provocations created deep racial tension. Commanders in North Carolina need neither overreact to racial insults nor wait until extracurricular hatred verges on violence. Unit morale is very much their business. Judicious reassignments can break up white supremacist cliques. Consistent with cherished rights of free speech, military personnel should be expected to understand that their allegiance in uniform is to all the people of the United States.

Topics

By Air and by Sea

How to Hail a Cab

Driven by the same compulsion that has sent so many people clambering up Mount Everest, two young Londoners — a Mr. McCarthy and a Mr. Boyd — parachuted off the Empire State Building last Thursday. That was impressive, but so was what Mr. Boyd did on landing. He jumped into a cab.

Jumped into a cab!. Until his descent, the best way to get a New York City taxi was to rob a bank. That, anyway, is what the movies and TV cop shows have been telling us for years. You grab the cash, run out onto Fifth Avenue and throw yourself into the passing Checker.

Now though, thanks to Mr. Boyd, there's a quicker, easier way. You hide a chute under your shirt, pay the $3 for the observation platform, climb the five-foot concrete bulwark and the six-foot aluminum fence and jump — not forgetting, of course, to pull the cord. Sixty seconds later you're on Fifth Avenue and 33d Street and stopping traffic, including cabs. You could hardly do better dressed as King Kong himself.

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Maritime Matrimony

Spring for the yachtsman has always meant scraping barnacles and polishing brightwork. Nowadays it also means bookings for weddings. After a decade in which young people scorned nuptial ceremony, they are turning to yachts. The surroundings are romantic and the celebrations can be raucous without bothering anyone.

Upkeep of a large yacht is now so expensive that wedding charters are welcomed by owners who would once have scorned the extra cash or tax advantage. Others point out that New York's harbor is so quiet — ocean traffic having moved to Ports Newark and Elizabeth — that its spaces have become romantic.

The trend could simply reflect a new sense that maritime and matrimony go together. Sea captains, unlike airline pilots and bus drivers, may legally perform the ceremony (in international waters). The symbolism — launching a couple on the ocean of life — remains obvious. And what could be more nautical than tying the knot or getting spliced?

Letters

History Begins to Draw Lessons From Libya Raid

To the Editor:

Though a mere 14 percent of the American public disapproved of the raid on Libya, the condemnation from every other corner of the globe might give us pause. Unfortunately, criticism has been all but invisible. Even Tom Wicker saw reassurance in apparent public belief that President Reagan resorted to the raid only after trying all else to bring down Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi. ("After the Raids," column, April 18). Moreover, he reasoned, "Time and history may prove Mr. Reagan's raids to have been necessary, even fruitful."

As a professor of history, I find statements like that fascinating. Where, I asked myself, was the evidence that "history" would prove these raids to be fruitful? Do we so easily discard the right of sovereign nations to exist? Do we so hastily applaud the bombing of our allies' embassies, not to mention civilians, including children? Are we comfortable now that it is our right as Americans — no, the right of the President alone — to decide which leaders may rule and which are to be eliminated? Even conjecture deserves a few words of evidence. I demand more from freshmen on a routine exam.

Along that vein, it is worth relating how my day went on Tuesday, April 15. When I entered my undergraduate survey course, several students asked if we could talk about Libya. Figuring that the 19th-century settlement of the West could wait, I complied. What followed was illuminating. Three students, all young men, instantly offered enthusiastic, colorfully phrased approval for the raid.

They proclaimed their own willingness to fight, though later discussion revealed that none believed they would be called upon to do so. Immediately, several women, one black, the others white, forcefully responded that they thought the raid brutal, even pointless. Several mentioned brothers and boyfriends in the military who had been placed on alert; a few even admitted that they had counseled their male loved ones not to go. The reason? They did not think this raid worthwhile.

I then asked the students if they could write an essay for me, detailing the evidence of Libyan terrorism, explaining the issues behind the terrorist acts (a word, at least, on the stalemate in Middle Eastern politics), noting the stages of both negotiated and active resistance to Libya's policies, justifying the raid and explaining why the U.S. was not only operating alone, but even in the face of worldwide opposition. Finally, they were to evaluate the outcome: would the action be a success or failure in combating terrorism?

Essentially, I asked this class to write an answer providing exactly the amount of information that would be required if they were explaining the outbreak of the American Revolution, the causes of the Civil War, the reasons for the Mexican-American War or any other conflict we had studied.

Not a single student could answer any part of the question except one: they all agreed that the raid would produce more terrorism! Moreover, they all felt that they as Americans would not suffer from any retaliatory acts, but the Europeans would. No matter where they stood on the issue, all in the class concurred that they hadn't the foggiest idea what the whole thing was about.

Divisions in this class mirrored exactly the divisions in the national polls: white men overwhelming in their support, women and blacks more undecided or opposed. The reasons, no doubt are complex. Possibly, men are more comfortable with might-makes-right politics. Maybe they find retaliation in some way manly, as many women do who likewise rejoiced at the bombing.

What bothers me is the correlation between delirious support and profound ignorance. As a colleague in my department exclaimed: "Reagan led them all into a dark closet and then said, 'See!' They all screamed, 'I see, Lord, I see!' But they see nothing." I was hoping Tom Wicker might turn on the light. Maybe someone else will. Usually history does. TERESA MEADE

New York, April 18, 1986

The writer is an assistant professor at Towson State University in Maryland.

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True Loyalty

To the Editor:

Your April 17 editorial impugning the loyalty of North Atlantic Treaty



Bob Gale

Organization allies who opposed our "surgical strike" against Colonel Qaddafi was of a piece with recent Administration slurs against the loyalty of members of Congress who oppose aid to the Nicaraguan contras. The resort to violence, we were told both times, is the true and only way.

But loyalty works both ways. The allies were no more disloyal to oppose the raid than the United States was to launch it. Predictably, terrorism, American fears and anti-American feeling have escalated. The Administration was first disloyal if it urged its allies to support a major blunder.

The Administration, you and Britain's Prime Minister Thatcher concluded that if indisputable evidence linked Libya to the Berlin disco explosion, it followed as the night the day that a hit-and-miss bombing raid was the best available response. But allies should be respected, not faulted, for finding this a dangerous non sequitur. NATO does not exist to launch air attacks against the crimes of a tinhorn.

Loyalty includes trying to stop a friend from indulging in counterproductive overkill. Since Constitution, Congress and War Powers Act have not stopped this Administration from attacking whom it chooses, America may yet be grateful for our allies' loyal opposition. MALCOLM H. BELL

Norwalk, Conn., April 21, 1986

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Leaflets, Not Bombs

To the Editor:

At a cost of millions of dollars and an indeterminate number of lives, we demonstrated to the Libyan people our ability to hit — and hurt — them at any time.

I would have done it differently. Consider this scenario:

It's just after dark in Tripoli. Crowds throng the streets. Shops, coffeehouses and bazaars are crowded and busy. Suddenly, a blinding flash turns night into day. Eyes dazzled, people mill about in near-panic. The light fades, darkness returns and a distant "boom!" Then, drifting out of the night sky like falling leaves, come leaflets — far too many for even the most zealous of police forces to gather before the people do. Printed in Arabic, they carry news and photos of victims of terrorism around the world.

Just one leaflet-spreading flash "bomb," dropped by a plane flying so high and so fast that it can't be seen, can't be heard and can't be hit by any antiaircraft missile. Night after night after night this goes on — the flash, the boom and the leaflets. Always the leaflets, spelling out the acts of terrorism, the aggression against hitherto peaceful neighbors and the vast sums of money spent on offensive weapons at a time when poverty stalks the land — and constantly reminding the people how easily a shower of leaflets could have been a rain of real bombs. GEORGE W. EARLEY

Bloomfield, Conn., April 17, 1986

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Minors and Adults

To the Editor:

Whether in reference to "protecting ours" or bombing theirs," categorizing "women and children" together, in a group apart from men, is offensive. Such usage is a propaganda technique designed to inflame passions and rally public opinion by bringing to mind male heroes rescuing damsels in distress. If one wishes to distinguish between civilian minors and adults, fine. But women are not children. DEBORAH PLUMER

Brooklyn, April 21, 1986

Insurers Pocket Hospital Savings

To the Editor:

For the last year insurance companies have been reaping large windfall profits as a result of a sharp decline in hospital use, while the premiums they charge have continued to increase. The profits are particularly large since hospitalization accounts for the biggest share of the medical costs insurance companies reimburse.

The decrease in hospital use is the direct result of recent very effective government regulations intended to decrease the cost of treating the sick. Unfortunately, the savings brought about by these changes are not flowing to those they were intended to benefit — individuals, businesses and the Government, whose tab for medical-insurance premiums has not been lowered. Rather, the savings are finding their way into the corporate coffers of the industry.

Strong regulations on hospitalization were enacted to reduce the cost of delivering medical care to society, not to enrich the insurance industry. The time has come for insurance companies to lower their premiums and pass on the savings to the public. JEAN-CLAUDE BYSTRYN, M.D.

New York, April 8, 1986

Is the Arms Control Agency For Control?

To the Editor:

Kenneth Adelman, the director of our Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), has made a case (letter, April 2) against the comprehensive test ban and the antisatellite ban, both proposed for arms control.

In connection with the former he states that "A ban makes sense only when a nuclear deterrent is no longer so essential for international security and stability." Since nuclear deterrence will be unnecessary only when the Soviet Union has dismantled all its nuclear weapons, can one understand why ACDA would want to propose such a treaty then and not now?

Mr. Adelman further confuses a test ban, which eliminates tests, with our present treaty which limits the size of a test to 150 kilotons. The verification problem to which he refers has to do with whether either side can tell if the other has made a test 20 percent above the agreed 150-kiloton limit of the present treaty, which allows tests. ACDA knows that there is simply no question about our ability to detect whether a test has taken place. (ACDA must also be aware that the C.I.A. has officially revised downward, by 20 percent, Administration estimates of the strength of Soviet tests [news story, April 2], thereby questioning even Adelman's concern about treaty violations.)

Mr. Adelman then argues against an antisatellite ban on the grounds that "the Russians have long had an operational antisatellite capability, which threatens U.S. low-altitude satellites." A Russian ability to destroy the U.S. satellites that are there to detect a Russian "first strike" would indeed seem to be terribly dangerous, unless one knows that it would take at least a week for the crude Russian ASAT missiles to shoot them down. Can ACDA really believe the Russians would give us a week's warning of a first strike?

A more serious omission is the fact that no Russian ASAT can knock out the more crucial satellites, those in geocentric orbits hovering at high altitudes that are completely out of range. Tests of such powerful ASAT's could be easily monitored, to verify compliance if there were a treaty forbidding them.

What can we conclude when the director of the Arms Control Agency argues so strongly against arms control? SHERMAN FRANKEL

Professor of Physics, Pennsylvania U.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1986

For All the Attractions of Failure, It's Probably Better to Succeed

To the Editor:

Laurence Shames (Op-Ed, April 12) seeks to claim that success is failure and vice versa. This may be consoling to "those who ne'er succeed," but the paradox doesn't withstand scrutiny. A person may be a success in some areas and not in others: for instance, a great parent, a good lawyer and a skilled bridge player, but a terrible golfer. It is not necessary, though I don't knock it, to change the whole world to accomplish worthwhile deeds. Few indeed are those who can change the world, but those who fill their places in it with grace are successes and are to be commended. It is better, Mr. Shames's comments notwithstanding, to succeed than to fail. I've tried them both, and I know.

John Milton may, as Mr. Shames says, have failed to "justify the ways of God to man," and that's too bad, but he succeeded in writing a monumental poem and in that success justified the ways of man to God.

My view of the levels of success, in ascending order, are:

- Don't be a burden on anyone else, or cause anyone pain.
- Be good at something that makes someone happier than he or she would otherwise have been.
- Make a positive difference to someone or to a portion of the world.

Lofty aims are useful only when they are possible of accomplishment. But failing at a noble goal helps no one. RENA G. KUNIS

Bellerose, N.Y., April 12, 1986

To the Editor:

Laurence Shames has put his finger on an egregious failing in our national "character." Indeed, he has pointed out that character is not valued much anymore.

Elbowing character aside in favor of status will be, in the long run, more devastating to the fabric of our civilization than our runaway national debt and the specter of nuclear war. Not much longer can we afford to sacrifice our values, our ideals and our children on the altars of career and success. ROBERT A. DI CURCIO

Nantucket, Mass., April 14, 1986

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Flora Lewis

Where Will the Libyan Episode Lead?

What Is an Ally?

PARIS

There has been a maximum of short-term politicking and a minimum of strategic political thought in the matter of opposing Libyan-backed terrorism. This has been the case in Europe, except for Britain's Margaret Thatcher, as well as in Washington.

The French are deeply upset now by the reaction of Americans to their refusal to allow overflights for the U.S. raid on Libya. Many claim that France has been unjustly singled out for anger and what amounts to a spontaneous popular boycott. To the question "What are allies for?" the indignantly defensive answer is another question. Do you expect us to knuckle under to the U.S. on everything?

As they reconsider, a number of eminent French commentators have attacked their Government for its pusillanimity, its craven shortsightedness, and for risking the danger of a breach in the alliance. The claim that France would have supported a bigger, more decisive American attack on Libya seems to be a deliberate effort in Washington and Paris to muddy the tracks and help leaders on both sides escape a disagreeable confrontation.

Critical articles in the two main French news weeklies brush the sophistry aside with headlines reading "The French Rejection," "A Friendship Betrayed," "The Ostrich," "The Europe of Impotence," and argue that the Atlantic rift outweighs whatever illusory advantages Europe thought to gain. They call for supporting the U.S. without quibbles.

But the polls are not so clear on public opinion. Gallup showed a majority (59 percent) approving the American raid but a larger majority (63 percent) approving French refusal of overflight. Louis Harris, taken a few days later, showed a majority (56 percent) disapproving the raid and an overwhelming majority (79 percent) approving the Government's decision. Yet most people seem to be hurt and surprised that Americans take it badly.

The attitude gap is enormous. It is necessary now to separate the issues of the raid itself and the meaning of alliance.

I think the raid was unwise because it could not advance the goal of stopping terrorism. In fact, the high-decibel crusade against terrorism advances its objectives. It is certainly a brutish evil, but not the only one in the world. In terms of injury and death to individuals, corruption and degradation of society, erosion of political institutions and the rule of law, the drug traffic is much worse.

The terrorists have been awarded the limelight, to a degree far beyond their own capacity of achievement. I suspect that is because it is easier to single out and dramatize the role of Libya's Colonel Qaddafi with his Soviet weapons than that of drug dealers, as an old western embodies the struggle of forces of good and evil, identifying them with a white or black hat.

International problems may bring high adventure but they are not an entertainment. It isn't difficult to figure out what the Russians must be calculating in their shrill but prudent handling of the Libyan case. They are not giving Colonel Qaddafi enough support to protect him from America's

The issue of the Libya raid must now be considered separately

ire, which they have given Syria's President Hafez al-Assad.

They don't like Mr. Qaddafi because he is unpredictable, uncontrollable, a worrisome rogue. But they are giving Libya enough support so that if the U.S. should manage to topple the colonel, Moscow will be in a good position to have even better relations with a successor regime and perhaps convert it into a reliable Soviet ally like South Yemen or Ethiopia.

There is no sign that Washington has given much thought to what might come after Mr. Qaddafi. It is as if the story of terrorism and the nuisance value of Libya end when he ends. Dealing seriously with the trouble doesn't require such a loss of perspective, but that is no excuse for allied apathy.

The importance of the U.S. attack on Libya, the campaign against terrorism, and the troubled alliance including French-American relations are on quite different levels of magnitude.

If the raid did anything useful at all, it may have been to stimulate the Europeans out of their cringing lethargy at the call for sanctions against Libya. They are edging up to a recognition that they have far greater interests elsewhere. But fighting terrorism is a bigger question, and it will take many more concerted international measures.

Far beyond that is the need to reaffirm Western solidarity and lead people on both sides of the Atlantic back to an understanding of their reasons for friendship and mutual support. That is the task for the Tokyo summit, and European leaders must realize that this time the onus is on them. □

Toward Global Order

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON

Most comments on the United States' accelerating campaign against Libya have treated it as an isolated episode, provoked by an eccentric, and confined to the issue of terrorism, for which a state is legally responsible. But the American pressure on Libya should also be viewed in the cold perspective of geopolitics as the first step in carrying out what should be called the Reagan Doctrine.

The United States has finally begun to supplement the Truman Doctrine of containment by undertaking a policy of more active defense against the process of Soviet expansion. In this context, the bombing of Libya is a breakthrough of incalculable psychological and political importance.

It has been obvious for some time that a Western policy of active defense against Soviet expansion is inevitable and overdue. For nearly 40 years, the West has carried out the Truman Doctrine, sometimes well and sometimes badly, and waited patiently for Soviet policy to mellow under the benign influence of Russian high culture, in accordance with George F. Kennan's 1947 prediction.

But the West can no longer assume that Soviet policy will mellow through natural causes alone. The Soviet thrust for power has gone far beyond what the limits of Western tolerance should be. America and its allies confront the problem that dominated British foreign policy for 400 years — the occasional bid of a strong power for mastery rather than for security within the equilibrium of an effective balance-of-power system.

Unless the Truman Doctrine is rejuvenated, modernized and supplemented by a prudent and effective strategy of counterattack, we shall lose whatever chance there may be for true détente — that is, for a relationship of cooperation in which the Soviet Union gives up its Faustian dream of empire, becomes a responsible member of the Security Council and lives like other states within its legitimate borders in accordance with the rules of the Charter.

Libya, a Soviet client state if not a true satellite, is a cautiously chosen first target in President Reagan's campaign of active defense. The Soviet Union would have preferred an American attack on Cuba and Nicaragua. Such moves, the Russians could hope, would involve the United States so deeply in Western Hemisphere affairs that it would withdraw troops from Europe and neglect its interests in Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

On the other hand, Western intervention in more sensitive parts of the world — Syria, for example — might well have had other implications. It could have been more than a warning shot across the bows and an invitation to serious conversation not about arms control alone but about the far more important question of compliance with the agreed rules of world public order. Forty years of quiet diplomacy on that subject have not gotten the Soviet leadership's attention.

Libya is a well-chosen target for another reason: the forcible removal of the Qaddafi regime would be fully justified under the existing rules of international law.

There have been repeated warnings over the years that unless the Soviet Union complied with the United Nations Charter's rules, those rules could cease to control the conduct of the Western nations. As Adlai E. Stevenson remarked a generation ago, America will not stand by and be "nibbled to death." And Secretary of State George P. Shultz has said that it is ridiculous for the Soviet Union, which proclaims its right to support movements of national liberation, to object if we should do likewise.

But an attack on Libya would not require the United States and its allies to take the fateful step of going beyond the nominal rules of international law. Libya under Muammar el-Qaddafi has flagrantly and continually violated those rules. Years of diplomatic effort and military warning have made it clear that Colonel Qaddafi has no intention of complying with the law. That being the case, every state injured by Libya's actions has the right, alone or with others, to use whatever force is reasonably necessary to put an end to Libya's illegal behavior. Libya is in the legal position of the Barbary pirates.

Ideally, the police action against Libya should be undertaken by a group of the larger North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies and perhaps other countries as well. They should issue a declaration on the responsibility of states for illegal acts committed from their territory, calling on all states to put an end to such practices and announcing that they will act if necessary to enforce compliance with the rules of international law. The NATO allies have demonstrated their capacity for concerted action on many critical issues, including Middle Eastern policy between 1967 and 1969 and the Soviet attempt, between 1981 and 1983, to prevent deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Despite European doubts and hesitations about the efficacy of the American proposal to bomb Libya, there is every reason to suppose that in time the key allies will agree on a realistic and decisive policy for dealing with Colonel Qaddafi and other regimes responsible for terrorism.

No one can rejoice over these somber prospects for American and Western foreign policy. But the world political system cannot operate indefinitely under a double standard. □

Eugene V. Rostow is visiting research professor of law and diplomacy at the National Defense University.

The raid is a first step in an overdue effort to resist Soviet expansion



Jugoslav Vlahovic

Further Into A Trap

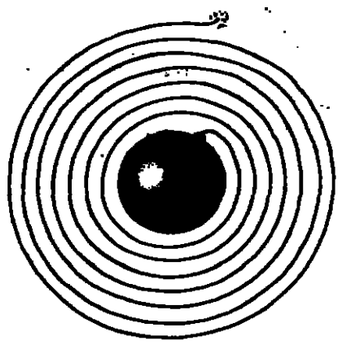
By Gary Sick

The number of terrorist incidents directed against American citizens living, working or traveling outside the United States has increased dramatically in the past three years. More Americans have been killed or wounded in such attacks in the past 30 months than in the previous 13 years.

The significance of these figures should not be exaggerated. What is most remarkable about the statistics on terrorism is the relative immunity that Americans have enjoyed for so long. Of the 812 incidents of international terrorism in 1985 — a very bad year — fewer than 20 involved Americans. A total of 23 Americans were killed in such incidents — about one-fourth the number who die each year as a result of being struck by lightning. Terrorism may be immensely ugly and menacing, but for Americans it is still extraordinarily uncommon.

Still, the upsurge of American casualties, particularly in the Middle East, is an unmistakable and disturbing trend. Is it likely to get better or worse? Can American policies make a difference?

Terrorism is as ancient as politics. The words "thug," "assassin" and "zealot" originated with well-organized extremist movements that predated by many centuries Muammar el-Qaddafi, Abu Nidal and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. In the future as in the past, those who hold the existing order in utter contempt will perpetually rediscover the power of a tiny group to intimidate and frighten those whom they cannot persuade. There will always be desperate individuals who conclude that their cause can be redeemed only by acts of violent, often random, defiance. Like vice or corruption, terrorism can be fought, managed, controlled; but it cannot be eradicated.



Over the next generation, terrorism is likely to get worse rather than better. One of the most obvious reasons is simple demographics. Today 60 percent of the population of the third world is under 20 years old. There is no historical precedent for a demographic eruption of this magnitude, so predictions about its consequences must be made with caution. However, one effect may well be a substantial increase in political instability and extremist activity.

The social ferment experienced by America and other industrialized countries in the 1960's and 1970's when the post-World War II "baby boom" generation was coming of age is still a vivid memory. If that experience is any guide, the immensely larger population wave about to sweep over the less prosperous and often politically unstable countries of the developing world may prove to be the most important single fact of international politics between now and the year 2000.

In the next generation, terrorism is likely to worsen

The policies of the United States or any other nation can do nothing to alter the demographic facts. However, it would be foolhardy to pursue policies that fail to take account of the longer-term implications of these new realities.

In recent years, American policy in the Middle East has moved steadily in the direction of increased engagement as a partisan — even a combatant — in the conflicts of the region. First in Lebanon and more recently in Libya, the United States has injected itself not as an intermediary or peacemaker but as a direct participant in regional disputes.

Most Americans exult at sending a "message" to Colonel Qaddafi. But the syntax of violence is as ambiguous as that of diplomacy. The message we think we are sending to Colonel Qaddafi may not be the message that is being received by a new generation in the Middle East that is being conditioned to regard the United States as a distant, indifferent bully.

Moreover, the policy is not working. On the contrary, the backlash has forced the United States to curtail or terminate its official presence in Lebanon, in Libya and now in the Sudan, in addition to the earlier withdrawal from Iran. Private firms and individual Americans have followed suit. This exodus of American influence and presence from the Middle East is, of course, precisely what the terrorists hoped to achieve. That is the terror trap: succumbing to our own sense of outrage, we do ourselves more damage than the terrorists could ever hope to accomplish by themselves.

The Middle East policies of three previous administrations have been discarded almost casually in favor of a policy of military retribution. The new posture is undeniably popular with the American people, but public responsibility for foreign affairs is not a popularity contest. In this moment, as we brace for another round of terrorist escalation, there is perhaps still time for a sober reassessment of our national priorities and objectives in the Middle East. □

Gary Sick, a member of the National Security Council staff in the Carter Administration, is author of "All Fall Down: America's Tragic Encounter With Iran."

WASHINGTON | James Reston

Cuomo's Political Gamble

WASHINGTON

When the Governor of New York criticizes the President of the United States and his policies as sharply as Mario Cuomo did before the American Newspaper Publishers Association in San Francisco the other day, you have to think he's in a great hurry to leave Albany and replace Ronald Reagan in the White House.

That's only half right, he told me in his Manhattan office. He's going to seek another term as governor, he said, and see what happens later when other candidates run through the state Presidential primary elections.

Wrong decision, says Robert Strauss, the former Democratic national chairman, who knows a thing or two about the mysteries of politics. It's a long, weary journey from now to the nominating conventions of 1988, he adds, but you have to run for it and not merely speak for it, no matter how well you speak.

Maybe so, says the Governor. It's a gamble, but he'll take his chances. For he has a different view about the mood of the voters, or at least what their mood is likely to be two years from now when Mr. Reagan is no longer on the ticket and the people begin to think about policy instead of personality.

He concedes that the President is now "the most powerful political force in the country," but he does not believe in "a conservative Reagan Revolution."

"Everybody wants to feel good," Mr. Cuomo said, "but after a while, if the kids can't afford to go to college or buy a house, or keep the farm, or get a job, they won't feel so good." He rejects the notion, popular with some Democratic leaders, that his party should abandon its liberal philosophy and move to the right. If the people are really in a conservative mood, in favor of more billions for defense at the expense of the poor and the middle class, then, he says, they'll vote for Republican conservatism and not some bogus Democratic substitute. Corrections, yes, but capitulation to Reaganomics, no!

He made this point clear in his speech to the publishers in San Francisco, as he did at the last Democratic Presidential nominating convention in that city.

He talked about the "despair" of the poor that is threatening the tranquillity of the whole nation, and he kept insisting that this was not a question of "moral responsibility" but of the self-interest of all our people.

He accused the Reagan Administration of "squandering" billions of dollars on defense while lacking a sense of "compassion" for the people who were left behind.

"We cannot," he insisted, "watch the numbers of our poor grow, our middle class shrink, their dreams wither, and think that the loss in productivity, the burden on our resources, the increased violence and disorientation will not threaten us all."

No governor of New York has talked in such terms about an administration in Washington since Franklin Roosevelt condemned Herbert Hoover during the economic depression and Presidential election of 1932.

Did Mr. Cuomo go too far too soon in the campaign? Was he right to decide to seek another four-year term as Governor, which he could not complete if he really got into the Presidential race in 1988?

His party is divided on these points. Senator Pat Moynihan, unlike Mr. Strauss, believes Mr. Cuomo is right to try for another term as Governor.

Others think he is wrong to attack the President at the height of Mr. Reagan's popularity, and to believe that the conservative cycle in our politics has run its course.

But Mr. Cuomo does not agree. At the least, he says, the conservative era is waning, as it did in the 20's and again in the 60's, in the way that the New Deal and the Fair Deal faded as the people tired of that status quo.

By 1988, he believes, when the Democratic opposition is not Ronald Reagan but George Bush or Bob Dole or Jack Kemp, the people will wonder why the budget deficits are at a record high and why, after spending a trillion dollars on defense, the Reagan Administration continues to argue that in many ways we still lag behind the Russians.

He'll wait and see about '88

Governor Cuomo was well aware that he was making a tough anti-Republican speech in San Francisco to an audience of newspaper publishers who are not famous for supporting the Democratic Party. But he is not likely to change his theme, or weep on his pillow if after the primaries his party does not summon him to the rescue. Too many people are hurting, he thinks. They are crying for food and jobs and houses, and President Reagan has given them tranquilizers. □

Arts & Leisure

'Tai-pan' Sees Old China and New

By JOHN F. BURNS

ZHUHAI, China

The history of American film and television production in China has been prickly from the start.

Not long after President Nixon made his breakthrough trip here in 1972, there was the well-known New York television producer who rejected a "typical" family chosen for her by the Chinese because one of the children had jug ears. And later — among other examples — there were a couple of "Love Boat" specials that featured American tourists behaving as though they had made their landfall in Miami rather than Peking.

Lately, the task of squaring American needs and Chinese sensibilities has fallen to the most ambitious project yet, a film version of James Clavell's epic novel "Tai-pan." Nearly 20 years after Hollywood first considered the idea, the de Laurentiis Entertainment Group has committed $25 million to a big-screen version of Mr. Clavell's saga about the 19th-century swashbucklers who built commercial empires — and the colony of Hong Kong — out of the opium trade along the South China coast.

Not long ago, a crew headed by Raffaella de Laurentiis, the Italian film maker's 33-year-old daughter, completed more than three months of shooting for the film, scheduled for release later this year. Treading in the footsteps of William Jardine, the Scots-born trader who was the archetype of the men who inspired Mr. Clavell's tale, Miss de Laurentiis used locations in Canton and along the Pearl River, which carried the traders inland from the sea. Early Hong Kong, Britain's prize from the Opium War of 1840-42, was re-created on the beachfront here in Zhuhai, across the border from Macao.

Miss de Laurentiis, whose mother is the Italian actress Silvana Mangano, took a number of risks in what was her fifth production for her father's company. Among them was her decision to compress Mr. Clavell's complex novel, 734 pages in its paperback version, to a two-hour production for theater release. Several of those involved in the project, including the Canadian director Daryl Duke, who directed the "Thornbirds" mini-series for the American Broadcasting Company, felt that a mini-series might have made for more satisfactory development of the characters in "Tai-pan," as well as making fuller use of the pictorial opportunities of filming in China.

With her father, who remained in close contact with the production from his base in Los Angeles, Miss de Laurentiis took other gambles with the casting. The role of Dirk Struan, the Jardine-like character who is the central figure in the book, went to Bryan Brown, the 38-year-old Australian who first impressed American audiences as one of three soldiers on trial for their lives in the Boer War saga "Breaker Morant." For his first major role in an American film, Mr. Brown had to acquire a Scottish accent — not easy for an Australian, but perhaps less demanding than the transition required of his Shanghai-born co-star, 23-year-old Joan Chen, who was famous as a child actor in China but who never acted in a Western production before.



Bryan Brown stars in the screen adaptation of the James Clavell novel "Tai-pan," a $25 million production filmed in China amid controversy.

The toughest choice was the decision to film in China. But after making eight preparatory trips here in 11 months, Miss de Laurentiis signed a production contract with the Chinese in May 1985.

The venture carried heavy implications for her reputation as a producer. In 1984 her previous film, the $45 million science-fiction production "Dune," shot on location in Mexico, received a nearly universal drubbing from the critics. This did little to enhance a career whose major credits had been "Conan the Barbarian" and its sequel, "Conan the Destroyer."

At the "Tai-pan" signing, the producer told associates it was "either my greatest adventure, or my worst mistake." Nine months later, she had no doubts. As the crew completed filming, she sat in her jeans on the beachfront while stuntmen shot a typhoon sequence, her voice fighting wind machines blowing a gale through water pumped from the South China Sea. "Was it a good idea coming here, given what I now know?" she said, running a hand through her tousled blonde hair. "No. And would I come here again? Again, no."

The producer's bluntness was controversial on the "Tai-pan" set from the start. Production had hardly begun when she launched into a running battle with the Chinese host organizations, Central China television and Pearl River Studios, the state-run film makers in Canton. After one sharply critical interview appeared in English-language newspapers in Hong Kong, hundreds of Chinese production personnel and extras were pulled off the set, halting the $100,000-a-day shoot while a letter papering over the affair was delivered to the publishers in Hong Kong.

The strains spread to the 150 foreigners on the "Tai-pan" crew, a mixture of about 20 nationalities, predominantly American, British and Italian. In one camp, with the producer, were those who felt the Chinese had been consciously obstructive, forcing clumsy script changes to suit political predilections, levying exploitative charges, entangling the production in red tape and doing little to boost a dismally low level of efficiency for an endeavor that contributed $8 million to their economy. Others felt that the hosts had generally done their best, that a clash of cultures was inevitable and that matters would have gone more smoothly if Miss de Laurentiis had been less confrontational.

Charles Jennings, an American whose job as executive in charge of production put him in the thick of many of the disputes, belonged to the second camp, as did the director, Mr. Duke. However, both said that factors beyond Miss de Laurentiis's control, including the unsophisticated nature of the Chinese film industry and continuing political sensitivities, raised questions about the viability of any major Hollywood-style production here. Mr. Jennings, who has plans for further productions in China, said that the lesson of "Tai-pan" was to stick to smaller projects. "I wouldn't do anything so big again," he said. "With 'Tai-pan,' we asked the Chinese to go from the horse-and-buggy kind of operation they have in their own industry to a Ferrari, and they're not ready for that yet."

Sun Changcheng, director of Pearl River Studios, agreed that the Chinese crews who worked on the film had learned a good deal, but laid blame for the problems directly on Miss de Laurentiis. "If there had been another producer, this enterprise would have been a big success," he said. "As it was, despite the handicaps we were placed under by the producer, we managed to achieve good co-operation on the creative side. We will draw our lessons, and look forward to more such ventures in the future."

For the Chinese, the making of "Tai-pan" fell within Deng Xiaoping's "open door" policy, under which the country has admitted a rush of foreign entrepreneurs. From this perspective the difficulties that enmeshed the film were not much different from those that have soured relations in numerous industrial ventures where foreign capital and technology have been mated to Chinese labor, always under conditions that give the Chinese the final say. Few such ventures have prospered, and in most, relations between the two sides have become seriously strained.

"They have to make up their minds," said Miss de Laurentiis in Zhuhai. "If they really want to 'open,' well and good, let them open, but if what they really want to do is to take our money and run the country in the same old way let them say so, and people like me can go elsewhere."

Some of the producer's biggest headaches were occasioned by Chinese demands for money. Before a clapper board crossed the border, she was required to pay $630,000 to Central China Television and the China Foundation, a Chinese Government agency that fosters cultural exchanges. Miss de Laurentiis called this a "license fee," and contrasted it with arrangements elsewhere in the developing world, where governments compete to attract film companies. To Mr. Sun, the studio boss, the "commission" was normal practice — normal, he might have said, in a country where any organization sponsoring film makers is taking a political risk.

Other frictions arose over the script. A plan to run the film's title sequence over shots of the modern Hong Kong waterfront was vetoed by the Chinese, apparently because of the implication that men like Jardine had accomplished great things. A scene that would have shown Chinese looting after setting fire to the opium warehouses in Canton was similarly struck on the grounds that the attackers, heroes in Chinese history, would have done no such thing. Bedroom scenes had to be filmed in Macao, and because Chinese officials objected to the idea of a native Chinese girl surrendering herself to an opium trader, the part played by Miss Chen, the concubine May-May, had to be re-cast as a Singaporean.

To Miss de Laurentiis, the changes amounted to censorship, albeit of a largely trivial kind. But Mr. Sun of Pearl River Studios took a different view. His account was that the "Tai-pan" contract provided that the film be "historically accurate and not unfriendly to the people of China," a standard provision in recent film contracts.

Mr. Duke, the director, said that it had been naive to expect the Chinese to gloss over details of a film about the Opium War, in which Britain took the excuse of China's attempts to rid itself of the traders to seize territorial concessions. "It was a very sorry page in their history, the beginning of a 100-year period of exploitation, intervention and chaos," he said.

Miss de Laurentiis estimated the additional costs forced on the production by the Chinese at between $1 million and $1.5 million, but even this was disputed. Mr. Jennings said that the contingency fund normal for Hollywood films took care of the bulk of the overrun and pointed out that the crew had run only a week or two beyond its original schedule. In either case, the situation was sufficiently worrying for Miss de Laurentiis to spend long hours on the telephone with her father. "Dino is not amused," she said.

Lemmon Relives the Past In O'Neill's 'Journey'

By SAMUEL G. FREEDMAN

When the curtain descends on Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night," as shattering a moment as the American theater knows, Jack Lemmon lets out a moan that sounds soul-deep. It is the final personal stamp in a performance as James Tyrone that promises to stir passions and incite debates much as Dustin Hoffman's Willy Loman did two seasons ago. Similarly, the revival under Jonathan Miller's direction dares to defy the traditional approach to O'Neill, which saw its ultimate expression in the José Quintero-Jason Robards revival of "The Iceman Cometh" earlier this season.

Just as Mr. Hoffman's bantam rooster of a salesman liberated Willy Loman from the hulking, lumbering style of Lee J. Cobb, so Mr. Lemmon's Tyrone stands apart from such previous interpreters as Fredric March, Spencer Tracy, Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier. In their hands, Tyrone was the architect of domestic despair — a niggardly, hectoring tyrant largely responsible for one son's alcoholism, another's poor treatment for tuberculosis and his wife's addiction to morphine.

Mr. Lemmon regards his Tyrone as a decent man with some indecent traits, a faded dandy aware of his self-delusions, a man as much victim as victimizer. Toward that end, Mr. Lemmon has assembled an arsenal of detail — combing his hair when he enters the room, briskly opening the morning mail over coffee, turning a sincere plea to his sons into a little performance. But most of all the 61-year-old actor depends on the image he has built through three decades of film and stage work: the Everyman.

From his comic turns in "Mister Roberts" and "Some Like It Hot" to his sad losers in "Save the Tiger" and "Days of Wine and Roses" to his suddenly politicized common men in "Missing" and "The China Syndrome," Mr. Lemmon has sent one consistent message to his audiences: This could be you. Even sitting for an interview in Washington, the last pre-Broadway stop for "Long Day's Journey," Mr. Lemmon seemed every bit the Average Joe, with his jeans and terrycloth shirt, his golf clubs in the hall and fishing magazines on the table.

But with Tyrone, Mr. Lemmon maintains, the Everyman reputation is a mixed blessing. "I don't see many pluses to it," he said. "It may be difficult to get people to accept me as Tyrone. I think a lot of people don't. But I was surprised that a few people early on said, 'Gee, that's the first time I liked the old man.'

"All I know is that I understand him. I think it's when his son Edmund calls him 'a stinking old miser' and he thinks for a minute and says, 'Maybe I am. I just can't help it.' He's not an evil man. Above all, the thing I felt and tried to accentuate is the genuine love in the family, especially between James and Mary. Because if it isn't there, an audience would say, 'Why did they go through it?' and they'd be right to wonder."

Mr. Lemmon's communion with Tyrone should not surprise, for the character reflects both a logical extension of many of Mr. Lemmon's other roles and a variety of his own experiences as a son and father. Mr. Lemmon had never seen a production of "Long Day's Journey" until joining this one, and he had never put Tyrone on his wish-list of roles — Iago, Richard III, Christopher Mahon in "Playboy of the Western World" — but once he began working on Tyrone he felt he knew him.

As both performer and pincher of pennies, Tyrone reminds Mr. Lemmon of his own father. "My father had a touch of Tyrone in him," Mr. Lemmon said, "and maybe it's in my performance. The self-made man from a meager background. I remember vividly when I was a child that if I asked for a nickel, I got a lecture of 'When I was your age, I had a paper route and by the second year I added magazines to it.' If we left a bloody light on when we went out and he saw it, there'd be a five-minute lecture almost like Tyrone's electric light company speech.

"For my father to be able to retire at 60 was a feather in his cap. I remember his pride in saying how much money he would leave behind. Even if it meant depriving himself. He would tell us to the dollar how much he was leaving. Because in his family, to be able to do that was like being a king. It was so important to him. Unfortunately."

While John Uhler Lemmon made his living as an executive of the Doughnut Corporation of America, he also was an amateur barbershop singer and soft-shoe dancer and a storyteller whose gift for blarney earned him the nickname "Lyin' Lemmon." He adored the stage and introduced Jack to it early in childhood.

"I remember one night way back," Mr. Lemmon said, "when Bill (Bojangles) Robinson was doing the 'Hot Mikado' in Boston. My father knew someone in the show, and we were invited to this after-show dinner at a nightclub. They got my father up with Bill Robinson with the orchestra and the two of them were doing a soft-shoe. He was up there throwing sand on the floor and doing the shuffle. They could hardly get him offstage."

Mr. Lemmon's memories of his mother are touchier, more complicated — a zone of history he tends to guard from outsiders. Millie Lemmon was herself a would-be performer who backed away from the theatrical life because, like Mary Tyrone, she considered it unsuitable for a proper young woman. She gave birth to Jack two months prematurely in a hospital elevator and, like Mary Tyrone after the difficult birth of Edmund, resolved to have no more children. Her marriage to John Lemmon was one of enormous love and enormous incompatibility; the couple separated when Jack was 18, but they never divorced and lived no more than a mile apart for the rest of their lives.

In a final parallel to the fictive Mary Tyrone and to Eugene O'Neill's actual mother, Mrs. Lemmon tried to numb her loneliness with chemicals. Her choice was not morphine but alcohol and sleeping pills. She successfully cut back her use after nearly dying from mixing the two depressants, but before that she was a regular at the bar of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Boston.

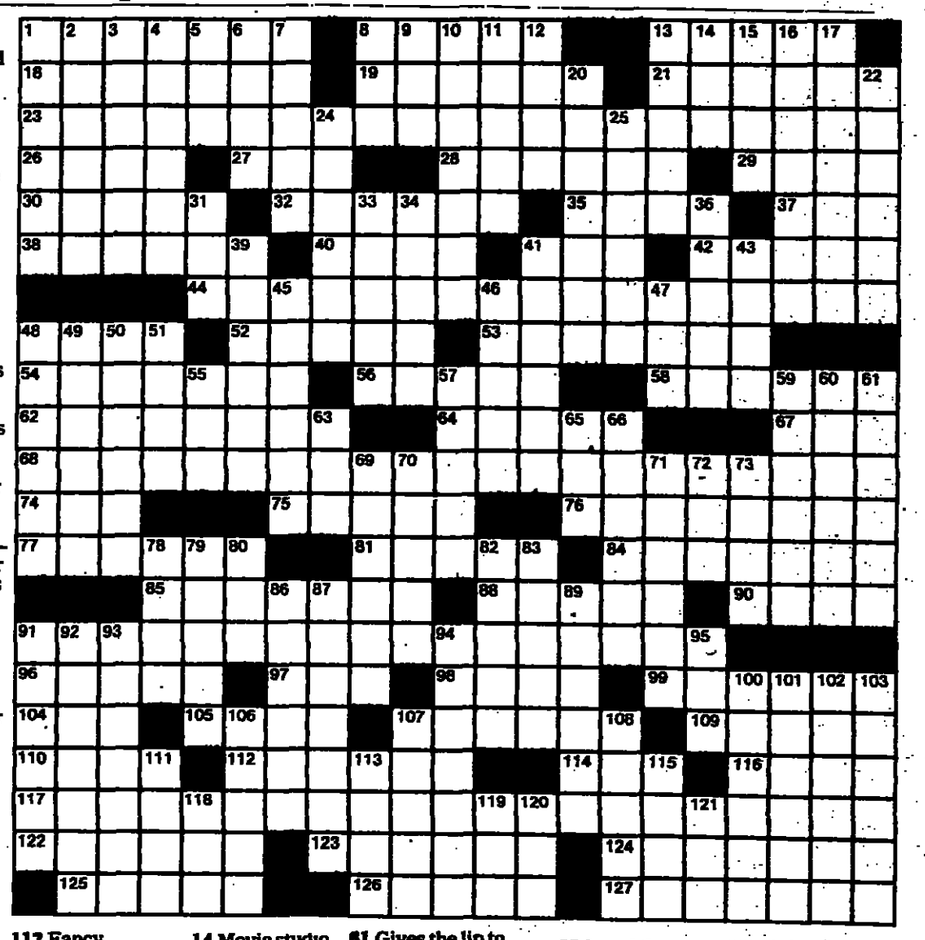
"She was a nut, a real crazy nut," Mr. Lemmon said, clearly meaning eccentric rather than insane. "You never knew what she was going to do." He chuckles at some inner memory, then turns somber. "She was never gone to the extent of Mary Tyrone, thank God. But it was hard on her the years my father traveled, the time after they separated. She never got over some of that. And knowing her in some peculiar way helped me, even unconsciously, to understand what James Tyrone feels about Mary."

As the famous-actor father of a struggling-actor son, Christopher, Mr. Lemmon also brings strong personal feelings to the relationship between James and Jamie Tyrone, which itself closely paralleled the real life symbiosis of James and Jamie O'Neill.

"Something that's never discussed in the play," Mr. Lemmon said, "is that part of Jamie's problem is that it is terribly difficult to go into your old man's profession — especially if your old man is famous. It's 'Let's see what the kid can do. Can he measure up?' And fortunately Chris has done well. But I know the hell he was going through when he just started. I remember him coming home from one of his first interviews. He'd opened the door and the agent was looking at the list and saying, 'Well, look who's here now. Let's see what the star's kid can do.' So I understand Jamie. Not only to be an actor, but to have to play the supporting parts alongside his father. It's something that scares you to death."

Urban Developments

BY JOHN DREYER/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



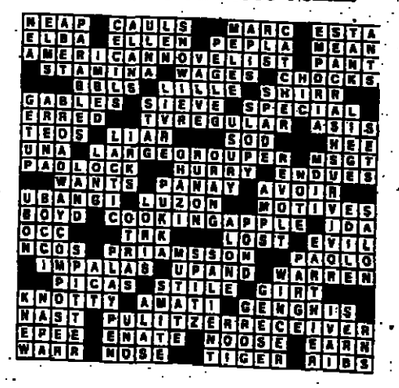
ACROSS

1 Salivary gland
8 Fit for a king
13 Clunes and McCowen
18 Pain reliever
19 Banished
21 The Big Apple
23 County nation region city
26 Duo before hooray
27 Harem chamber
28 Goes aboard
29 Banana-peel mishap
30 "—— of robins . . ."
32 Stable compartments
35 Words of disapproval
37 Luau souvenir
38 View from Gibraltar
40 As busy as ——
41 Grill's partner
42 Prayer finales
44 River forest firth
48 Dermal opening
52 Netting for snaring
53 Whole number
54 Feudists
56 Peddles
58 Garbo and Nissen
62 Made merry
64 Hebrew months
67 Friend of Topsy
68 City city state island
74 Olive of the comics
75 Spaniard's seven
76 Athletes' footwear
77 Designer Rosenstein
81 Bardot's director
84 Employ too often
85 Whirling
88 Watered silk
90 Des Moines neighbor
91 Nation islands river
96 Ile de la Cité's stream
97 B.&O. and L.I.
98 Hayworth or Moreno
99 Racing site in France
104 Draw on a straw
105 Banned pesticides
107 Discharged matter
109 A Peace Nobelist: 1978
110 "Thou the singer; —— song!": Gilbert
112 Fancy
114 Diminutive ending
116 Half of N.B.
117 Nation river river city islands
122 Built an aerie
123 Famous park in Vienna
124 Tartuffe's creator
125 Like an atoll
126 Emerson product
127 Orchestral wind section

DOWN

1 Sultans' associates
2 Give unction
3 Prolicsome one
4 Black Sea port
5 A son of Odin
6 —— many words
7 Ownership papers
8 Soak, as flax
9 Outside: Prefix
10 Titterer
11 Bitter drug
12 Riga citizen
13 Ten-percenter
14 Movie studio
15 Ordinal endings
16 Eerie tale
17 Conspicuous
20 Remote
22 Feeling blah
24 Japanese mat
25 Cape Cod town
31 Third word of "America"
33 Walter and Elie
34 Charter
36 Less risky
39 "—— the Truth"
41 Dwarfed tree
43 "Mondo Cane" theme
45 Saunters: Slang
46 Comedienne Radner
47 Incipient omelet
48 Human individual
49 Cyclops' feature
50 Uprising
51 Ostrich's relative
55 Laid up
57 Disabled
59 Famed hymn
60 Disinclined
61 Gives the lip to
63 "—— Hear a Waltz?"
65 Hosp. staff members
66 Mexican matron
69 Pulitzer biographer
70 Use an S.R.O. ticket
71 Disclose
72 Possess, to Burns
73 Gumbo ingredient
78 Noun suffix
79 "The Lady ——"
80 Sense of pitch
82 Playing marble
83 Castle trenches
86 French existentialist
87 Carrot's kin
89 "Three men ——"
91 Allot tasks
92 Nor's correlative
93 Like some electrical circuits
94 Parisian moneys
95 Legal thing
100 "Praying" insect
101 Idolizes
102 Human or Mother follower
103 Amounts bet
106 Not well dressed
107 Lab burners
108 Out on —— (in jeopardy)
111 Being, in Barcelona
113 Leeds's river
115 Lesser Sunda island
118 Pershing's org.
119 —— culpa
120 Rossini's "Le Comte ——"
121 Guido's high note

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



Creating a green carpet

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



Ready-to-roll turf at Givat Brenner

LAST WEEK this column asked whether your lawn-mover was ready for use. By now it should have had an overhaul if necessary, been oiled and filled with petrol.

Weeds sprout everywhere on lawns, appearing earlier in spring than lawn grasses. Under the influence of the last strong rain, they have grown higher and made their unpleasant appearance felt. They should be eliminated together with their roots. When weed roots remain in the soil, the plants will grow again and always faster than the lawn grasses. This will ruin the desired green carpet look.

Mowing. A well-kept lawn is usually a reflection of a well-kept lawn-mower, and a neglected machine can never do a good job, besides making the work much harder.

There is no hurry to mow newly-grown grass, for it needs to establish itself and obtain a good hold on the soil before being cut.

Allow the grass to grow 8-10cm. high and set the rollers so that the blades are fairly high, taking only 2-3cm. from the top. When the top grass starts to thicken, the blades can be lowered. The more frequently the lawn is cut, the better. Three times a week or at the very least twice a week during the growing season is recommended. The growing season lasts from April until early November. If you wait too long between mowings, your lawn will become coarse and develop an undermat of grass, which involves much more labour than the good surface that develops when you do the mowing job regularly.

Lawn-mowers. There are two main types of motor-driven machines. (In a very small garden the lawn may be cut by a hand-driven motorless mower.) The first type is the so-called cylinder mower, in which a multi-bladed cylinder revolves against a stationary bottom or sole plate. The other is the rotary mower with two or more cutting edges. Most mowers have a removable box attached for collecting grass clippings. A lawn broom is used to remove any clippings and fallen leaves on the ground.

Mystery stripes. You may have asked yourself what causes the ornamental appearance of light- and dark-green stripes on British soccer fields, which we see so often on our television screens. This effect is simply caused by the roller of a cylinder mower pressing the blades of grass, first in one direction and then in the opposite direction, so that the light is reflected from different angles of the grass blades. The football-ground mowers work like tractors with the driver sitting on top of the machine.

Watering. During Israeli summers with an average temperature of 30°C, a half-hour sprinkling every two days is routine. In extremely hot weather (hamsin days) additional watering will be necessary. Over-soaking the lawn may prove as harmful as keeping it dry for too long. Too much water induces shallow root growth, which is not capable of maintaining grasses even during short dry spells. Greyish or yellowish "islands" in the lawn are mostly the result of overwatering.

Watering equipment. In very small gardens a movable sprinkler, attached to a hose, will be enough. Large lawns should be watered by "pop-up" irrigators, which are nearly invisible through their green plastic cover. "Pop-ups" come up from underground, where they are connected to a supply pipe. When you open the tap they start sprinkling and disappear again when you close it.

All heavy sprays with hoses should be avoided. For a garden with a medium-sized lawn the best watering is by a fine sprayer, allowing the water to fall like gentle rain. Various watering equipment is available at garden supply shops throughout the country.

Feeding. The area for a new lawn should be covered with a layer of dry cow manure or well-rotted compost, which has to be dug in and the ground levelled before planting. This preparation is very important and has to be the main organic food supply for the lawn roots for several years. Later, during the growing season, when the lawn is used for partis and recreation, you cannot spread cow manure over the ground but only non-smelly, quickly soluable artificial fertilizers like urea, sulphate of ammonia or "20-20-20." These chemical plant foods should be provided in very small quantities, like salt in a soup. The lawn should be sprinkled immediately afterwards for at least 10-15 minutes. This treatment is called "lawn dressing." Before the long-lasting winter rains start in late November, when low temperatures make the lawn useless for parties and other activities, a thin layer of good compost should be spread over the already dormant grasses. Frequent winter rains will wash this organic food gradually into the soil, for the benefit of the roots.

Grasses for new lawns. Two species of lawn grasses are commonly used in Israel. Buffalo grass, a widely used, strong grass is grown only by runners. No buffalo seed is available commercially. This grass holds its dark-green colour until winter, when it is often affected by frost. It requires frequent mowings; otherwise it will form heavy mats, which soon become unmanageable, and your lawn will lose its nice appearance. Buffalo grass also thrives in coastal areas.

Kikuyu grass, also propagated only by runners, keeps its light green colour during summer and winter. The disadvantage with kikuyu grass is that its vigorous runners invade surrounding garden beds. If not controlled weekly by edge cuttings, it will soon sprout in all directions and can reach a depth of 1 metre, strangling shrubs and trees. So be very careful and try your best to eliminate those deep-rooting lawn sprouts wherever they appear, or they will disturb your garden beds again and again. Most soccer fields, hotel gardens and picnic places in Israel are planted with kikuyu grass.

Recently a new grass, "Santa Anna," appeared on the market. This is very tender and turns greyish in winter. It is more suitable as a decorative carpet than in a playground.

Lawn "repair." All bare and ugly spots in a lawn can be easily "repaired" in the following way: Clean the spots, remove dead plants together with their roots, spread some compost over the surface, turn the soil by digging and level with a rake. Then sew thinly perennial lawn grass. Perennial lawn grasses have successfuly been sown in England for many years. Most of the famous soccer fields and the lawn tennis courts at Wimbledon are sown with seeds of a perennial grass called "baron." This and other lawn seeds are available at Ben-Shachar's seed shop in Tel Aviv, as well as at Araten's seed shop in Haifa. Cover the seeds with ordinary seashore sand and water by sprinkler. The tiny seeds will germinate after approximately 3-4 weeks and the new grass will soon blend into the surrounding healthy lawn.

Turfing. You can get a new lawn in a couple of hours. Just phone a supplier and agree on the costs, and a team of workers will soon arrive at your place, manure, plough and level the ground. They will then roll over it strips of ready grass, press them down with a hand roller and water by sprinkler. This quickly established new lawn can be used for games or recreation after a couple of weeks. This method is simply the transference of the top layer of grass from one place to another. You may order a pre-grown lawn (turf) from Givat Brenner or from Kfar Ruppin. Jerusalemites may order a turf lawn at the Bayit Yarok nursery at Ramat Motza. There are many kinds of turf samples available.

Annual flowers for summer and autumn. My last column gve you a list of vegetables for summer, to be sown or planted during April.

Now, to complete your garden, here is a list of annuals that bloom from summer to fall. All can be propagated now. All are available at Israeli nurseries as seedlings in yoghurt cups or flower pots. Make your choice as early as possible. All flower plants should be established in beds or containers before the hottest part of the Israeli summer (June, July and August).

Annuals for planting now: *Ageratum mexicanum* (*ageraion* in Hebrew), aster or *Calistephus sinensis* (*misra sinit*), *Celosia argentea* (*celossia*), *Gomphrena globesa* (*gomphrena kadurit*), *Lobelia hybrida* (*lobelia*), *Amaranthus caudatus*, (*yarbus masneev*), *Tagetes erecta* (*perah meshi*), *Cosmos bipinnatus*, (*cosmos*), *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, (*tagit*), *Vinca rosea* (*vinca vrooda*), *Portulaca grandiflora*, (*regela*), *Helichrysum bracteatum* (*pirhei kash*), *Helianthus annuus* (*hamanit*), *Zinnia elegans* (*zinnia*).

Stupid humans



Furs, fins and feathers

by D'vora Ben Shaul

IN HER autobiography, Nobel laureate writer Pearl Buck told of her childhood in China. On one occasion, she related, she was standing in a market when a Chinese peasant with a trussed pig in his cart went by. The pig was emitting a series of really horrendous squeals and young Buck berated the farmer for being cruel to the pig. She says that the farmer looked at her in amazement and then very gently told her, "But Missy, that's just the noise that pigs know how to make."

I couldn't help but remember this a few days ago when a woman I know came to visit my next door neighbour. The woman came accompanied by her dog and the neighbour keeps chickens in his yard. The resulting situation is not hard to imagine. Within minutes the unattended dog, a fine Airedale terrier, had caught a colourful bantam cock and killed it with one snap of the jaw. The dog's owner was very upset when she came to my place, saying that this is the second time the dog has killed a chicken. "He's stupid", she maintained, "he will not learn to leave chickens alone."

It was with great difficulty that I managed to convince her that the dog is not stupid at all, that in fact he has just demonstrated that he has all the very proper instincts for his particular breed. In short, Lady, that's just the thing terriers know how to do

This attitude is one that crops up with surprising frequency. The terrier kills chickens and cats, ergo the terrier is stupid. The Rottwieler, Doberman, etc. are overzealous in guarding, the dogs are stupid. The pointer, setter, cocker spaniel are friendly with strangers, a sure sign of canine stupidity. The collie, German shepherd, Puli and Old English sheep dog are overly possessive about the children, its owners or even the family cat. Stupid dogs. The dachshund makes holes in the garden. Idiot dog.

This mistaken assessment, of course, comes from our own anthropocentric view of the world and usually from a lack of any real understanding of breeds or why they came into being. Most people just do not seem to grasp the fact that while they may keep a particular breed of dog because its exterior is appealing to them or, in other cases, because that's just the type of dog that happened along in their life, these breeds were all created to serve very specific functions. If they are well-bred, they will have certain genetically acquired characteristics that no training will really alter unless the dog is most brutally broken and in that case, the animal is quite useless as a pet.

Take, as an example, the hunting breeds. Bred by hunters for hundreds of years, the dog had to be one that would accompany a hunting party which included the masters' guests and had to serve all of them. Any dog that became a nuisance because it just didn't happen to like strangers or was too possessive of its owner would have a very short career and would in no case be used for breeding into the line. When a hunting dog is friendly, it is showing that it is a good example of its breed.

BY THE same token the shepherd breeds were created by lonely men in isolated places whose only companionships for months at a time was his flock and his dog. These dogs shared the work load and were selected for their close ties to the shepherd and their identification of the flock as something to be guarded jealously against every danger. I once had a superb German shepherd that was a good swimmer. But whenever the family went swimming she had to be left at home. Under no circumstance was she willing to see her "flock" endangered by such a situation and she once quite literally tore my bathing suit off in her attempts to "rescue" me from the Kinneret.

Terriers were bred to kill varmints and for them that means anything small that scurries around, whether it is a cat, a chicken, a bird or a rat. The animal's instincts here are quick and sure and trying to teach such a dog that it is wrong to kill chickens is almost hopeless. The only thing one can do is to keep the dog away from chickens and other potential prey.

But by and large, these problems can be prevented if one takes the trouble to decide just what one really wants of a dog and to learn something about the basic characteristics of the breed. Of course, in the case of mixed breeds, it's anybody's guess, but that is what makes them so charming, because they are just themselves, depending on the ingredients of the mix, and never are they just like any other dog within a breed.

A little piece of England

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

WHAT WITH its rich soil, vast meadows and undulating green highlands, it's no wonder Kenya appealed to the English. They only had to get themselves a club, lay down golf, cricket, hockey fields and a race course – and they were home, minus the weather.

Servants were cheap, game was abundant, and farmland easy to come by, at least at the start. English settlers in the first decades of this century had farms of a size they could never have dreamed of at home. I read of one settler, admittedly one of the richest, who owned "60,000 acres on Lake Naivasha, 140,000 at Rumuruti, and 30,000 elsewhere" (James Fox, "White Mischief," Penguin, 1984).

The original settlers' descendants – the second and third generation – still live here quite happily too. They have full rights of citizenship, large, beautiful houses and gardens, and they still enjoy the cheap servants and the even cheaper beer, which, along with Coca Cola, is subsidized by the government.

They drink it – beer, not Coke – in astounding quantities without noticeable effect. Actually it was here, in Kenya, that I learned the proper way to take your booze. I was watching some men in a restaurant standing around a barrel, talking and drinking beer. They was plenty of seating room about, so I asked an English acquaintance why he figured they were standing around that barrel there. "Oh," he said, misunderstanding the nature of my ignorance. "that's to rest their drinks on." After further clarification, he explained that it's better to drink one's beer standing up, since that way it doesn't press on one's diaphragm – after the tenth glass, he presumably meant.

THEY STILL have their clubs as well, complete with, would you believe it, a sign announcing: "Men's Bar. Ladies Not Allowed." This one made me go and inspect some other notices stuck up here and there about the place, and I found that apart from the Do's and Don'ts, most of them concerned sporting events, past, present and future. What struck me about these was the intense gravity of their tone, as if the subject under discussion wasn't some game or other, but the fate of democracy in the world of today.

One particularly sombre message bore on the grievous problems that club members are having with a new sort of tennis ball that isn't up to scratch. It either has too much or too little pressure, I forget which. One possible solution, anyhow, is to leave the balls out in the sun for a few days, not forgetting to turn them over from time to time. ("Johnny, did you turn over the balls this morning)" "Oh blast, I thought it was your turn to turn them. I did the eggs.")

A RARE CHOICE

MUSIC / Benjamin Bar-Am

VOCAL MUSIC – Gilah Yaron, soprano; Eli Helfetz, clarinet; Idit Zvi, piano (Tel Aviv Museum, April 19). Spoke: Six German songs for soprano, clarinet and piano; Ned Rorem: "Ariel," five Poems of Sylvia Plath for soprano, clarinet and piano; Tzvi Avni: "Leda and the Swan" for voice and piano; Schubert: Five Songs (on women in Goethe's poems); "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" for soprano, clarinet and piano.

THIS BEAUTIFUL concert presented a rare choice of romantic and modern vocal compositions. The combination of voice, piano and clarinet produced enchanting sonorities, pleasing to the ear and mind. The three artists were at their best both as individuals and as an ensemble, which, though an *ad hoc* group, succeeded nevertheless in establishing sensitive rapport and mutual responsiveness.

At the centre of the programme stood two very strong modern workers: Rorem's "Ariel" and Avni's "Leda and the Swan." In setting five powerful poems by Sylvia Plath to music, Rorem reached a stunning emotional intensity. His use of consonance and dissonance, narrow steps and great leaps, combined with the arabesques of the clarinet to create a very strong musical idiom and a striking musical commentary on the text. The performance was exceptional.

No less striking, both as composition and as performance, was Avni's "Leda and the Swan," in which the clarinet and the voice established a most sophisticated relationship of alternating tension and relaxation. The six Spohr songs and the five Schubert songs, which followed the Avni, including the shattering Mignon *(Heiss mich nicht reden)*, were all utter loveliness. The three dedicated artists again combined in the concluding splendid performance of Schubert's *Der Hirt auf dem Felsen.*



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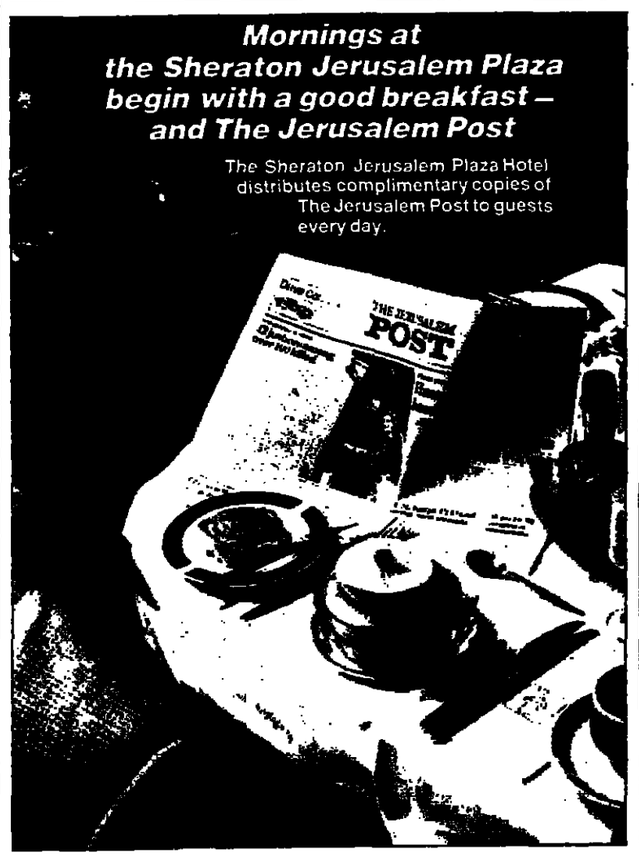
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IMF semi-annual economic report

Rich nations grow, poor ones weaken

WASHINGTON (AP). – Rich countries are moving toward better growth, poor countries are weaker, and communist countries are not doing as well as their leaders expect, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reported yesterday.

China is an exception. The fund reported that Chinese production grew by 12 per cent in 1985 – more than four times the world average of 2.9 per cent. China's rate of growth is expected to slow this year as the government holds down its people's incomes and imports.

"The industrial countries appear now to have entered a period of sustained and better balanced growth," the fund's semi-annual "World Economic Outlook" says.

It sees their position influenced this year and next by reduced spending and higher taxes in the U.S. and Canada, continued tightness in Japan, a somewhat more relaxed policy by Western Europe and easier money in most places.

The fund called last year's performance by the poor countries disappointing, after an encouraging recovery in 1984. It said part of the reason was a slowdown in the industrial world, so that it bought less of what the poor countries had to sell.

But it added that the poor countries' own efforts to adjust to the situation seem to have flagged. It noted that more and more of what they produced had to be shipped abroad.

The report shows that during the 1980s the production and income of the average person in the industrial countries has grown by 9 per cent, while the overall situation in the poor countries has not changed. But a lot of variation lies behind that average.

In Asia there was an increase of 19 per cent, not only because of China's huge growth but because of growth in other developing producers of manufactured goods such as South Korea and Singapore. In the Middle East the drop in the price of oil brought a 20 per cent decline. In Africa the decline was 11 per cent.

The poorer countries of Europe showed a 7 per cent increase and Latin America a 7 per cent drop.

"These divergences in output per head understate, if anything, developments in living standards," the report says.

It explains that the receipts from products sold by Latin America and Africa – mostly raw materials – went down because of price declines, while the prices of what they buy have gone up.

Actual goods consumed by the average person may have fallen twice as much as output, it says.

The Middle East is a special case because lower oil prices have cut incomes but foreign goods have continued to come in, bought with the surpluses of past years.

Last year the Soviet Union and its East European allies grew a bit faster – 3 per cent – than the much richer industrial countries at 2.8 per cent. That trend is expected to continue in 1986 – 3.8 per cent compared with 3.1 per cent, according to the fund's figures.

The non-communist poor countries are also expected to grow at the 3 per cent rate.

The fund makes no estimate for Eastern Europe next year. It says the Soviet government and its allies have set their countries even more ambitious programmes for 1986-90 than in the previous five-year plan, which was not fulfilled.

It points out that the Soviets are bound to suffer from the low price of oil, a major export, and may try to increase sales to get more income. This year the Soviet Union may have to buy abroad as much as $8 billion worth of goods beyond what it sells, the report estimates.

Poland, where the debt crisis of the poor countries began, was seen as needing more delay for repayment of its debts – now estimated at over $31.2 b. The fund points out that under earlier arrangements more of the money is starting to fall due this year.



A Parisian surrounded by Japanese tourists reads the first edition in French of the famous Japanese daily *Asahi Shimbun*. It is an exact translation and copy of the April 13 issue of the Japanese version, which will be sold at all French news-stands tomorrow. (AFP)

LABOUR BRIEFS

By TSIPI KUPER

SOARING JOBLESS RATES predicted last year have proved unfounded. Despite the warnings six months ago by Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav, that unemployment would pass the ten per cent mark by March, the first three months of 1986 showed a consistent decline in the number of unemployed.

A report released recently by the Labour Ministry shows that about 41,000 people sought work through the labour exchanges during March, almost 4,000 fewer than in February. The number of job offers reaching the labour exchanges during these months remained static.

The Central Bureau of Statistics said that about 7.2 per cent of the workforce was unemployed during January-February. This is higher than the level of 6.6 per cent recorded during the last quarter of 1985, but much lower than the predications.

WOMEN still have a long way to go to reach pay parity with men in the labour market, according to a study carried out by the International Labour Organization of the United Nations. It found that the salary gender gap in non-agricultural work in 1984 ranged from over 52 per cent in Korea to a low of six per cent in Iceland.

In the manufacturing industries, Japanese women fared the worst, with a salary gap of over 57 per cent, compared to a gap of only ten per cent in Sweden.

The ILO studied conditions in 20 countries.

MANY FACTORIES are changing over to a five-day work week, Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav reported recently. He said he believed the entire country would eventually make the switch, but did not think government intervention was required in this matter.

Almost 100 plants and companies now operate on a five-day week. Among those which made the change last year were Egged, the Masada publishing house, the JNF and Nehushtan Elevators, Katsav said.

AN INNOVATIVE use of the Plastro Gvat drip irrigation system may help farmers overcome problems in working the peat-laden Huleh Valley soil. In experiments this year the network of automatically-regulated drip system pipes was for the first time placed underground rather than on the soil's surface. With the pipes safely out of the way, farmers were able to use mechanical means to weed their fields. This is essential in the Huleh area, where chemical weed-destroying agents cannot be used because they bind with the organic material in the soil.

Retail sales improve as salaries recover

By SHLOMO MAOZ

The recent upward move of salaries, which followed the erosion that started in June 1985, has been reflected in retail sales which continued their upward trend during the first quarter of 1986.

Sales of consumer products in supermarkets and department stores increased by 11 per cent, following upon a 10 per cent rise during the last quarter of 1985, the Central Bureau of Statistics reports.

The increase represents a sharp contrast to the 4 per cent drop in retail sales during the third quarter of 1985, when the salary erosion took place. The process – in which the initial shock and drop in consumption is followed by recovery and a return to old consumer patterns – is a familiar one, which has played itself out over and over again in the last decade.

Sales of food products, measured in real terms and taking seasonal fluctuations into account, increased by 8 per cent during the first quarter of 1986.

The retail sales figures only take into account personal consumer products, such as food, textiles and clothing, footwear, durables, gas for domestic use, etc. They do not include transportation, car purchases and maintenance, and petrol.

Nor do the retail sales of chain and department stores reflect overall trends in sales of these products. For while more and more consumers are shopping in chain stores, these still account for only 15 to 20 per cent of total consumption.

Further losses foreseen for Haifa ethylene plant

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The Oil Refineries' loss-making ethylene plant is likely to move further into the red because of a new agreement over the price of supplying the ethylene feedstock to the petrochemical industries.

This emerged yesterday from details given by Refineries managing director Zvi Zamir.

Under the agreement, the Refineries will supply ethylene at a reduced price of $344 per ton, instead of $390 previously. The drop in price follows the continuing reduction in fuel costs.

The Petrochemical Industries, for their part, have guaranteed to purchase 6,000 tons of ethylene per month, a cutback of nearly 2,000 tons.

The drop in demand, coupled with the price cut, seems almost certain to create further losses for the ethylene plant.

Zamir said the Refineries will assess the effects of the changes and if it is found that the plant cannot be operated profitably, he would appeal for compensation. He intimated that if this would not be forthcoming, the future of the ethylene plant itself would be re-assessed.

Zamir emphasized that a long-term solution to the problem of ethylene supply lies in the form of a merger betwen the various oil and petrochemical industries.

He said an agreement in principle had been reached and if it was acted upon, could result in the development and expansion of the combined industry and further cuts in the cost of raw materials.

Dollar closes sharply lower

TEL AVIV. – The dollar continued to weaken and closed sharply lower on Friday. For the week it lost 2.4 per cent against the DM, 2.5 per cent against the Swiss franc, 2.2 per cent against sterling and 3.8 per cent against the Japanese yen. It recovered slightly on Thursday, but this proved to be a minor short-covering, and as the currency failed to rise above the 2.2150 DM level, it was sold aggressively again.

Several statements made during the week by President Reagan, Treasury Secretary Baker and State Secretary Shultz voiced the Administration's wish to see a lower dollar, especially against the yen. The market regarded this as a green light to sell the dollar. The Bank of Japan bought several billion dollars in order to stop the yen's rise, but since no other central bank joined these efforts, they had only a minor effect.

U.S. credit markets fell sharply during the week and yields on long-term government bonds rose 0.5 per cent. This rise failed to support the dollar. The Bundesbank did not match the Japanese and U.S. discount rate cuts. The British base rate cut to 10.5 per cent still leaves investors with a substantial advantage.

Forecast of moves – both fundamental and technical factors point towards a lower dollar. The market is encouraged by the U.S. authorities to sell the dollar. Buying the yen is encouraged by all Japan's trade partners. However, everybody would like to avoid a free fall of the dollar and central banks may intervene whenever they consider the currency moves exaggerated.

The approaching Tokyo summit next weekend is likely to add to market nervousness regarding those conflicts of opinion.

Technically, the old highs/resistance levels were broken and the currencies are expected to make further gains with only minor set-backs. (*Dr. Boaz Barak Advisory Service*)

Israelis in U.S. spurn products from 'home'

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Attempts to market Israeli products – such as Hebrew books and records, foods and newspapers – geared almost exclusively to former Israelis (*yordim*) in the U.S. have failed miserably, according to Shmuel Ben Tovim, author of *The Target America*.

Israelis quickly adopt the consumer tastes and life patterns of their host country and are unlikely to buy the Israeli products, Ben Tovim says.

On the other hand, the book reveals that former Israelis in business in the U.S. can make a significant contribution when it comes to introducing Israeli products to the general market.

Those in management positions are often willing to help Israeli firms, and their knowledge of both countries helps them serve as an effective "bridge" between exporters and the American market.

Ben Tovim, former economic adviser to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, is author of *The Target America*, a book about the marketing of Israeli products in the U.S.

Hanoi can't find partners for its oil find

HANOI (AP). – After years of dashed hopes, Vietnam says it finally has found commercially exploitable oil deposits, but plummeting world oil prices have dented efforts to bring back western oil companies and their badly-needed technology.

Some diplomats here are sceptical, but Vietnamese officials say the Soviet-Vietnamese joint venture has found sizeable deposits off the southern city of Vung Tau and that production may begin in a few months. Any oil production would significantly boost Vietnam's shaky, fuel-short economy.

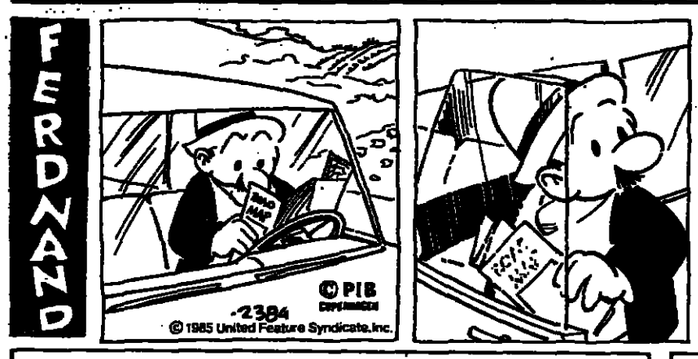
DID YOU KNOW THAT...

the number of kibbutz factories with exports of more than $1 million reached 61 in 1985-86, compared to 41 the year before. (Histadrut)

Moscow to give UN $10 million

MOSCOW (Reuter). – The Soviet Union will transfer $10 million to the UN in the next few days to ease the organization's budget difficulties, in response to an appeal by Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, the official news agency *Novosti* said Friday.

The agency said the UN was short of money because the U.S., long the biggest single funder of the organization, had delayed its contribution for last year and had refused to pay in full for 1986.



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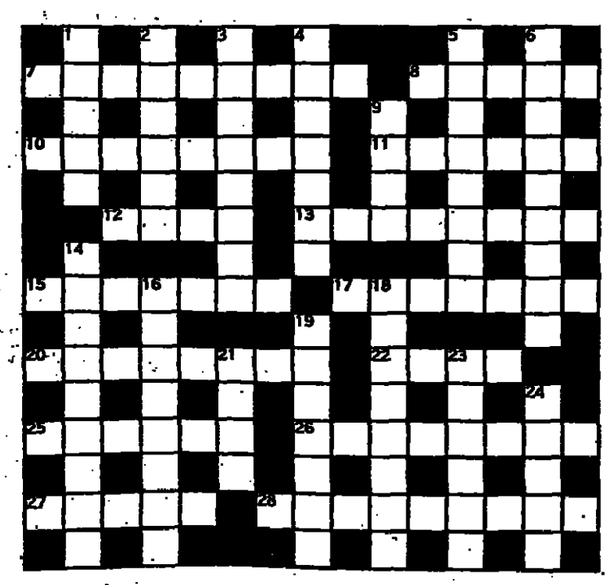
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

7 Looks rather hopeless like the beautiful Lucrezia! (6, 3)
8 Determined to get a surgical clue (5)
10 The annoying fellow who doesn't survive (8)
11 Protean form of life (6)
12 The fault with a sound floor (4)
13 The whole fleet has left harbour in confusion (3, 2, 3)
15 The hottest time of the year for Crufts (3, 4)
17 Where beer is sold and spirits are manifest (7)
20 Tiny pole designed for setting up quickly (8)
22 A tier sprinters try to reach (4)
25 How sad is broken tail (6)
26 Got better at finding coins on the pavement? (6, 2)
27 Refuse to tell Al to get going (5)
28 Cross is needed to bury a religious body (9)

DOWN

1 Yellow and blue vegetable (5)
2 Proceedings of English courthouse or of Roman housecourt (6)
3 Where street gutters are laid incidentally (2, 3, 3)
4 Quite some distance between one 1 and another 1 (7)
5 He despatches carrier to support Royal Engineers (8)
6 Two in the same suit, dressed in Tudor fashion (9)
9 Bad trip after the high season (4)
14 Dull it must be, so finish the job quickly (6, 3)
16 What the hangman said to his persistent nagger? (4, 4)
18 Bound to be very fond of one another (8)
19 From the sound of it rely on irritation if they go off it (4, 3)
21 Gape, but not from interest (4)
23 Polite way to ask for a penny to be put on the rent (6)
24 The intuitive feeling Richard III reputedly had (5)



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by Dr. G.P. Richardson
Principal of University College, University of Toronto
"Religion and Architecture: A Study in Herod's Piety, Power, Pomp and Pleasure"
In the Auditorium of the Ecumenical Institute at Tantur, commencing at 4:00 p.m. Tea will be served after the lecture at 5:30 p.m. Ample car parking space at Tantur. Buses 22 and 30 stop outside the main gate. Located at the junction of the Hebron Road and the dual carriageway to Gilo.

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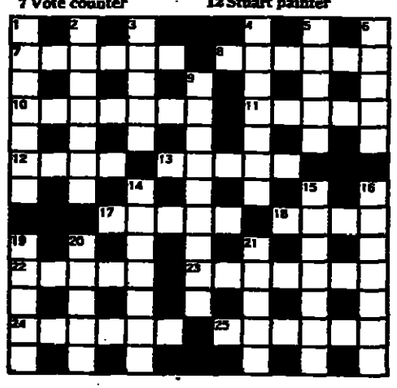
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

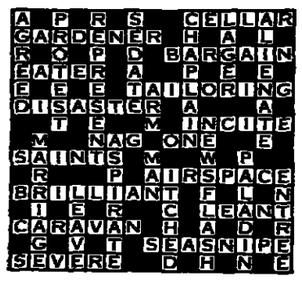
7 Vote counter
8 Concealed
10 Pacify
11 Total points
12 Stuart painter
13 Small fruit
17 Regretful
18 Foundation
22 Large prickle
23 Gland
24 Cad
25 Gaol

DOWN

1 Dotted shading
2 Without mess
3 French impressionist
4 Last course
5 Horse attendant
6 Scatter
9 Profane
14 Framed
15 American guard's van
16 Marriage
19 Warehouse
20 Path taken
21 Water-snake



Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 5 Waist, 8 Disposal, 9 Tempt, 10 Relation, 11 Start, 14 Age, 16 Recall, 17 Narrow, 18 Lid, 20 Admit, 24 Straight, 25 Lemon, 26 Indolent, 27 Aside. **DOWN:** 1 Adora, 2 Psalm, 3 Loath, 4 Sarong, 6 Aperture, 7 Superior, 12 Needless, 13 Manifold, 14 All, 15 End, 19 Intend, 21 Mason, 22 Agree, 23 State.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Children against violence

— Page 3

هكذا من الأصل

Radiation over Scandinavia

Soviets admit to nuclear mishap

MOSCOW (Reuter). – The Soviet Union yesterday admitted that an accident had taken place at one of its nuclear power stations and said there had been some casualties.

Because unusually high amounts of radiation were detected over Scandinavia, more than 1,000 kilometres from the site of the accident, it is presumed that the nuclear mishap was of major proportions.

The official news agency Tass reported that the accident had occurred at the Chernobyl plant north of Kiev in the Ukraine. One of its reactors had been damaged, it added.

"Measures are being undertaken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Aid is being given to those who have suffered injury," Tass said.

It said that a government commission had been set up to investigate the cause of the accident, but gave no further details.

The announcement of the accident was unusual, and was apparently prompted by the alarm raised in Scandinavia.

Sweden last night expressed concern that Moscow had failed to inform its neighbours before their monitoring devices had detected the big increase in radioactivity.

"Incidents like this show how important it is to keep one's neighbours informed of any mishap," Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl told Reuters.

The minister said the accident had occurred so far away that there was no danger to Sweden in spite of a sudden increase in radioactivity at Europe's northern tip.

Finland, Denmark and Norway also reported an increase in radiation. The higher levels set off alarms at two Swedish nuclear power plants.

In Washington, Jim McKenzie of the Union of Concerned Scientists, an anti-nuclear group, said the information he had "indicates probably a core meltdown."

McKenzie said he drew the conclusion from being told by Swedish reporters that radioactive iodine and cesium were present and radiating at five to 10 times the natural levels. "There must have been quite a release of radioactivity," he said.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, asked about the reports of the Soviet nuclear accident, said, "We are reasonably sure that what you are seeing... is a correct story."

"We understand from the situation reported to us that there is no danger to the U.S. I don't think we know the extent of it yet.

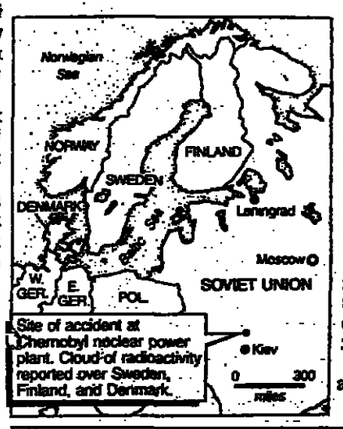
Swedish Defence Ministry experts said the level of radioactivity in Stockholm was similar to that detected after atmospheric nuclear tests by China in the mid-1970s. But the energy minister said there was no health hazard.

The highest levels of radiation were detected in Finland, where readings up to 10 times more than normal were reported.

In Denmark, officials said radioactivity was five times higher than usual, and in the Norwegian capital Oslo they were reported to be 50 per cent higher.

About 600 workers were evacuated from the Forsmark nuclear pow-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)





Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek meets with Danish tourists in the Old City of Jerusalem yesterday. (Zoom 77)

Mayor's drive to combat terrorism

Kollek wants VIP visitors to prove Israel is safe

By PATRICIA GOLAN

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek is to approach his well-known friends in the US. to try to persuade them to make demonstrative, highly publicized short trips to Israel to prove that it is safe to travel here.

"The idea is for film stars, artists and politicians to help us by getting on a plane, flying to Israel, coming to Jerusalem, making a statement, and then going home," Kollek explained. "They could thereby prove that there is no danger in travelling to Israel and that the panic is simply unreasonable."

Kollek told *The Jerusalem Post* that the idea had come to him following Sunday's murder of British tourist Paul Appelby in East Jerusalem.

Yesterday, the mayor toured East Jerusalem and the Old City in a bid to reassure visitors that the city was safe. He told reporters that East Jerusalem was safer than New York's Central Park, but that fear of terror attacks had caused a 40 per cent drop in U.S. tourism to the city this year.

Kollek said "alarmist reports" by U.S. television networks had been partly responsible for the fall-off in tourism from the U.S.

He said he knew that U.S. officials were advising people not to travel to the Middle East, but said that terrorism had become a global phenomenon. "If people stop travelling, they are handing Gaddafi and other terrorists their victory on a silver platter. But if famous people take a stand and say that people shouldn't stop travelling, that would be very helpful."

Link in two E. Jerusalem murders confirmed

By TSIPI KUPER
For The Jerusalem Post

Preliminary police reports co firm the link between the murder British tourist Paul Appelby near t Garden Tomb in East Jerusalem Sunday and the slaying of Jewis businesswoman Zehava Ben-Ovad two weeks ago in her office in th same area.

Appelby, 28, from Bristol was ki led by a bullet from a 0.22 calibr revolver fired at close range at th back of his head. Ben-Ovadia, kille on April 14 in her office some 15 metres away from the site of Sun day's slaying, was also killed whe a revolver bullet penetrate her cheek at close range. In bot cases, the assailant lay in wait for hi victim.

Police refused to elaborate to th press on the result of the autopsy carried out on Appelby yesterday. However, *The Jerusalem Post* learned that the police and security forces have all but discounted a possible criminal motive in the two murders.

The Abu Nidal terror group yesterday said it had been responsible for Sunday's murder. The French news agency in Beirut received a typewritten announcement which said the attack was in revenge for the American action in Libya and the British involvement in that attack.

It claimed the attack had been carried out by a Jerusalem-based group.

Two other terrorist groups believed linked to Abu Nidal have claimed killing an American librarian and three Britons in the past two weeks in Lebanon to avenge the American air raid on Libya.

A Jerusalem police source said the Abu Nidal announcement had not affected the line of investigation.

In addition to the two murders, there have been two recent shooting attacks on tourists in the Old City.

(Continued on back page)

Israel denies agents arrested in Syria

Post Mideast Staff

Israeli sources last night categorically denied a report that Syria had arrested a gang of Israel Mossad agents reputed to have carried out the recent spate of bombings in Syria.

The United Arab Emirates daily *al-Ittihad* reported yesterday that the 10 members of the gang were killed, or wounded and arrested, after Syrian authorities foiled an attempt by two other gang members to bomb two targets in Damascus last week. The two were arrested while trying to plant bombs at a hospital and student housing complex in the capital, the paper quoted Syrian security sources as saying.

They told security forces where to find members of the gang responsible for a string of bombings the previous week, who were hiding in an apartment rented by an Israeli intelligence agent, it said.

Security forces raided the apartment last Friday and overcame the gang after a 90-minute gun-battle, the sources were quoted as saying.

Al-Ittihad recently has published several red herring reports that later proved untrue.

Last week three bombs exploded in the Syrian port of Tartus killing one person. Ten days earlier some 150 people were killed or wounded by bombs planted aboard military transport buses in Syria.

THE JERUSALEM POST

The Jerusalem Post will not appear tomorrow, the seventh day of Pessah, or on Thursday, May Day. The next issue will be published Friday, May 2.

Settlement 'holier than coalition'

Cabinet row builds up on settlement in territories

Jerusalem Post Staff

The unity government partners appeared ready to resume battle yesterday over settlement in the territories, after months in which other issues have caused the main tensions in the coalition.

Ministers Gad Ya'acobi, Labour, and Amnon Rubinstein, Shinui, promised yesterday to raise the question of settlement in Hebron in next week's cabinet session. They were reacting to Housing Minister David Levy's statement on Sunday that dozens more Jewish families would soon be settled in Hebron, and to Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir's talk on the same day of "Jewish Hebron."

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon jumped into the fray yesterday by declaring that setting up new settlements would be one of the main tasks of Shamir's government after the rotation of the premiership in October.

"For me Jewish settlement is holier than any coalition agreement, but it appears in the coalition agreement too," Sharon said during a tour of West Bank settlements with hundreds of the Herut convention delegates.

Sharon said that one of Shamir's first steps as prime minister would be to set up a ministerial committee on settlement. "I was at the head of such a committee when most of the settlements in Judea and Samaria were established," Sharon said, adding that he would be happy to head the unit again.

He said that Israel had rights not only to the West Bank but to the East Bank of the Jordan as well, but that these rights had not been realized because of political constraints. He also repeated his call for imposing Israeli law in the territories.

Shamir, speaking yesterday at a commemoration of the conquest of Jaffa in 1948, said, "Just as Jaffa was liberated and not given back, so Hebron was liberated and will never be given back. It will be a leading city in Israel, in the Land of Israel." He had stressed the same theme the night before at a Gush Emunim dinner in Hebron itself.

Shamir told Etzel veterans in Jaffa yesterday: "People can argue today about whether the battle for Jaffa was needed. But you can't forget that a short time after it was liberated, Jaffa was full of thousands of immigrants, who had nowhere else to live."

Ya'acobi also intends to ask the cabinet to reverse a Treasury decision to give tax breaks only to settlements which have existed for 10 years or less.

According to press reports, the Treasury has already submitted the move to the Knesset Finance Committee for approval.

"The Treasury's decision is a cover for attempts to damage the development towns and to continue giving preference to the West Bank settlements," Ya'acobi told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Wage erosion brings rise in West Bank, Gaza deficit

By SHLOMO MAOZ

The deficit in the balance of goods and services between the occupied territories and Israel increased by 49 per cent in 1985, to total $219m.

The main reason for the $72m. increase was an $80m. drop in the earnings of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip workers, who are employed in Israel. They were the victims of the erosion of Israeli salaries and of a cutback in construction work.

The trade deficit of the West Bank with Israel was $425m. in 1985, compared to $428 million the previous year, according to figures compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

As opposed to this deficit in trade, there was a surplus in services between Israel and the territories, but that surplus dropped from $281m. to $206m.

The deficit of the occupied territories is covered by bringing in foreign currency across the border. That foreign currency is then sold on the black market and by currency exchangers, and is one of the chief sources of currency for the Israeli black market.

As a rule, every West Bank inhabitant can bring in $5,000 every time he enters the country.

Dollar at low in Japan

LONDON (AP). – The U.S. dollar hit a five-year low against the West German mark and a four-year low against the Swiss franc in European trading yesterday. It had earlier fallen to its lowest point since World War II against the Japanese yen in Tokyo.

The gold price also dropped.

Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar's slide against all major currencies in Europe was triggered by its fall in Tokyo, where the markets close as Europe's open.

The yen's strength stems from Japan's big trade surplus with the West and should put Japan in a strong negotiating position when the summit of Western industrial powers opens in Tokyo on May 4.

The dollar plunged to 167.35 yen in Tokyo down from 170.25 late Friday. In Europe later, the dollar was trading at 167.35 yen.

Dealers said the dollar would have fallen lower in Europe if the West German central bank had not intervened to prop up the American currency by buying an estimated $150 million.

In London, the British pound – helped by steady oil prices and interest rates which are still higher than those in most other countries – traded late yesterday at $1.5460, compared to Friday's $1.5260.

Peres, Shamir meeting on bank job

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir are to meet today to discuss, among other subjects, the appointment of a governor of the Bank of Israel to succeed Moshe Mandelbaum and an attorney-general, to replace Yitzhak Zamir.

Shamir and Peres normally meet every Friday, but the meeting has been advanced because Shamir is leaving on Thursday for a 10-day visit to Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras. He will also visit the U.S. briefly.

There are differences between Labour and the Likud over the Bank of Israel appointment.

The Likud is opposed to a Labour Party politician being appointed governor. But Peres's aides say that the premier still favours Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amorai for the job.

Prof. Michael Bruno, one of the architects of the economic stability programme, has also been tipped as a successor.

Bruno said this week that there had been no official approach to him about the job. If such an offer were made he would weigh it carefully.

UN envoy sees Rabin on missing men

Post Defence Reporter

UN Undersecretary-General Marrack Goulding met yesterday with the families of two IDF soldiers kidnapped by the extremist Shi'ite organization Hizbollah in South Lebanon two months ago. Earlier the UN diplomat discussed the matter with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

The whereabouts of the soldiers, Yossi Fink and Rahamim Alsheikh are unknown. Because there have been neither public nor covert approaches from Hizbollah, the two soldiers have officially been listed as missing.

The kidnapping of the two led to a massive IDF search operation in South Lebanon during which two soldiers, Alon Ben-Shahar and Daniel Amar, were killed.

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search and development pro- so the SDI outlays here will rael's potential for research velopment.
n however is not yet confi- being able to sign the papers would prepare the legal basis el's joining the programme – e impression reporters were h is that the actual signing of a of understanding may still be me off.
een here, the U.S. Depart- of State and Defence have nvinced that the U.S. ought Israel $90m. over and above .8b. earlier earmarked for The matter was discussed at int Political-Military Group g within the context of the ent on strategic cooperation. ngressional pressure to ba- he budget led White House to decide that Israel would more than $1.8b. during fiscal

coincides with serious cuts in lefence expenditure and a gra- duction in the sums American anies are to spend here to their exports to Israel.

rms plot' egal

ler and speedier procedure.
this the Bermuda government need the approval of the government and the U.S. offi- ay that they expect Israel to id favourably to their request.
Eisenbergs had perfectly nate *intentions*, Lombrozo *ta'ariv* yesterday. The lawyer e had been instrumental in g-up the documents setting up Bazelet International Trading) t was a legitimate firm reg- d this February in the com- s register. The treasurer of the any is the financial administra- f the Hebron Yeshiva of Jeru- a, Yitzhak Hevroni, also named e New York indictment. Both oni and Lombrozo are in Jeru- n and say they have had no e from the U.S. authorities of action against them.
ombrozo said the Eisenbergs apparently been entrapped e engaged in a legitimate deal. papers in connection with the had been drawn up by Lombro- nd they had clearly stated the saction was conditional on au- ization by both the U.S. and eli governments.
ombrozo had no idea where the orted sum of $2.5 billion had ng from. BIT was "only in- ed in a $400 million deal."

Kahane is first to be barred from Mimouna festivity

By TSIPI KUPER
For the Jerusalem Post

Kach leader MK Meir Kahane is noticeably absent from the list of public figures invited to this year's Mimouna festivities, due to open tomorrow evening.

The other 119 Knesset members received personal invitations and were each assigned to families who are to host them in the Moroccan Jewish open house tradition of the Mimouna.

In what is believed to be the first time that Agudat Yisrael is participating, MK Avraham Shapira is to be guest of an Or Akiva family.

Kahane's exclusion marks the first time that anyone, of any race, religion or political belief has been barred from the Mimouna, Sam Ben-Shetrit, chairman of the Beyahad movement which organizes the events, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Last year, Kahane and a group of his followers disrupted celebrations in Jerusalem's Sacher Park and were removed by police.

As in former years, Jews of Moroccan background will open their homes to their neighbours and offer traditional sweetmeats on Wednesday night. Picnics are to be held on Thursday, with music, street threatre and other entertainment.

The main celebrations are to take place in the Sacher Park and in Dimona, which is marking its 30th anniversary.

Festivities are to be opened in Jerusalem by Yad Sarah heads Prof. Kalman Mann and Uri Lopoliansky, as this voluntary organization, which lends medical equipment to those in need, celebrates its 10th anniversary. Also to be honoured are David and Gizelle Littman who, in the 1960s, smuggled 530 Moroccan Jewish children to Israel via Geneva, risking their lives in the process.

But Prime Minister Peres, Vice Premier Shamir and Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel will be at the opening. Other dignitaries attending include Justice Minister Moda'i, Defence Minister Rabin and World Zionist Organization Chairman Arye Dulzin.

Rehov Yitzhak Sadeh in Jerusalem's Katamon Tet neighbourhood will be converted into a mall for the day, and lined with tables set with food and drinks, to welcome all visitors.

Ten Ashkenazi mayors are to host guests at their homes this year. Among those invited by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek is Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu.

Ben-Shetrit estimates that some two million people will attend picnics on Thursday, which is also May Day, the traditional Labour holiday.

Druse and Arab families will participate in Mimouna celebrations for the first time this year in a project organized by Na'amat, the Histadrut women's organization, and the movement. They will participate in 25 public gatherings around the country, and be offered hospitality in homes of Jews of North African origin on Wednesday evening and Thursday.



Thousands of Orthodox demonstrators attend a protest rally yesterday on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem against the construction of a Mormon study centre on the site. (Isaac Harari)

Holiday atmosphere at anti-Mormon rally

By TSIPI KUPER
For The Jerusalem Post

The southern slope of Mount Scopus filled with demonstrators and music yesterday afternoon as people of various Orthodox streams gathered to protest against the construction of the Mormon Brigham Young University branch on the opposite hill.

"You better run for your life/back to Utah overnight/before that mountainside opens wide/to swallow you inside," popular ultra-Orthodox singer Mordechai Ben-David sang to a quasi-rock beat.

The crowd of some 8,000 included many men with *streimels*, and others with knitted skullcaps and families with prams and packed lunches. Speeches and songs were interspersed with announcements about missing children.

Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu said that "the IDF soldiers who spilled their blood on this hill did not do so to pass it on to missionary hands."

Also present were Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz, and Knesset Members Avraham Shapira, Avner Shaki, Haim Druckman and Meir Kahane.

A handful of Mormons watched the proceedings from the half-finished building on the Mount of Olives. University president Dr. David Galbraith told *The Jerusalem Post* that although he was disturbed by the anti-Mormon sentiments, he thought interest in the group and its study centre was waning.

The last mass rally against the building drew some 20,000 ultra-Orthodox Jews to Mea She'arim's Kikar Shabbat in September.

Galbraith said he was confident that the building would be completed on schedule next spring.

About a dozen members of the Hashomer Hatzair youth movement staged a quiet counter-rally, sitting on a nearby hill and holding posters which read "Down with religious coercion." "We were passing on our way home from a four-day outing, and were bothered by this demonstration," explained one youngster.

Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, who did not attend the rally, said the interministerial committee on the Mormon centre, which he chairs, would meet next week to draw up its proposals.

In an interview with the *Army Radio*, Burg criticized Deputy Attorney-General Yoram Bar-Sela, for not having submitted his recommendations to the committee, although the panel had presented Bar-Sela with a paper detailing its views three weeks ago.

Anti-Arafat group demands reforms

AMMAN (AP). – Col. Atallah Atallah, the head of a group in Fatah that opposes Yasser Arafat's leadership of the movement, convened what he called the Fatah Supreme Military Council here yesterday, which endorsed his demands for reforms.

The 41-member Fatah council gathered in Atallah's house and endorsed his calls for a meeting of the general military council to be followed by a general congress of Fatah, the mainstream PLO group headed by Arafat.

The council also rejected the decision by the PLO Supreme Military Council on April 23, under Arafat's chairmanship, to expel Atallah from his posts.

The council endorsed "the necessity of convening a Fatah congress to put an end to Mr. Arafat's political, military, administrative and organizational trespasses."

Following the announcement of resolutions, Atallah insisted his movement "is not a movement to split ranks within Fatah, and the movement will continue the struggle without hurting anybody."

The council that met yesterday did not correspond to the membership list distributed by PLO officials this week. The only two men clearly on that list were Atallah and his brother, Col. Ghazi Atallah. (for interviews with Atallah, see page five)

Benelux ousts 9 Libyans; 1,000 Britons quit Tripoli

Jerusalem Post Correspondents and Agencies

BRUSSELS. – Belgium, acting in coordination with the Dutch and Luxembourg governments, said yesterday it would expel seven Libyan diplomats and two other Libyans.

The latter two are administrative employees at the Libyan Embassy, known as a "People's Bureau," who do not have diplomatic status, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

The ministry said the nine have until May 10 to leave.

There are 14 Libyan diplomats in Belgium, most of them also accredited to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and some to the European Community. In addition to the embassy staff, there are about 100 Libyan students and two Libyan newsmen in Belgium, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Since the European Economic Community agreed to reduce the number of Libyans in the 12 member countries last week, hundreds of Libyan nationals have been expelled or have been told to leave.

In Ankara, the state prosecutor said that the two Libyans arrested on April 18 for allegedly attempting to bomb the U.S. Officer's Club there had plotted their attack with the help of Libyan Embassy personnel.

Prosecutor Ulku Coskun told the press that the hand-grenades that were to be used in the attack had been brought to Turkey in diplomatic baggage.

The two Libyans, identified as Ali Ecefli Ramadan and Recep Muhtar Rhoma Tarhuni, both 30, were captured near the club carrying a bag that contained six hand-grenades, Coskun said.

The British Foreign Office yesterday said that about 1,000 of 5,000 Britons in Libya have left, or not returned there from holiday since the British-backed U.S. air attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi on April 15.

The Foreign Office had earlier advised British residents in Libya not to remain unless "absolutely necessary."

There was no question of mass evacuation, a spokesman said, but a prior departure of wives and children would greatly simplify an evacuation if one were ever to be organized.

Meanwhile, Algeria has expressed its readiness to cooperate with the European Community in fighting international terrorism, it was reported in the wake of the visit to Algeria by the West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

German sources did not comment on Algeria's support of terrorist activities of the PLO, although they conceded that there could be no cooperation against terrorism with states which support terrorist activities.

Captured Fatah trio reveals plan to seize kibbutzniks

Jerusalem Post Staff

Three Syrian Army deserters recruited by the Fatah in Lebanon and caught by the IDF four weeks ago intended to take hostages in Kibbutz Manara, and planned to kidnap the French ambassador to Israel, one of the Syrians told Israel TV last night.

The three, who were paid for taking on the mission, were caught in Mis al-Jebel, in the security zone. One of them told ITV last night that he had left the Syrian Army because he was dissatisfied with conditions, and that when he and his friends had offered to join the Fatah, they were suspected of being Syrian agents and jailed for a few days. Later, the organization was convinced of their sincerity, and they were told they should infiltrate Israel and take hostages in Manara.

They were told to demand that Arab prisoners in Israel be released in return for their hostages, and to demand that the French ambassador in Israel meet them to discuss the terms. They were then to hold him hostage as well.

The Syrian said that he and his friends were to demand a plane that would take them to Jordan, Egypt, or Tunisia at the completion of their mission. He said the Fatah in Lebanon had many Syrian, Pakistani, and Iraqi recruits for similar missions.

Local Arab editors nearly come to blows over news item

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A bitter dispute between two Palestinian English-language weeklies almost ended in a fistfight recently, Palestinian sources revealed yesterday.

The dispute which has been simmering for the last two weeks erupted over a report in *al-Fajr* that the newly opened Washington office of the Palestine Press Services, publishers of the *al-Awdah* magazine, was "inactive." The report closely followed a story on the director of the PLO's information office in Washington, and implied a link between the PLO and the PPS, according to *al-Awdah* co-owners Ibrahim Kara'een and Raymonda Tawil.

Kara'een confronted *al-Fajr* English editor Jonathan Kuttab over the story and, according to Kuttab, threatened to attack him physically. Kara'een has admitted the story infuriated him, but has denied any violence. He charged that the story had defamed his publication and placed it in danger of closure by the Israeli authorities. Kara'een is demanding Kuttab's expulsion from the local Palestinian journalists association.

Sources close to the dispute say it apparently stems from growing competition between the two publications in the U.S. The PPS is planning to operate a daily news service in the U.S., where *al-Fajr* is already distributed and maintains an office. *Al-Fajr* began publishing a local daily Arabic press roundup after a previous service operated by the PPS was ordered closed in 1982.

...ibya said ...S. Lebanon

...ge hospital in this Christian town north of Metulla.

South Lebanon Army commander Gen. Antoine Lahad said that various states were increasing their efforts to harm the residents of the security zone. "The security zone is at a crossroads. The quiet that has existed recently in South Lebanon is misleading, because the SLA has recently succeeded in foiling terror attempts against the zone," he said.

Lahad thanked Israel for its help in training workers and doctors for the Marjayoun hospital. Some $2 million were invested in the new departments, with the money coming from Israel, Middle East Television and the South Lebanon Army command.

...y, inside the city of Kyshtym in the Ural mountains in the late 1950s.

Settlers must face trial, Rabin orders

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Defence Minister Rabin has instructed the security authorities to bring to trial the West Bank settlers who blocked a road north of Halhoul a fortnight ago to prevent people from reaching a Peace Now symposium in nearby Hebron.

Rally demands freedom for Prisoners of Zion

TEL AVIV (Itim). – A mass rally to demand the freeing of Soviet Prisoners of Zion was held yesterday morning at Dizengoff Circle here under the auspices of the Society for the Prisoners of Zion.

The meeting was addressed by Masha Lubelsky, the secretary of Na'amat, the Histadrut women's organization; Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens; Jewish Agency Aliya Department head Haim Aharon; and Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

The head of the society, Yehezkiel Polarevitz, himself a former Prisoner of Zion, said that Moscow was not immune to the pressure of world opinion, and that pressure should be maintained to secure the release of the remaining prisoners.

Clinic benefits from anti-Semitic remarks

DUESSELDORF (AP). – Prosecutors yesterday said they were ending an investigation against an ex-mayor after he had agreed to donate DM 190,000 ($41,000) to charity in apology for making anti-Semitic comments.

Wilderich Freiherr von Mirbach resigned under pressure as mayor of the Ruhr valley town of Korschenbruich on February 14, after telling a city council meeting that the municipality could balance its budget by "killing a few rich Jews."

Spokesmen for the prosecutor's office said the former mayor had already paid the contribution to a local children's cancer clinic.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, TEL AVIV
Services for the last day of Passover will be conducted by Chief Cantor Avraham Pressmann, accompanied by the choir, conducted by Menashe Levran.
At 10:30 a.m., Yizkor, and sermon to be delivered by Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Yedidia Frenkel.
Aravit 6:40. Shaharit 7:30.

Two papers violated law in reporting Ya'ari case

The newspapers *Yediot Aharonot* and *Hadashot* apparently violated the law of *sub judice* in their reporting on murder defendants Hava Ya'ari and Aviva Granot, Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has ruled.

Zamir has sent a letter to Tel Aviv District Attorney Aharon Shadar, asking him to study the material in the case and decide as soon as possible whether to file charges against the editors of the two papers.

Zamir concluded that there was a case against the two newspapers on the basis of a police investigation carried out at his request. The police have recommended that charges be pressed.

Ya'ari and Granot were charged in February with murdering American tourist Mala Melavski in March 1985. The arrest and questioning of Ya'ari at the beginning of the year created a sensation in the media.

Zamir noted in his letter to Shadar that he had asked the police to find out how the press had come to have information on the case that had not been revealed in open court.

The police officer who checked the case found that much of the information published had come from the defendants' attorneys. Other sources were family members, neighbours, and people who were connected to the case or who had witnessed the police investigation of the murder. There was no evidence that anyone in the police had leaked information, he said.

The police found that all the country's newspapers had published information on the case that could influence the murder trial. "But two newspaper – *Yediot Aharonot* and *Hadashot* – had published a large number of reports that apparently violated the *sub judice* rules," Zamir wrote.

UN debates own financial crisis

UNITED NATIONS (AP). – The General Assembly, which normally meets to debate the world's crises, convened yesterday to deal with its own problem – what the secretary-general called "the most serious financial crisis" in UN history.

"Broke by October" was the headline in the latest issue of the UN staff newspaper, reflecting the judgment that if nothing was done, salaries would stop this fall.

Something has been done: Two sets of belt-tightening measures announced by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will save an estimated $30 million, cutting overtime, travel, printing of documents and consultant fees and implementing a hiring and promotion freeze. But this is not enough.

In his report, Perez de Cuellar told the resumed 40th assembly session that while the current emergency was one of a shortage of cash, it was basically a political crisis.

US ZEPPELINS Scott C13 – C15 set of 3 ($0.65, 1.30, 2.60) on flight cover, very fine centering, superb and rare. To be sold as Lot 267 at
PUBLIC STAMP AUCTION
on Wednesday, May 7 at 4:30 p.m. at the Tel Aviv Philatelic Society, 16 Hess Street, Tel Aviv. Sale includes 1200 lots of worldwide. Holy Land, Mandate, Israel, Judaica, Profusely illustrated catalogue — NIS 10, from WALLACH, P.O.B. 1414, Rehovot, Tel. (08) 457274.

Police seize nearly a kilo of cocaine

By YORAM GAZIT

TEL AVIV. – Police have seized 919 grams of cocaine in a Ramat Gan apartment and arrested the couple suspected of smuggling it into the country.

The cocaine was valued at $138,000 and was reportedly the largest amount ever seized in Israel.

Police confirmed last night that the couple – an American man and his Israeli wife – were arrested on Sunday morning on suspicion of being part of a drug-smuggling ring.

Narcotics unit detectives, working on a tip-off that came as part of an elaborate investigation, arrived at the couple's apartment with a search warrant. They found the cocaine in a briefcase hidden in a closet. The drug was divided into foil-wrapped packets of 150 and 200 grams.

Two scales for weighing the cocaine and over $2,000 were also found in the apartment.

Fumes gave away El Al bomb

WASHINGTON. – The bomb hidden in the suitcase prepared by Nizar Hindawi to blow up an El Al plane leaving London airport a fortnight ago, was apparently discovered by Israeli security agents due to the condensation of fumes emitted by the explosives.

This was reported yesterday by the *New York Times*, which claimed that the bomb had been prepared in the Syrian embassy in London. The *Times* report was based on Israeli sources.

The detonator which was to have exploded the charge was disguised as a small pocket computer, and thus did not arouse suspicions when it appeared on the preliminary X-ray security check.

Persian Kurds host to Peres in Negev

ESHKOL PARK. – Prime Minister Peres was the guest of honour yesterday at the "Sairan" celebration of the Persian Kurds in the Negev, which inaugurated the Eshkol Park near Ofakim.

Sprawling over 3,500 dunams around the Besor riverbed, the Eshkol Park has the country's largest swimming pool.

The Benedictine Fathers of the Dormition Abbey, Mount Zion, Jerusalem
mourn the passing of
Rev. Father BENEDIKT SHOLTZ O.S.B.
Distinguished Citizen of Jerusalem
The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, April 29, 1986, at 10 a.m. at the Dormition Abbey, Mount Zion, Jerusalem.
Abbot Nicolas Egender and the Monks of the Abbey

A memorial service and the unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved
FRIEDA SOSNOW
will take place on Friday, May 2, at 11.30 a.m., at Holon Cemetery.
We shall meet at 11.15 a.m. at the old entrance.
Fogiel, Smith, Duperc, Yarkoni and Genin Families

هكذا من الأصل

Children to wage all-out assault on war toys

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – More than 5,000 children aged three to 10 are due to smash their war toys with hammers in Kikar Malchei Yisrael this morning in a "War Against War Toys" organized by Peace Ship-owner Abie Nathan.

In exchange for their toy pistols, tanks and soldiers, the children will receive "peace toys" such as building sets, balls and books. Ice cream and chocolate will also be distributed.

Mayor Shlomo Lahat is to open the event by breaking the first toy. Singers, artists and sports figures will sign autographs for the children.

After breaking their toys, the children are to march to Independence Park, where all the war toys will be buried.

Child psychologist Dr. Hanita Zimrin, of Tel Aviv University's Social Work School, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the ceremony was commendable. But the effectiveness of toy-breaking in decreasing violence was doubtful, she said, noting that the children would be getting a prize for violence. "What will the children learn from such a ceremony? That if they break a toy they get a prize. It's fighting violence with violence."

War toys might not be harmful in themselves, Zimrin added, noting that according to some theories they allowed the release of violence in play, rather than in reality. Others say that war toys enable children – who often feel weak and helpless in an adult world – to overcome their sense of inferiority.

"There is also the theory that war toys legitimize symbols of aggression. But it's not clear which theory is valid."

In any case, added Zimrin, breaking up war toys would not do much good, since a child who did not have a tank could take a cube and pretend it was a tank. "The child does not need conventional symbols, he or she has a very developed imaginary world. It's important to fight violence, not its symbols. Maybe it would have been better to have each child bring a flower, instead of breaking up toys and getting a prize for it. Breaking toys is violent and may boomerang," she said.

New tactic in deporting Black Hebrews

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. – The Interior Ministry has a new policy aimed at deporting the Black Hebrews cult from Israel, one group at a time, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. "We are not going after them in their headquarters in Dimona, but wherever we find them elsewhere, when they look for work," Southern District Representative Shalom Danino told *The Post* yesterday.

The recent round-up of 46 cult members in Rehovot was thus probably the harbinger of raids to come.

But over the weekend, four Democratic Congressmen wrote to Secretary of State George Schultz, asking him to investigate allegations that the Black Hebrews were being denied basic human rights in Israel. In their letter, they expressed concern over recent "reports from Israel" about harassment of the Black Hebrews in general, and of the planned deportations of the 46 in particular.

The publicity apparently originated with Ben-Ami Carter, the cult's leader and self-styled Messiah, who has 15 years experience in getting out of tight spots by marshalling support from the American black community.

Israel has until now been reluctant to counteract Carter's influence in Washington because of sensitivity to black-Jewish relations in the U.S. Officials feared a wave of anti-Semitism if there were mass deportations to the U.S. of the illegal settlers.

Another problem has been the reluctance of the Americans to take back the Black Hebrews. But this was apparently overcome a few months ago after Interior Ministry Director-General Haim Kubersky met with officials in Washington.

With White House support for a get-tough policy and an interior minister Shas's Yitzhak Peretz eager to rid the country of "undesirable aliens" as well as a new Knesset's Interior Committee chairman, Dov Shitansky, who has made no bones about wanting the cult deported, it seemed just a question of time before a new, active policy emerged.

The plan is simple: as soon as a Black Hebrew is caught in any criminal act, he is charged with being in Israel illegally and sent back to the U.S.

Now the Interior Ministry is going after groups of workers who have no permits. This is an easy task, because while the cult numbers 1500, only some 100 entered the country legally – and their visas expired 15 years ago!

A high Court order was recently issued against the minister of interior, who must appear in court to show cause why he should not refrain from deporting the group of Black Hebrews who were detained in Rehovot.



Robert Benoit is partly hidden behind a pile of snails yesterday as he set a new world record by eating 12 dozen of them in 15 minutes at the 6th snail festival at Bassou, France. (AFP telephoto)

U.S. may re-think Jackson-Vanik Amendment

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – Influential congressmen and others in the U.S. are suggesting that Washington might try easing curbs on trade with the Soviet Union in hope that this would encourage Moscow to allow more people to emigrate.

Denying Moscow so-called most-favoured-nation trade treatment, which makes Soviet goods in the U.S. about 10 per cent dearer, has not worked, they say.

Some Jewish leaders are among those who favour persuading Moscow to allow more Jews to emigrate while at the same time helping to improve the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Senate majority leader Bob Dole has proposed that the Senate consider suspending legislation that imposed special tariffs on Soviet exports under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which was attached to the 1974 trade act.

The amendment, named for former senator Henry Jackson and Congressman Charles Vanik, denies Moscow the most-favoured-nation benefit of lower tariffs that Washington gives its best trading partners.

The measure has not promoted emigration as its backers had hoped.

Many members of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a group of businessmen, academics and foreign-policy experts, support repeal of the amendment. It it not known if there is enough backing in Congress for repeal.

Congressman Don Bonker, a Washington Democrat who sits on the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, said last week he saw no chance of easing trade policy toward the Soviet Union in the near future.

Dole, a contender for the Republican 1988 presidential nomination, said in a speech last week that one approach might be to suspend the amendment and give the Soviet Union most-favoured-nation treatment for a year. If this prompted increased emigration, it could be extended, he said.

Lotto to become tougher

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Mifal Hapayis has announced that it is increasing the numbers on the Lotto table from 40 to 42, with the punter continuing to choose six numbers.

This change will make it more difficult to win, but Mifal Hapayis deputy general manager Moshe Talmon told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that it will mean larger prizes.

"We have learned from experience that people are attracted to large purses," Talmon said.

But some observers believe that as it becomes more difficult to win, fewer people will want to play the Lotto.

The new tables will go into effect on May 6 for the May 13 draw. Talmon said that the price of the coupons and the filling in of a table would remain the same, "but the average minimum prize will be increased, as per the following table.

	40 numbers	In NIS	42 numbers
1st prize		115,151	157,373
2nd prize		3,198	4,371
3rd prize		194	250
4th prize		6.88	8.30
5th prize		1.28	1.44

Talmon also gave the statistical chances of winning (one chance in...).

	40 numbers	42 numbers
1st prize	3,838,380	5,245,786
2nd prize	639,730	874,297
3rd prize	19,386	24,979
4th prize	456	555
5th prize	32	36

Because it will be so difficult to win the first prize, Talmon and other Mifal Hapayis officials believe that this will increase the number of times that the first prize is transferred to the following week. After four consecutive weeks with no one winning the first prize, the purse may reach $600,000 or more. If there is no first-prize winner after four consecutive weeks, the first-prize purse is divided on the fifth week among all prizes.

Talmon added that among the reasons for increasing the numbers was that during the past couple of years the number of tables being filled had grown from 3.5 million per week to about nearly 8 million per week.

"But the rate of increase stopped during the first quarter of this year," he said. "We believe that this is partly because every week there is a first-prize winner and there are thus very few transfers. With the high number of tables being filled there is always a good chance of someone guessing the right numbers. We hope that with this new system there will be renewed interest and more punters will try their luck."

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Hungary to take part in Agritech fair

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – At least one Eastern bloc country – Hungary – plans to participate in the Agritech international agricultural exhibition at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds next September, organizers announced yesterday.

Some 4,000 visitors are expected at the fair and nearly all the exhibit space is booked, with the Hungarians having ordered a 20-square-metre display area to promote their veterinarian pharmaceuticals.

New phone exchange to cut Arab waiting list

NAZARETH (Itim). – A new digital telephone exchange which will serve 5,000 subscribers was dedicated here yesterday as part of Bezek's efforts to cut the long waiting list for telephones in the Arab sector.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said at the dedication ceremony that another exchange to be installed in Nazareth next year would eliminate the waiting list of over 3,000.

Only 2 prisoners fail to return from furlough

RAMLE (Itim). – Only two prisoners out of 721 who received furloughs for the first day of Pessah failed to return to prison on time – and one of the two didn't get back because he had been stabbed during his leave, the Prisons Service reported yesterday.

A spokesman for the service said some 700 more prisoners would receive furloughs for the last day of Pessah.

Most post offices to be closed May 1

Jerusalem Post Staff

The central post offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa will be open on Thursday, May 1 for the sale of stamps and the sending of telegrams, but all other post offices will be closed, the Communications Ministry has announced.

The central post offices will be open from 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Postal agencies and the "171" service for sending telegrams by phone will operate normally.

Kibbutzim going for cable TV in a big way

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – "The Cable TV facilities that many kibbutzim are installing are intended to promote democracy, culture and education – not blue films," says Amnon Golz, of Kibbutz Rohama, who has just completed three years as the Kibbutz Artzi's video section director.

Golz told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that 30 of his movement's 80 kibbutzim already have complete video taping and screening facilities, and that another 30 are installing them.

"We have a lot of arguments over the use of cable," he said. "Every kibbutz that has installed it has had to face the problem of what to screen and what to keep off the screens. We see closed-circuit video as a tool for strengthening democracy, disseminating information, raising the members' interest and preparing them for the problems brought up at the general meetings. But yes, it can also be used to screen blue films, and there have been demands for them, especially from the younger members. "Certainly good films should be screened," he said. "But the main object is to enrich kibbutz life."

Golz noted that the movement prepares bi-weekly programmes for all member kibbutzim, in addition to locally produced films, "and that should be the future. As to the kind of films to be screened in addition to these productions, that should be decided by the cultural committee in each kibbutz."

Sri Lanka says heroin finances Tamil rebels

By RICHARD S. EHRLICH

COLOMBO. – The Tamil guerrillas of Sri Lanka finance their war for an independent state by smuggling heroin to the West, according to the Sri Lankan government.

The rebels deny the charge. Western diplomats and Interpol, meanwhile, are trying to figure out who is telling the truth.

"The terrorists are financing their nefarious activities here by smuggling heroin," says T. Dissanayaka, Foreign Ministry director of publicity. "Their drug trade is extensive. It's used for the purchase of weapons, such as AK47s, M16s, grenades and other weapons.

"I've seen the evidence showing certain definite links between heroin smuggling and the terrorists," Dissanayaka claims. But when asked what proof is available, he replies: "That evidence is still classified."

Sri Lanka's police narcotics bureau director and superintendent, Donald Mendis, could only point to "troubling trends."

"Most of the Tamils who are being arrested in Europe for heroin smuggling say they are trafficking for their revolution. In my personal opinion, if these terrorists are getting sophisticated weapons, how do they get them? If they purchase them, where do they get the money from?"

Pointing to charts showing statistics of international heroin smuggling, he explains: "From 1981 to today, the number of Tamils arrested abroad for heroin smuggling shows an escalation."

Western diplomats based in Sri Lanka, while remaining open-minded, tend to be sceptical about claims that the Tamil guerrillas are financing themselves with heroin.

A western military analyst says he believes the Sri Lankan government has evidence of heroin fuelling the separatists, but adds that the amount of narcotics involved is probably very small.

Another western diplomat who says he has never seen any proof of rebels dealing in heroin, adds: "As a speculation, however, it's a safe one. The rebels need money and I don't think they're getting enough from Tamil expatriates and robberies."

The Tamil United Liberation Front claims the Sri Lankan government is trying to smear Tamils and their cause.

"There is a concerted government effort to discredit Tamil refugees who seek asylum," says rebel spokesman Neelan Tiruchelvam.

(London Observer Service)

MILITARY JUSTICE CODE – III

Prerogative of IDF chief to stay after reform

By ASHER WALLFISH

When the Knesset does soon finally approve the reform of the military justice system in its final reading, it will decline to act on an important section of the recommendations of the Shamgar commission, which urged in 1978 that the "endorsing authority" be abolished.

The reference is to the prerogative of the IDF chief of general staff to approve or reduce the sentence handed down by the Supreme Military Court of Appeals, or by what are termed "special" military courts. It is also the prerogative of certain senior generals to approve or reduce sentences of lower military courts in their regional or corps commands.

The Shamgar commission, which was headed by Meir Shamgar, now Supreme Court president and previously IDF judge advocate-general and attorney-general, pointed out that the powers of the chief of general staff and his senior generals were nowhere codified in rules, nor was their application subject to any explanation. They do not permit a sentence to be increased, or a verdict to be annulled, but the generals' licence to reduce sentence is unlimited.

The Shamgar commission said: "it is hard to justify this procedure when offences of a purely criminal nature are involved." One result, the commission noted, was the sentences in cases of fraud or corruption, after the endorsing authority has intervened, are substantially lower than in the civil courts.

In other words, this means that the Knesset intends to let army men sentenced for fraud or corruption get off much more lightly than their peers in civilian life, who commit exactly the same offences.

Just what the IDF has been doing, and may continue to do, was illustrated in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee by Likud MK Dan Meridor, who chairs the sub-committee processing the military justice reform amendment.

Meridor, a practising lawyer, and a former armoured corps officer, reminded the defence minister and the chief of general staff at a Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee meeting of some examples of army men, who had won a dispensation at the hands of army generals which they could never have won in the civilian justice system.

Meridor cited the following cases:

- An officer with the rank of sganaluf was reduced to the rank of private after being convicted of theft. The endorsing authority gave him back his full rank.
- An officer with the rank of sganaluf was reduced to the rank of private after appropriating IDF property and conducting himself in a manner unbecoming an officer. The endorsing authority gave him back his full rank.
- An officer with the rank of Seren was sentenced to two months imprisonment and was reduced to the rank of private after being convicted of taking bribes. The endorsing authority reinstated him in an officer's rank two lower than his original one.
- An officer with the rank of Segen was reduced to private, fined, and given a four months suspended prison term, for stealing money from a private. The endorsing authority restored his full rank.

Meridor advisedly picked examples involving officers rather than ordinary soldiers, in the course of an argument in the Committee with the chief of general staff and his top aides as to whether the number of sentences mitigated by the endorsing authority was substantive, or marginal.

The IDF told the Committee that whereas only three per cent of military court sentences were reduced, the remaining 97 per cent were endorsed without change. But Meridor responded, that officers, who represent only a small fraction of the army establishment, represented a very large fraction of military court convictions whose sentences were reduced.

In the Knesset in 1979, then MK Shmuel Toledano said that nine times as many officers as enlisted men had had their sentences shortened on review by the IDF's extra-judicial machinery, as he called the endorsing authority.

When Toledano first came out with this statement, the then chief of general staff R/A Rafael Eitan accused Toledano of publishing false figures. But the then defence minister, Ezer Weizman, chose not to support Eitan against Toledano, and instead put out an official ministry statement explaining why officers enjoyed reduction of sentence much more frequently than privates. His elegant and subtle correction of Eitan merely said that the ministry, Eitan, and MK Toledano were all working from the same statistics.

1978 was not only the year of the Shamgar report, which marked a milestone in concepts of military justice reform. It was also the year of the Litani operation in Southern Lebanon, after which public controversy was aroused over mitigation of sentences in connection with the killing of Arabs under questionable circumstances.

Because criticism of mitigation in such cases was alleged to have had political and personal motivation, some who sought to abolish the endorsing authority took pains to score its abuse in cases of a purely criminal nature.

The case of mitigation in a purely criminal offence which capped all others was probably that of chief military police officer Tat-Aluf Baruch Arbel, whose sentence was mitigated by his friend, Eitan.

Arbel was convicted of taking bribes and of conduct unbecoming his rank. He was demoted to the rank of sgan-aluf and given a three month prison term. Eitan changed the three months to a suspended sentence.

Eitan's action must call in question whether the Knesset which created the institution of the endorsing authority in 1955, had in mind situations in which the chief of general staff and his senior aides would use their powers in such circumstances.

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MAY DAY 1986

On the international worker's holiday, we shall raise the banner of a just society, and march in support of economic growth and rehabilitation, full employment, peace and security, and fraternity between peoples.

On May Day, Israel's workers in their thousands will demonstrate their continued support of the labour movement and the Histadrut, in the fight for a just society, and in its efforts on behalf of Israel's economy, which has been in a long period of crisis.

★

The Histadrut, the country's largest social organization, must find solutions to the problem of Israel's economic distress. **At its 15th Convention, the Histadrut set up a "growth drive," the object of which is to bring about a change in Israel's social values, solve the problems of the economy's distress, and renew economic growth. In achieving these objectives, we shall utilize volunteering and mutual aid, and practical application of the precept, "All members of the House of Israel are responsible for each other."**

We shall also continue our fight against encroachment on workers' rights, in defence of democracy, social justice and equality, and in support of full employment, and fraternity between Israel and the peoples of the world. We shall struggle to achieve a decent standard of living for Israel's workers, to close the social and economic gaps, in support of equality for women, at work and in society, and for fraternity between Jews and Arabs, Druse, Muslims and Christians.

★

On this May Day, the workers of Israel demonstrate their determination to continue along the historic road of practical Zionism — lead by the Histadrut and the labour movement — towards national justice for Israel, and social justice within Israel.

★

On this international workers' day, we confirm our identification with the high ideals of the labour movement in the free world — more justice, more freedom, more independence — and we affirm our true friendship with democratic labour movements throughout the world.

★

We call on the workers of Israel to support Histadrut democracy, to rally round the Histadrut, to support the continued struggle in defence of the Israeli worker, to keep faith with the spirit of working, productive Israel, in towns and in the country, toiling to build up the economy and society.

★

On this day, we send greetings to the State of Israel, to the Israel Defence Forces, to the defenders and settlers of the border areas, Histadrut members in industry, agriculture, building, public and personal services, to writers, artists and academics — zealously working in support of the security, sovereignty and economic independence of this country.
On this day, we greet and express our thanks for the support of the members of Na'amat, the pioneering youth movement, *Ha'oved Vehalomed*, and our many comrades who have now retired from work.
This day we greet our members in the town and in the country, in the villages and development towns, in the land settlement movement, and Arab and Druse workers.
May we this day be strengthened by the spirit of mutual aid; we vow to work for greater democratization in industry, and the fulfilment of our country's ideals of labour and peace.
Let all rally round in support of the Histadrut, and to strengthen its influence in society and the state!

Long live the State of Israel!
Long live the Histadrut!
May there be peace in our region and throughout the world!
May we be ever strengthened on May Day!

May 1, 1986 HISTADRUT — General Federation of Labour

Two Koreans set selves ablaze to protest army training

SEOUL (AP). – Two students suffered severe burns when they set themselves on fire yesterday to protest against compulsory military training, reports said.

The protest occurred during an anti-government rally by more than 200 students at the state-run Seoul National University on the outskirts of the capital, the news agency Yonhap reported.

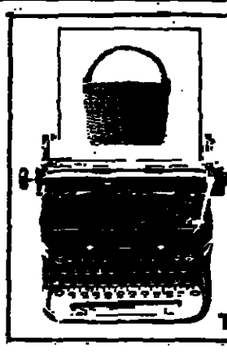
The agency said 3,381 students at the university were scheduled to begin training yesterday, and that 2,314 of them left shortly before noon for areas close to the demarcation line separating North Korea and South Korea.

Yonhap said the two injured students used a rope to climb to the top of a three-storey building, then doused themselves with kerosene and set themselves ablaze.

Police, as well as university and hospital officials, declined to comment or were unavailable for phone calls.

The two students suffered severe burns and were hospitalized in serious condition, according to the United Minjung, an organization of religious, academic and intellectual leaders.

(Advertising Section)



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Americans avoid Europe and Mideast

U.S.-Soviet air service resumes - booking heavy

NEW YORK (AP). – U.S. and Soviet airlines resumed flights yesterday between the two countries after a 4½-year suspension.

The convenience of the service and a fear of terrorism in western Europe and the Middle East have already prompted increasing numbers of Americans to schedule trips to the Soviet Union, according to Soviet officials and U.S. travel agents.

Pan American World Airways was scheduled to inaugurate its service yesterday with a flight from New York to Moscow, with a stop and a change of planes en route in Frankfurt. The Soviet airline Aeroflot, the world's largest air carrier, is to begin its service today with a flight from Washington to Moscow, with a refuelling stop in Gander, Newfoundland. Aeroflot will begin serving New York on May 4.

During the suspension in direct flights, several carriers from other countries have been flying passengers between the Soviet Union and the U.S. including Finnair, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, British Airways, Lufthansa German Airlines and CSA (Czechoslovak Airlines) and SAS (Scandinavian Airlines).

The history of direct air flights between the Soviet Union and the U.S. follows closely the ups and downs of the countries' political relations.

Pan Am and Aeroflot began direct service in 1968. Pan Am ended its service in 1978, citing financial problems. When the Soviets intervened in Afghanistan in 1979, the U.S. government ordered Aeroflot to stop its service to New York, but allowed it to continue serving Washington. Two years later, the U.S. government banned the Washington service because of alleged Soviet involvement in the imposition of martial law in Poland.

At their summit in Geneva last November, President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev authorized negotiators to conclude an agreement on resuming commercial air flights. The agreement was announced a few days after the summit.

The effects on American tourism to the Soviet Union were immediate, travel agents say.

"There's a major increase," said the chairman of the Russian Travel Bureau, the only U.S. travel agency that deals exclusively with travel to the Soviet Union.

Radio Liberty editor says it's run by CIA

Defector returns to USSR after 20 years in West

MOSCOW (AP). – Oleg Tumanov, who jumped ship 20 years ago and became Russian language editor of Radio Liberty, resurfaced in Moscow yesterday – another Soviet defector returned to the motherland.

In a statement read to a news conference, the 41-year-old returnee said he defected as a naive young sailor but became disillusioned working for Radio Liberty, which he said was a Central Intelligence Agency centre for subversion.

Other notable defectors who returned home in recent years claimed they were drugged, coerced and duped by intelligence agents into anti-Soviet activity and that they eventually managed to escaped.

Tumanov, who called in sick to Radio Liberty's Munich offices on February 25, had not been seen since and except for several anonymous telephone calls to the station, there was no firm word on his whereabouts.

In the prepared statement, he said he left the Soviet naval ship in the Mediterranean in November, 1965, of his own will.

"I did not have disagreements with the Soviet system of government. Nor did I have grudges against the Soviet way of life," he said in the statement.

"The reason for what I did was first of all lack of firm convictions and failure to consider the consequences of the steps taken. More simply, it was a youths's illusions, a kind of egoism and the abstract hope of taking my fate in hand. But life put everything where it belonged. My fate ended up in somebody else's hands."

His statement did not go into detail on his return home or decision to abandon the West.

Last fall, alleged KGB agent Vitaly Yurchenko returned to the Soviet Union. He claimed that he had been drugged and kidnapped while in Rome. And there is debate in western intelligence circles as to whether he was a Soviet "plant" or a genuine defector who changed his mind.

In 1983, Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov disappeared on a trip to the Venice film festival. He returned to Moscow a year later, claiming he was kidnapped by British intelligence and drugged to make anti-Soviet statements and produce anti-Soviet writings while he lived in Britain.

According to a Radio Liberty spokesman in Munich, Tumanov jumped ship, swam to the Libyan coast, and went to Britain where he married a Russian-born woman emigre.

He began work with Radio Liberty in 1966.

"As acting chief editor of the Russian language service, the largest of 13 services, Tumanov read and edited scripts in Russian. He did not make policy," the spokesman said.

Tumanov and his wife, who had one child, divorced last fall.



Oleg Tumanov appears at his press conference in Moscow yesterday. (Reuter telephoto)

Rebels say military actions contradict Aquino peace bid

MANILA (AP). – A communist-led group said yesterday that insurgents remain willing to open cease-fire talks with the government but accused the military of continued human rights abuses.

"We firmly believe that the question of peace can be solved, and it can begin to be solved even now" the underground National Democratic Front said in a statement.

The statement came after gunbattles left more than 70 people dead in the bloodiest week of encounters between government and Communist rebel forces since Corazon Aquino became president in February.

Aquino, in a talk with reporters yesterday, said she must make sure talks are being held with top rebel leaders to ensure enforcement of any cease-fire agreement.

Meanwhile, seven Moslem separatist insurgents and a soldier were killed in small-scale fighting last weekend in the southern Sulu isles, the Philippine news agency reported. Four soldiers died in clashes in the area last week.

In Lanao del Sur province, also in the south, the military said followers of deposed gov. Ali Dimaporo have taken over the municipal building of Karomatan and sealed off roads leading to the town.

Dimaporo's men, who clashed with government troops in the provincial capital last Saturday, have been protesting the Aquino government's ouster of their leader. Dimaporo is a long-time Moslem political kingpin and a supporter of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Despite Aquino's call for communist rebels to lay down their arms violence has erupted in some provinces, with a total of 576 people reported killed in the two months she has been in office.

British royalty gathers to mourn Duchess of Windsor

WINDSOR (Reuter). – Three generations of Britain's royal family gathered at Windsor Castle yesterday to mourn the Duchess of Windsor, the woman who enchanted a king from his throne and changed the course of British history.

The duchess, who died aged 89 at her Paris mansion last week, lay in a dark oak coffin under the castle's vaulted ceiling, lit by shafts of brilliant spring sunshine.

The family will put aside their feelings about the American divorcee when they attend her funeral service in the neighbouring St. George's Chapel today. Edward VIII had abdicated 50 years ago to marry her.

The duchess' nurse and butler, who tended her in her last frail years, will sit among the dukes and princesses attending the service. Most of the Queen's family are expected to be there, including her son and heir Prince Charles and the Queen Mother, 85.

After the funeral service, the duchess will be buried beside the duke, who died in 1972, in the castle's private royal burial ground.

Royal aides dismissed suggestions that the duchess in death would be granted the honour denied her in life, the title of "Her Royal Highness."

The then Mrs. Wallis Simpson, twice divorced, was made a non-royal duchess when the Duchy of Windsor was created for the unthroned king in 1936, a distinction regarded as preposterous by many constitutional experts.

CHESS. – A schoolgirl has become Yugoslavia's youngest-ever chess champion in the national championships last week-end. Alisa Maric, 16, won all her matches in the tournament at Pucarevo, north-east Yugoslavia. She became an International Grand Master last year.



President Ronald Reagan throws a coconut during a walk with his wife Nancy at a Honolulu beach. Reagan made a stop in Hawaii en route to Tokyo on the first leg of his trip to Asia. (AFP radiophoto)

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Haiti troops 'overreacted' when eight killed

PORT-AU-PRINCE (Reuter). – A government spokesman said yesterday that troops had overreacted to a huge memorial demonstration on Sunday in which eight people died and dozens were injured.

"It is certain that there were provocateurs but it is also certain the army overreacted," the spokesman said. He declined to say who the "provocateurs" had been.

Troops opened fire as an estimated 10,000 demonstrators marched through the capital following a memorial service for political victims of the ousted Duvalier government.

Actress Bessie Love dies at 87

LONDON (AP). – U.S.-born actress Bessie Love, whose career stretched from silent movies to 1980 television, died on Saturday night at a north London hospital, her daughter said yesterday. Love was 87.

Born Juanita Horlon in Midland, Texas, she was spotted by film director D.W. Griffith and won immediate success. Probably her best-known film was one of the first talkies, *Broadway Melody*, for which she was nominated for an Oscar in 1929.

Love, whose five-year marriage to film director Bill Hawks was dissolved in 1935, settled in Britain soon afterward. The actress did not remarry.

Man catches infant tossed through window

NEW YORK (AP). – A 23-year-old man was being held yesterday on attempted murder charges after he allegedly threw his infant daughter through a closed, fourth-floor window, police said. A neighbour caught the 18-month-old girl before she hit the ground.

"I didn't know what was happening," said Keith Manigault, 24, a friend of the family. "I saw the bundle fall and caught it." The child was reported in good condition at a hospital.

According to police, the baby's parents argued on Sunday evening and the father, Fred Purcell, threw her out of the window. Witnesses said the infant's mother told Purcell she did not want to see him anymore and that he would not be able to see the child again.

UK jails Saudi prince on cocaine charge

LONDON (AP). – A judge sent a 32-year-old newphew of Saudi Arabian King Fahd to prison for three months yesterday for possessing cocaine and intent to supply it.

Prince Mashour Aziz, 24th of 41 sons of the late King Saud, was found guilty Friday of possessing cocaine, for which he received a three-month sentence. He was also convicted of possession with intent to supply drugs and sentenced to 12 months – nine of them suspended. The sentences will run concurrently.

The prince told the court he had a £50 ($75)-a-day cocaine habit and bought the drug from five or six different suppliers.

SPORTS

The Argentines are coming

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. – Argentina playing against Israel at Ramat Gan on Sunday will be one of the last World Cup "warming up" games before the finals in Mexico, which kick off on May 31.

Argentine have followed Brazil and Uruguay on short European tours as a preparation for the serious business in Mexico. All three countries are among the favourites to win the World Cup.

For Israel soccer fans Argentine will be the third team that reached the World Cup finals to play here, following Scotland and England. None have yet forgotten that Argentine won the World Cup in Buenos Aires in 1978, before Italy took it in 1982. The two will be in the same Group A in the first rounds of games in Mexico.

The team that manager Carlos Bilardo, a doctor of medicine, will be bringing here this weekend will include some of the top names in world soccer. The captain and No. 8 attraction will be Diego Maradona, a soccer immortal who has had a highly succesful season with Napoli in Italy. Another dreaded striker is Jorge Valdano of Real Madrid. Pedro Pasculli, Ricardo Gareca and a young newcomer Claudio Borghi will also be candidates for the Argentine striker roles.

Veteran Daniel Passarella is the established sweeper, with Enzo Trossero as first choice central stopper. Nestor Causen and Oscar Garre are other outstanding defenders.

Bilardo, who took over the national team reigns from the legendary Cesar Luis Menotti, will no doubt view the Israel match as an important test of the type he may encounter from Bulgaria and South Korea, who also play in Group A, and to whom Argentine will certainly not want to lose points in Mexico.

Passover tennis

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. – The leading seeds had mixed fortunes yesterday in their men's singles quarter-final matches at the Israel Tennis Association's annual Passover Open Championships, with victories for Raviv Weidenfeld and menashe Tsur set against defeats for Oren Motevassel and Yoram Baron.

It was likewise a mixed day for the favourites in the women's semi-finals, in which home players shared the honours with two guests from South Africa. No. 1 seed Ilana Berger had to work hard for her 7-5, 6-4 triumph against Paulette Roux, but second-seeded Sarit Shalev went down 6-4, 6-1 to Linda Bernard.

The meet – which also includes doubles competition – continues today at 3 p.m. at the Ramat Hasharon courts and the finals take place tomorrow with a 2 p.m. start.

SCOREBOARD

NBA – Philadelphia beat Washington 134-109 to take the first round series 3-2. Boston beat Atlanta 103-91 and the L.A. Lakers overwhelmed Dallas 130-116 to give the two winners a fast start in the second round, best-of-7 series. Boston's 34th. straight home town win is a record.

ICE HOCKEY. – The USSR beat Sweden 3-2 to take the gold medal in the World Competition. Canada took the bronze by beating Finland 4-3.

ATHLETICS. – Carl Lewis came out of his slump to win the 100m. dash in 10.14 and the long jump with 8.33 m. at Walnut, Cal.

BASEBALL. – NL: Mets 5, Cardinals 3; Chicago 12, Montreal 10; Pittsburgh 13, Philadelphia 5; Houston 6, Cincinnati 0; San Diego 6, San Francisco 4; Los Angeles 7, Atlanta 4. AL: Cleveland 9, New York 7; California 8, Minnesota 7; Toronto 8, Baltimore 0; Detroit 4, Chicago 1; Texas 6, Milwaukee 2; Oakland 1, Seattle 0.

GOLF. – Curtis Strange sank a 28-ft. birdie to win the 3rd. hole of a sudden death play-off against Calvin Peete to win the Houston Open. Pat Bradley won the St. Petersburg classic with 272, ahead of Janet Coles on 273.

TENNIS. – Noah and Forget beat Nystrom and Wilander 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 in the final of the Monte Carlo doubles. Elise Burgin beat Tine Scheuer-Larsen 6-1, 6-3 in the final at Wild Dunes, SC.

England's squad

LONDON (Reuter). – Manager Bobby Robson yesterday provided few surprises when he named England's 22-man squad for the Mexico World Cup finals.

Steve Hodge, a midfield inspiration in last week's 2-1 win over Scotland, grabs one of the six midfield places just 34 days after making his international debut. But striker Trevor Francis, who starred in last year's tour of Mexico, cannot find a place on the plane to Mexico City. Hodge, 23, could well find himself playing a major part in England's campaign as captain Bryan Robson is still troubled by a variety of injuries, and Everton's Peter Reid was left hobbling on crutches after Saturday's 0-0 draw with Nottingham Forest.

Nine successive victories since last June persuaded Robson he has found the right blend for the Mexico campaign.

Squad: (With age and international appearances in brackets): Goalkeepers – Peter Shilton (36/79); Chris Woods (26/3); Gary Bailey (27/2); Defenders – Viv Anderson (29/28); Gary M. Stevens (23/8); Kenny Sansom (27/63); Terry Butcher (27/36); Alvin Martin (27/14); Terry Fenwick (26/14); Gary A. Stevens (24/4). Midfield – Bryan Robson (29/58); Ray Wilkins (29/78); Glenn Hoddle (28/31); Steve Hodge (23/2); Trevor Steven (22/9); Peter Reid (29/5). Forwards – Gary Lineker (25/12); Mark Hateley (24/16); Peter Beardsley (25/3); Kerry Dixon (24/5); John Barnes (22/25); Chris Waddle (25/14).

Paris St. Germain won the French League title, with a home victory over Monaco.

SPORTOTO TIPS

	Single Line	Permutation
Hap. PT v Bnei Yehuda	1	1X
Mac. Haifa v Hap. PTac	1	1
Beersheba v Xavne	1	12
Mac. Netanya v Mac. TA	X	X
Shimshon v Hap. TA	X	X
Sha'arayim v Jaffa	2	2X
K. Sava v Hap. Haifa	X	1X
Betar J'lem v Mac. PT	1	1
Yehud v Hadera	X	X
Holon v Maccabi Nat.	1	1
Hap. v Betar Netanya	2	2
R. Hasharon v Betar Haifa	1	1
Hakoah v Lod	1	1X

(More sports – Page 11)

The fence put up by the IDF outside Beit Hadassah in Hebron has become a focus of Arab resentment, Joel Greenberg reports

UPSTAIRS, DOWNSTAIRS

FEW SHOPPERS visit Ghaleb Zaloum's furniture store these days. His shop on Hebron's Shallala Street, on the ground floor of Beit Hadassah, has been fenced off, as have eight other stores. The two metre-high fence leaves only a narrow pathway in front of the shops, and soldiers frisk shopkeepers and customers who wish to enter. A row of barrels, filled with large red-painted stones, stands in front of the fence, blocking vehicle access to the stores.

Behind the barrier, shopkeepers go about their business, or stand gazing through the wire at passersby. Occasionally, an acquaintance approaches the fence, and a shopkeeper pokes two fingers through the partition in an attempt at a handshake. Few persons venture behind the fence into the stores, preferring to avoid the searches by soldiers stationed at both ends of the barrier.

The soldiers, middle-aged reservists, stroll up and down the fence, occasionally eyeing the shopkeepers as they work, and checking packages and identification cards carried by the few who cross the fence to enter the stores. Foot patrols pass at 20-minute intervals and order owners of cars parked near the front entrance to move their vehicles.

The fence stands in front of three stores in the back of Beit Hadassah, and extends to six others, three on each side of the building. It was set up January 15, when eleven families of Jewish settlers began moving into two newly constructed upper floors in the building. The army says the fence is a security measure taken to prevent planting of bombs in the ground floor shops, and other attacks on the settlers living upstairs.

The construction of the fence came after years of mutual harassment reported by Arab residents and neighbouring settlers. Each side has accused the other of rock and bottle throwing. On Purim 1981, Jewish settlers in Beit Hadassah damaged a ceiling above one of the ground-floor Arab shops, claiming it collapsed during their exuberant dancing. The military government indicated the damage may have been deliberate and repaired the ceiling, despite the objections of the settlers. The settlers said the store occupied the old entrance to the building, and that the shop owner had sealed off a staircase, which they claimed for themselves. Last year the settlers demanded that the military government fence off ten Arab shops on Beit Hadassah's ground floor, a request which was initially turned down.

The fence was erected after the shopkeepers rejected Israeli proposals that they move out in return for compensation, according to a statement by the State Attorney's office to the High Court of Justice, which is considering an application by the shopowners against installation of the fence.

SHOPKEEPERS on Shallala Street say the fence, and the increased military presence it has brought, have scared shoppers away, and seriously disrupted normal life on what was once "the best street in Hebron." The three shops in Beit Hadassah – a bedding store, a shoestore and a furniture shop – are directly opposite three stores which sell the same goods. The fenced-off shopkeepers say the fence has helped their competition. "We get very few customers, and then only those we know," said the son of Ghaleb Zaloum, owner of the furniture shop. "My competition across the way makes in a day what we make in a month."

"It's a jail without trial," says Abdel Jawad Hanini, the shoestore owner, of the fence, which runs across the entrance to his shop. While he and neighbouring shopkeepers say the reservists now posted at the site carry out the required searches with respect for the local population, they recite a long litany of complaints against a contingent of Druse soldiers previously posted at the site.

Their complaints, which appear in an application to the High Court of Justice, include charges of humiliation and harassment by soldiers. The troops subjected shopkeepers to detailed and repeated searches in their shops, which included removal of the stores' contents, unwrapping of long swatches of fabric, and minute examination of hundreds of shoe boxes which they ordered piled up in the centre of one shop. One shopkeeper was ordered to stay inside his store, another was told to lower his head when soldiers approached, and a third was cursed and prohibited from conversing with passersby, according to shopkeepers testimony.

The shopkeepers also complained that one of them was ordered to lower the volume of a radio in his shop broadcasting Koran verses, and that visitors to their shops were required to take off their shoes for examination. They said that deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Abdel Nabi Natshe had his socks and pants-legs checked when he came to the stores. The soldiers even harassed Arab women at the site, asking them for a date and whistling at them, according to Shalalla Street residents. "There was a time when anyone who passed by would be put against the wall and searched, and any exchange of words between friends or the departure of a boy on an errand would lead to a detailed interrogation by the soldiers," said one witness.

Patients who come for treatment at an eye clinic on the street were forced to walk to the clinic the shopkeepers said, because no cars were allowed to stop in front of the building. The Sayyid Ahmed family, which used to live under an IDF observation post facing Beit Hadassah, has recently moved out of its home, because it was bothered by the soldiers, who according to neighbouring residents used a stairway inside the house to reach the roof.



Former Hebron mayor Abdel Nabi el-Natshe being checked at the Beit Hadassah fence.

THE SHOPKEEPERS have charged that the erection of the fence and subsequent maltreatment are all part of efforts to dislodge them from Beit Hadassah. However, the military advocate-general said earlier this month that a military investigation of soldiers' behaviour revealed no improper conduct, and ordered the inquiry closed. He said the shopkeepers' testimony was ridden with factual contradictions, which damaged its credibility.

Ghaleb Zaloum says he will not accept compensation to leave his store, despite the loss of business he suffers by staying put. "If I do that, a contract would be taken out on my family in Jordan," he says. Zaloum and other shopkeepers say they would be prepared to safeguard security in the area of their stores. "Only the presence of the soldiers creates tension," said a neighbouring shopkeeper. "The soldiers leave anyway when we close our shops, so how does this contribute to security? We would be willing even to have soldiers posted at the entrance to Shalalla Street if they would just take the fence away. Besides, a bomb would harm the Arab shops no less than the settlers."

Across the street from Beit Hadassah, at the plumbing supplies shop owned by the Abu Sneineh family, a teenaged family member complained he had been beaten by soldiers stationed at the fence when they suspected a motion he made while unloading merchandise. "Why should the livelihood of dozens of people be denied by a handful of settlers living above them?" his older brother said.

AN OPPOSITE argument, cast in identical terms, was made a short while later by Gush Emunim spokesman Noam Arnon, a resident of Beit Hadassah. Arnon lives in the most spacious apartment in the new structure, which is being given its finishing touches by Arab workmen. Standing on a porch off his childrens' room, Arnon surveyed the fence running in front of the Arab stores below. "What's more important?" Arnon asked. "The livelihood of a few people, or the safety of dozens of families? We don't want to evict anyone. The property was originally owned by Jews. I believe the shopkeepers should be compensated and move elsewhere. The current situation is abnormal both for them and us."

Arnon rejects charges that his presence along with his colleagues is a provocation which has led to the disruption of normal life below him. "It is the Arabs who have created this situation of terrorist danger. The claim that we created it, that the presence of Jews in Hebron is a provocation, is simply a racist charge. Jews in Hebron is a natural fact."

Arnon, whose family lives behind barbed wire and an army outpost in front of Beit Hadassah, says his experience is the same as that of all Israelis. "I see the guns up close, but others live behind them too. They're just further away."

Between the fences surrounding both Jewish settlers and Arab shopkeepers are the reserve soldiers, reluctantly policing the area of Beit Hadassah. They carry out their duties perfunctorily, with an evident lack of enthusiasm. "I've been in reserves for 20 years, and I've never had it so bad," said one soldier. "The settlers are like Hizbollah," he said, looking up from the fence at the settlers' flats. "They've lost their wits because of their fanaticism, and we have to protect the bastards. The problem isn't the fence, it's the people above it."

Things aren't likely to change at Beit Hadassah in the near future. In its statement to the High Court, the State Attorney's office said the fence could be replaced by a "decorative partition further away from the shop entrances." OC Central Command Ehud Barak said that soldiers at the site have been instructed to frisk and search passersby "while causing minimal discomfort to those being searched, without any provocation or harassment." The State Attorney's office says some 100 persons are to move into Beit Hadassah, and the continued security measures, which it says are vital to counteract possible terrorism, "create an inconvenience identical to that caused to airline travellers," facing a similar danger.

Quarrelling with Arafat

Interviews with Abu Zaim reveal the tensions in the PLO

Following are excerpts from interviews with top PLO official Abu Zaim (Atallah Atallah), who was ousted from the organization last week for leading a mutiny against Yasser Arafat. Atallah, who declared his intention of replacing the current PLO leadership, has served as Fatah's chief of intelligence. His current break with Arafat emerged only in recent months after years of loyalty to the PLO chairman. Atallah has demanded the PLO accept Jordanian conditions for joining Middle East Peace talks. Atallah is reportedly supported by a few hundred men in the Fatah Karameh unit, and may also have the backing of the Jordanian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army. He spoke to the Kuwaiti Al-Watan *newspaper and to* Al-Majallah, *published in London by Saudi Arabia.*

Q. What are you saying exactly? Do you recognize and accept Security Council Resolution 242?

A. We are now at a crossroads, and the PLO is stuttering in its decisions and actions. There must be a clear and unequivocal position. We are not the ones who have overthrown the Jordanian-Palestinian accord, and not those who have sought ways to change the mode of recognizing Resolution 242.

We want to continue along this path to reach a just solution for our people. We want to recognize this people's wishes. We are not proposing here a policy contrary to that of the PLO. We want to complete the process begun with the signature of the Amman agreement. Why is it that we back off from it every time there's a problem?

Q. You are also demanding authorization of other people to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Is that what you want?

A. We don't want to authorize anyone. All we are saying is that those who lost the land in 1967 must negotiate its recovery. And if the PLO does not want negotiation, it should stay away. I am for giving the Palestinian people the choice, and listening to its viewpoint, and I am for what the people want, free of any pressure.

Q. But the (PLO) leadership has rejected continuing along this path because it has led to a dead end, and Resolution 242 is not acceptable to the Palestinian people because it treats them as refugees.

A. The leadership has to give me an alternative. Doesn't the PLO leadership realize that it will ultimately reach this point? The PLO has gone to Egypt knowing that its government is bound by the Camp David agreements. It has aligned itself with Jordan, knowing that Jordan recognized Resolution 242. Did it expect Jordan and Egypt to launch an armed attack on Acre?

Q. Don't you believe that the turnout by thousands of the Palestinian people at the funeral of Zafer Al-Masri amounted to a referendum on the legitimacy of the (PLO) leadership, and an acceptance of its decisions by the Palestinian people?

A. Our people turned out for the funeral to support Zafer Al-Masri's policy and his positions after he was accused by his killers of being an (Israeli) agent, and to assert that he was not an agent. The whole Palestinian people is with the PLO, and I am still with the PLO – my dispute is with the leadership.

Q. Don't you believe that the timing of your movement and the place of its declaration give the impression that you are with Jordan against the PLO?

A. Arafat came to Amman before I did. And why is it that when he signs an agreement with Jordan, he is nationalistic, and when I demand its renewal, I am a (Jordanian) agent? I am neither a Jordanian agent nor an ally of Jordan. Perhaps I can complete the process. There is a large Palestinian presence in Jordan, and the unity of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples is a wish revered by leadership of the PLO, just as it is revered by the Palestinian people. The Palestinians in Jordan and the occupied land suffer daily. Isn't it enough that this people has sustained more than 3,000 dead and wounded? We have fought together for 30 years everywhere. And if we are too weak to speak, which Palestinians will be able to do so?

Q. Your dispute with the leadership began in Beirut. Why don't you join the Abu Musa faction?

A. The Abu Musa movement began far from the Palestinian people, and has made unrealistic proposals. It has demanded sticking to the guns and rejection of a solution, and it knows that this proposal is impractical because the battle lines cannot be broken through. Our proposal is realistic to ease the suffering of our people. And that is why the Palestinian people in Jordan agreed to it.

Q. Are you quarrelling with Abu Amar (Arafat) or with others in the leadership?

A. I am quarreling with the leadership, and am not breaking away. I retain my positions and functions inside the Fatah movement.

Q. But sources in the leadership in Tunis said you have been "frozen" for a long time.

A. I have never been "frozen." I cannot be frozen. To this day I am still deputy to the chief of staff of the Palestinian forces (Arafat) for military affairs, and the chief of intelligence, instruction and planning and organization, and a member of the Supreme Military Council, the Revolutionary Council and the Palestine National Council. Any change in these posts can only be made by convening a Fatah conference and the Palestine National Council.

The following from al-Watan:

AMMAN. – Three men stood at the entrance to the building that Col. Atallah Atallah (Abu Zaim) had turned into a headquarters for himself and his supporters. One of them held a Kalashnikov, the others guns. Abu Zaim led me to a room for the interview. At his side were three other men, whom he introduced – one as the head of the Yarmuk forces, the second as the head of the Palestinian Air Force, and the third as a man from the Operations Branch.

Q. What is the base of your opposition to the (PLO's) leadership?

A. We are not a new movement with a charter and objectives: we are part of Fatah. We are not – nor will we be – a splinter group.

We have observed Fatah's excesses and its political, military, financial and organizational mistakes reach the point where we can no longer remain silent. We have acted openly to reform the movement. When we began, in 1981, our moves were restricted to the "locked rooms" of the leadership [that is, they were working behind the scenes].

Now we are demanding that the movement convene a general congress. Such a congress is the only competent forum, by virtue of its powers and make-up, capable of setting matters right. The implementation of a programme decided on by a general congress will ensure that the next phase proceeds without self-deception, or deception of the people.

Q. What are the organizational excesses you you say you have discussed over the past years?

A. We left Beirut, though to a certain extent it provided a solid base for the movement. Today we are dispersed: our forces are without arms, without training, without equipment...The fighters are cut off from one another, from the land of Palestine, and from their families in Lebanon. And then there are the Palestinian factions in Tripoli and the Bekaa Valley. Many leaders and cadres are isolated and aimless without a general congress....

Q. Were those who split from Fatah a few years ago in the right?

A. The conditions within Fatah were, still are, and will remain a cause for grumbling, for concern and despair. Unless the problems are dealt with, a revolt could ensue.

Regarding our brothers who decided to break away, I believe that they were correct in most of the reasons they gave, especially concerning the internal issues.

But we differ with them about the political programme. They see the liberation of Palestine, from the river to the seas, as a single phase, despite the adverse conditions in the surrounding Arab world. Realistically speaking, such an approach is overdoing it.

As for us, we subscribe to the phased policy that was urged at the last Palestine National Council(s). We adhere also to Fatah's charter, its goals and its internal structure.

Another issue is the failure of Abu Ammar (Yasser Arafat) to promote me. For the past 15 years I have been a colonel. This is an attempt at defamation and to create confusion.

Q. Did you write a letter of protest, when the leadership of Fatah made big and dangerous mistakes?

A. No, but since 1980, during the military councils attended by the Fatah leadership, I would broach some of the more dangerous issues.

More than once I was compelled to leave the room because of agitation against me, in my capacity as head of military intelligence and security. That means that I was responsible for the security of the fighters and of the military forces. Often several comrades would leave the room with me.

Q. But the military council met in recent years, and you took part in the meetings.

A. Abu Ammar would get several people together and call it a "military council." Then we would demand political, organizational and financial reforms along with military reforms. How could a military council decide all these matters? Could it, for example, decide between the opposing views of Abu Ammar and Farouk Kaddumi (Abu Lutf), or between Abu Ammar and other Fatah leaders who from time to time expressed differences with, and opposition to, Mr. Arafat on important political matters? To decide such matters, Fatah must hold a general congress, because we are wasting time without tangibly advancing the Palestinian cause.

Since 1974, when Abu Ammar coined the slogan of the rifle and the olive branch, we have not moved even one step forward. But our reality is painful: our rifle has drooped a bit, the olive branch has wilted.

Q. There are those who say that Abu Zaim has become wealthy through the PLO, that you have accumulated no less than $50 million.

A. If that were true, I wouldn't be forced to assume the posture of opposition I hold today, and I would continue along the path that afforded me the greatest wealth.

Q. What do you have up your sleeve regarding the excesses and the mistakes?

A. I have lots, and the files contain lots of information. If I am forced to, I will flip through the pages and reveal the details, details that will not gladden many of the leaders.



Atallah Atallah (Abu Zaim)

FROM THE ARAB PRESS

YA'ACOV LAMDAN

Gangster image

PARIS. – The representatives of Amal in Paris, Mohammed Nasser a-Din, has called on Moslem radicals in his native Lebanon to refrain from *kidnapping foreigners* because those activities distort the images of Moslems living in Europe, making them appear to Europeans to be murderers, gangsters and barbarians.

RIYADH. – Saudi Arabia is allowing aliens into the country only if they have a medical certificate proving they no not suffer from Aids.

KHARTOUM. – Sudanese Chief-of-Staff Gen. Mohammed Khalil has accused the National Council of Churches of aiding the leader of the rebels in southern Sudan, the Christian John Garang, in their fight against Sudan's Moslem government.

BEIRUT. – Private institutions of higher education struck for two days recently in protest over the growing number of kidnappings of Lebanese and foreign lecturers and teachers.





Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karameh; the continuing war in Beirut. (Camera Press, UPI)

ROME. – Arab embassies in the Italian capital reacted to the pope's recent visit to this main synagogue by saying they hope the visit will not lead to a change in the Vatican's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

ABU DABI. – The value of the Persian Gulf Emirates' currency, the dirham, has decreased by 40 per cent during the past year as a result of the fall in the price of oil and the weakness of the American dollar.

CASABLANCA. – A large commercial exhibition, with the participation of most of the Moslem countries, is taking place in this Moroccan city, under the slogan: "Trade Among Moslem Countries in the Service of Development."

TEHERAN. – A woman, found guilty by the Moslem court of being unfaithful to her husband, was stoned to death recently. Her lover was hanged in the city's main square.

TRIPOLI. – Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karameh said in a recent speech that the Lebanese have learned absolutely nothing from 11 years of war and are behaving today as if they were at the beginning of the Lebanese tragedy.

KHARTOUM. – Sudanese diplomats abroad and local employees of the Foreign Ministry recently held a two-day strike in protest over favouritism in diplomatic appointments.

DAMASCUS. – Syria's oldest citizen, Thawib Dawili, 126, from the northeastern Dir a-Sur district, died recently.

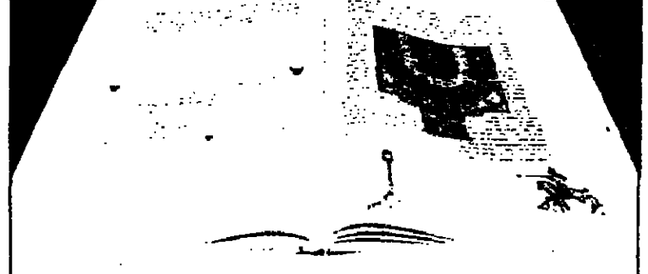
KUWAIT. – A major in the Kuwaiti Army was sentenced to a 10-year prison term for inciting to overthrow the regime of Emir Jabbar al-Sabah.

AMMAN. – To attract foreign investors, Jordan has decided to grant concessions and preferred conditions to investors. They will not have to pay income tax for the first seven to 12 years after the establishment of a factory, they will receive a low interest loan worth 50 per cent of their investment, and will be allowed to take out the foreign currency they invested at any time.

CAIRO. – The weekly, *October*, says that new measures are expected that will make things easier for the 100,000 Palestinians living in Egypt. They will be allowed to purchase property and their children will be able to receive a free university education.

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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Jews of Yugoslavia: Leading the good life

Community thriving in harmony with Moslem, Catholic neighbours

MILTON JACOBY/Belgrade

INHABITANTS of a land with a unique complex of six republics and two autonomous provinces, the Jews of Yugoslavia lead the good life – a life of relative ease, security and almost total non-discrimination. They co-exist with their Moslem, Catholic and Orthodox countrymen in harmony and tranquility in a state where no one faith dominates to the detriment of any other.

They are also fortunate in their environment. The land they inhabit is magnificent and replete with scenic contrasts, dazzling panoramic mountains, lakes, rivers, and, on the Adriatic, a riviera that puts those of Italy, France and Spain to shame.

Tightly organized within the Federation of Jewish Communities, some 6,000 Jews may seem a trifling number in a nation of 22 million, but they play a large role in the communal life of the country.

The saga of the Jews of Yugoslavia during the shattering period of World War II is one of tragedy and triumph. Numbering 82,000 before the Holocaust, they were reduced to 15,000 by war's end. But in an era when the Nazis practised genocide on an unprecedented and incalculable scale, Yugoslavian Jews fought back.

BEGINNING in 1941, Jews in large numbers joined the partisans in the War of National Liberation. Jewish youth as well were members of action groups responsible for many acts of sabotage against their Nazi oppressors throughout the country. There were combat units with only Jewish membership.

Their valour in battle was legendary and is honoured and remembered to this day. The medical staff of the partisans was almost totally Jewish. Fairly reliable figures indicate that some 4,500 Jews joined in partisan military activities and in the Movement of National Liberation, and that about one third perished in the battle against fascist forces.

Fifteen of those designated as National Heroes at the end of the war were Jewish, two of them still alive, and 150 survivors were awarded the Partisan Star 1941. In the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, 14 Jews reached the rank of general, two of them lieutenant-general, two major-general and 10 brigadier.

The outstanding Jewish fighter was Moshe Piade, a very close friend and comrade-in-arms of Marshal Tito, and a member of the supreme staff of the Army of Liberation. Streets in Belgrade and other cities bear his name, and statues everywhere commemorate this heroic figure who died in the 1960s while he was president of the National Parliament, ranking almost next to Tito. He helped make it possible for 8,000 Jews to migrate with all their possessions to Israel after 1948.

THERE ARE all kinds of relations with Israel except diplomatic. Close commercial ties exist, non-restrictive tourism between the two nations flourishes. Yugoslav Jews who settled in Israel are constantly returning to visit relatives and friends and the traffic flows both ways. Belgrade and Zagreb Jews are often sent as delegates to congresses and major sports events in Israel.

With the approval of the authorities, the Jewish community in 1985 sent teams to participate in the 12th Maccabia in Israel, and Yugoslavia was the only country in the Eastern and Balkan blocs to do so. Tel Aviv and Zagreb are initiating a twin-city relationship.

Dragan Wollner, president of the Zagreb Jewish community, voiced the hope that diplomatic relations between the two nations would be announced within the next year or two as a formal expression of the de facto recognition that presently seems to exist.

Although Yugoslavia is a leader of the non-aligned countries and the PLO has an office in Belgrade, the government exerts strict control of the Arab students in the University of Belgrade. There are no anti-Semitic manifestations, nor would they be tolerated were they to occur.

Jewish officials in Belgrade point out that in 1984, when a writer incorporated the infamous *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* into a book he was publishing, the Jewish Federation protested to the Supreme Court of Serbia, which promptly prohibited distribution of the volume. The attitude of the press toward Israel is somewhat mixed and varies from one republic to another, but it is on the whole quite favourable. The sentiment of the man in the street is almost universally pro, according to Jewish leaders.

In a theoretically classless society, there are classes and degrees of wealth, according to Andreas Preger, director of youth and education for the federated Jewish communities. He noted that Jews are in the middle and upper ranges of the economic scale: doctors, dentists, professors, engineers, administrators and businessmen.

Many also serve in high government positions. They play leading roles in the cultural, artistic and intellectual life of the nation. There is a voracious demand, he said, for the works of foreign authors, and the books of I.B. Singer, for example, are sold out as soon as they appear.





Many of Yugoslavia's Jewish children attend summer camp on the Adriatic coast. (Debbi Cooper)

A TOUR of the communities – Belgrade, with 1,500 Jews; Zagreb, 1,400; Sarajevo, 1,200, and Split, about 300 – revealed that the Federation officials in each city are waging a battle for Jewish survival. The number of Jews is shrinking, very slowly but steadily. There is more stability in the large centres, but the smaller communities are diminishing rapidly. Zagreb leaders reported that a census of the Jewish population is now under way and will be shortly completed by the Federation.

In Dubrovnik the "jewel of the Adriatic," where there had been 350 Jews in the 18th century, only eight are left and not even one family remains intact. Mixed marriages are the rule, not only here, but everywhere. The bitter heritage of World War II was the scarcity of Jewish women as mates for returning Jewish prisoners of war. The sole vestige of Jewish life in Dubrovnik is the exquisite but little-used 14th century synagogue in "Jewish Street."

Mixed marriages and the secular state are major reasons for the total lack of Orthodox Jews. Most Jews do not attend synagogue. It was far different before the war, when there were strong Sephardic and Ashkenazi groups with firm religious convictions. Today, there is only one rabbi (Sephardic) in all Yugoslavia. He is based in Belgrade but travels to the various communities to hold services.

A significant aspect of Federation activity is its summer camp programme. The camp, on the lovely Adriatic coast at Pirovac, north of Split, operates from June to September, and receives some 400 community members ranging in age from 6 to 80, in groups of 80 at a time. In June and September, the elderly take over, but the summer months are reserved for youngsters from 6 to 10, and from 10 to 15.

What is of special interest is that the Federation also invites youth from such Eastern European countries as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary. The latter country poses a problem in this regard, local Jewish leaders indicated, because the Hungarian authorities fear that their youth will receive Zionist indoctrination at the camp. Still, some young Hungarians attend and their visits are arranged through private channels.

A TOUCHING moment during this Balkan odyssey was the visit to the only Jewish home for the aged in the country, in Zagreb. Set in a private park, the handsome building contains well-furnished studio apartments and rooms, spacious lounges, a hospital library, and an elegant, flower-bedecked dining room worthy of a four-star hotel.

The 80 occupants, ranging into the upper 90s, are well dressed, poised and remarkably alert. The respect and devotion accorded them, and the all-pervasive serenity and comfort, might well serve as a model for similar establishments in the U.S., where relatively few homes for the aged approach the level encountered in Zagreb.

Next October, the community is planning a three-day celebration of its 180th anniversary, on the same date when, in 1941, unknown vandals began the destruction of the synagogue, and the Jews of Zagreb were led by the German occupiers to the concentration camps.

Slavko Zvezdic, 79, a resident of the charming coastal city of Split, and the vigorous president of its Jewish community now numbering only 40 families, states: "There were Jews living in my city, together with Greeks and Romans, 2,000 years ago at the time when Phoenician traders and sailors flourished here, and before even the Slavs came six centuries later. We're doing all we can with Jewish activities, seminars, summer camps, little Maccabiads. Perhaps some day we will be only a museum and not a Jewish centre at all, but if this happens, it won't be because we didn't try. We're doing all we can to keep the flame of Jewishness alive." (JTA)

The Jewish World Page is edited by Moshe Kohn.

Historical institute fights to assure its place in Poland

WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI/Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THERE still is a Jewish historical institute in Poland. Like other Jewish institutions in today's Poland, the institute has to fight to assure its existence. The few centres of what is left of Jewish life on the banks of the Vistula cater to a tiny Jewish population – a few thousand, mostly old souls.

The Historical Institute, headquartered in Warsaw, however, does fulfil an important role in preserving the knowledge of the once-magnificent Polish-Jewish community. It is still quite active, publishing two scientific periodicals, the Yiddish *Bleter Far Geshichte* and a Polish *Bulletin*.

The Jewish weekly in Warsaw *Folks-Shtime*, recently reported about the work and the problems of the Jewish Historical Institute.

The institute has the only collection of Judaica books in Poland, comprising more than 50,000 volumes. In the institute's archives, there is a large collection of documents from the Warsaw and other ghettos of the Nazi era, including materials collected by the more famous chronicler of the Warsaw Ghetto, Emanuel Ringelbaum. The institute also has some 7,000 pieces of Jewish art.

The historians employed by the institute concentrate on Jewish history in Poland with special attention being paid to the Nazi occupation. The institute also cooperates with foreign academic institutions.

The first half of the Eighties, which saw martial law and an unprecedented political and economic crisis in Poland, also hampered the Jewish Historical Institute. Budgetary allocations, transferred to the institute by the Polish Academy of Sciences, barely covered the most essential operating expenses. Only last year was there a certain improvement in its financial situation, enabling the institute to hire 10 additional employees. Today the institute employs 12 scientists.

THE PROBLEMS of the past few years, however, have not been fully overcome. At the general meeting of its members last November, the institute asked for more money to hire more staff, especially young scientists, and better courses in Yiddish and Hebrew, both of which are essential for Jewish historical work. The institute also wants more cooperation with the Polish and foreign institutions of science.

The archives and the library need to be reorganized and enlarged to handle its scientific material. The institute also wants improved educational activities, exhibitions and guided tours.

In addition it demands the return of scientific material which had been removed from it in the years 1968-1980, at the height of the anti-Semitic campaign in Poland which followed the six day war of 1967.

The assembly also called upon the responsible Polish institutions to enable the institute to work in an orderly manner by enhancing its budgetary allocation. However, the institute does not wish to rely on the good will of Polish officials and has appealed for private donations from Poland and from abroad.

Jews reportedly on the move – but not to Israel

MERON MEDZINI/Special to The Jerusalem Post

LAST YEAR went down in Jewish history as the worst year of aliya to Israel. Yet it witnessed the movement of some 40,000 Jews from one country to another and from one continent to another. A similar number of Jews moved homes within the continental United States.

One would expect that given the almost closed-door policy of the Soviet Union, settled economic and political conditions in Argentina and the return to some economic stability in Western Europe, our restless people would be less peripatetic. But this was not so.

A little over 11,300 Jews came to settle in Israel in 1985, but most of them retained the passports of their country of origin (with the notable exception of the Ethiopians and those who came from Eastern Europe. More than 2,000 former Israelis returned home in this period. But these figures have been largely offset by the estimated departure from this country of some 19,000 people who, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, failed to return and most of them are thus presumed *yordim* (emigrés). Of this figure, it is difficult to know how many were olim who failed to make it here in their first three years, and how many were native Israelis who left the country after their military service or in the early stages of a new career, having graduated from Israeli universities. Their goal was mainly North America.

In 1985 the Soviet Union permitted only about 1,140 Jews to leave, but only 350 of them came to Israel while the rest went elsewhere, mainly to the U.S.

Movement of Jews from a new "affluent-stress" country, South Africa, amounted to about 4,000, according to the estimates mentioned by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, who recently visited Johannesburg. Most of them went to Australia, Canada, the U.S. and Britain. Only 254 came to Israel in 1985. Six hundred are expected this year.

It is impossible to obtain exact figures from Latin America, where the total number of Jews is now estimated at 550,000. But guesses vary from 4,000 to 10,000 Jews who have left Latin America in the past year. Most of them, too, headed for North America, Miami and points north, while some went to Israel and Spain. Mounting unrest in Central America is playing havoc with Jewish communities there.

THERE ARE reports of a trickle of Jews moving from Western Europe to the U.S. and Canada. Some are engaged in multi-national corporations, others feel that professional opportunities are greater in America than in Europe, and still others buy real estate and businesses in preparation for their emigration. Anti-Semitism in Europe was also cited as one reason for the move across the Atlantic.

Since U.S. immigration policies have changed in recent years, it is much easier for European Jews to obtain entry permits.

Within the U.S., reports speak of some 35,000-40,000 Jews who move from one state to another every year. The trend is from the Northeast to the sun belt – Florida, the Southwest and California, concentrating on Tucson, Phoenix and the Greater Los Angeles area.

Intra-area mobility among Jews is also noticeable. In some places, chiefly the U.S., there is a movement to the main cities, usually the capital, depleting their numbers in the provinces. In many cities there is a movement from the inner city to the near and far suburbs, creating the need for new infrastructure, including schools, community centres and synagogues.

Jewish singles tend to concentrate in the larger urban centres – New York and Los Angeles, Toronto, Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Budapest and Johannesburg.

This movement of people tends to weaken Jewish identity and enhances the loss of sense of community. Rootedness and community spirit are missing, as new areas lack Jewish communal infrastructure. The newly arrived Jews in a large community have to be brought back to Jewish framework and often some have to be "Judaized" again. It is very easy for Jews, especially the young, single and secular, to "get lost" in a big city. Recent figures on Jewish participation in fund raising in New York City show small numbers of involved Jews.

Jewish movement influences synagogue membership, and in general there are greater demands for additional Jewish resources to be diverted to local needs.

Another reason for this demand has to do with the fact that those who move are mainly young, well-educated, highly motivated people in early or mid-career, who are depleting their former communities of their potential and real political, economic and often intellectual leadership and financial ability. They leave behind an aging population, which places greater demands for health care and the need to insure minimal income in some extreme cases.

The demands are made on declining resources.

The writer is director of the World Keren Hayesod's campaigns and operations division in Jerusalem and teaches at the Hebrew University's Rothberg School for Overseas Students.

Florida's other 'Jewish city' mixes old and new

SIMEON BAKER/Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE CITY of Fort Lauderdale, in South Florida, is only some 50 kilometres from Miami Beach, which has the reputation of being a "Jewish city." But the contrast between these two Jewish communities is startling.

According to Jacob Brodzki, former president of the Jewish Federation of Ft. Lauderdale, this city has more than 100,000 Jewish inhabitants, 20,000 more than Miami Beach.

When Brodzki, a Holocaust survivor from Poland, arrived in Ft. Lauderdale in 1953, it had exactly 150 Jewish families. "I never dreamed it would reach its present size," he told me in an interview in the office of his furniture store.

"We are a community of old and young people – no middle-aged. The first immigrants were rich men and women. They were followed by Jews from the middle class and poorer classes. We have here many poor Jews, widowed and divorced. The Jewish federation assists them in various ways, including free kosher lunches daily."

The Jewish community has many problems, a mixture of old and new ones.

"It is true that our community has undergone a process of stabilization, but the people have no roots here. The local Jews have more ties with the past than with the present. They are more interested in golf, horse-racing, bridge and canasta than in Jewish affairs. If you ask them for a donation, they might answer 'I already gave in Passaic or Oshkosh'," Brodzki said.

He stressed that only between 15 and 20 per cent of the Jews of Ft. Lauderdale identify themselves with any Jewish cause.

There is only one elementary Hebrew school for 225 children. On the other hand, the federation provides twice weekly two-hour Hebrew lessons for high-school students.

All major Jewish denominations – Orthodox, Conservative and Reform – are represented in Ft. Lauderdale, but most of the time their synagogues are empty. Only the Lubavitch synagogue and its small school are growing steadily.

"Assimilation is rampant in Ft. Lauderdale," Brodzki said. "It is more evident here than in other places, because our organizations are not strong enough to attract young people. Our lay leadership is weak, and quite a number of leaders don't know much about Judaism themselves. Young Jewish boys and girls run away from their homes in other places to marry non-Jews and come to live here, where they get lost among the crowds under the sun," he continued.

Brodzki also said that in the last couple of years there have been a number of non-Jewish girls who have undergone conversion – mostly through Conservative and Reform rabbis – in order to marry Jewish young men.

TURNING TO anti-Jewish manifestations in Ft. Lauderdale, Brodzki declared that "this is one of the most anti-Semitic cities." In the past many hotels refused to register Jews. This problem was solved when Jewish businessmen bought and renovated these hotels.

"I suspect that former Nazi-collaborators found a safe haven in this area. Only a couple of years ago anti-Semitic vandals scrawled swastikas on synagogues. There are even expressions of anti-Semitism uttered by individuals in banking and in government agencies."

Asserting that the older gentile residents of Ft. Lauderdale are leaving the city because it has turned into a "Jew-town," Brodzki said that they are moving north of Palm Beach, to areas where Jews are not accepted. These include the towns of Jupiter, Steward and Sebastian, where the local clubs are closed to Jewish men and women and the population is virtually *Juden rein*.

Even in "Jewish" Ft. Lauderdale, the Coral Ridge Country Club does not admit Jews. The Jews, however, have a dozen clubs of their own.

A Jewish lawyer identified with Jewish causes was elected congressman from Broward County, where Ft. Lauderdale is situated. Rumour has it that his family name, Smith, confused those who would not otherwise be disposed to electing a Jew. A Jewish woman named Grossman is Broward County's highest elected official, county chairman, and another Jew, Meitte Bernsen, is senior county judge.

In 1985, the Jewish Federation raised $6 million for the United Jewish Appeal which the local leaders deemed "an impressive sum."

Convention focuses on 'brittle' family

"THE KIND of future of the Jewish family we have will determine whether our grandchildren will be Jewish," Rabbi Reuven Kimelman, a Brandeis University professor, told world Jewish communal leaders at the Jewish Welfare Board's recent biennial convention in Toronto.

"As the family goes, so goes Judaism," Kimelman told the delegates. "There is no Jewish institution more brittle than the family. The family is the barometer of private Jewish health. But there can be no private health without public health.

"The implicit message of modernity was that Judaism should become a private thing. In public, Jews were expected to emulate the dominant culture.

As Jews went more public "they became visibly less Jewish," Kimelman said. "Since social and economic achievement was gained in the public arena, success was correlated with a lack of visible Jewishness. As we played out more and more of our lives in the public arena we became less and less able to transmit our Jewishness to the next generation."

The result, he said, "was that as a Jewish community became socially and economically integrated it disintegrated Jewishly." Kimelman warned: "If this process were to continue here, our coffins would be sealed by the time all of America's Jews have four American-born grandparents."

The Holocaust and the state of Israel have "created a post-modern Judaism," he said. "The Holocaust taught Jews that their visibility does not increase their vulnerability. On the contrary, the lack of Jewish visibility in positions of power, in a pluralistic culture, is what renders them vulnerable." (JTA)

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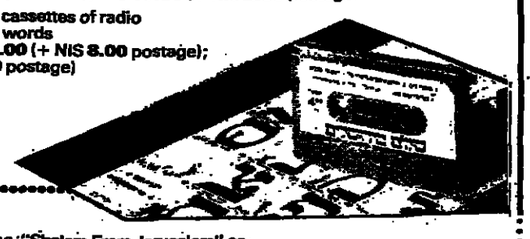
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هكذا من الأصل

May Day blues

LARRY LEFKOWITZ / Special to The Jerusalem Post

WITH ALL due respect to the Histadrut's valiant annual First of May efforts to up the red banner in our blue and white skies, the workers' holiday as celebrated in Israel has shown signs of varicose veins for a number of years. Even before the national unity government made its celebration a schizophrenic matter, it ceased to be a deeply-felt national effort.

But then, May Day has rarely been a unified effort outside the forced unity of Russia and Eastern Europe. Even in the heyday of May Day in the early 1900s, rifts were apparent among leftist groups, including the Jewish leftists.

In Yosef Haim Brenner's story, "The First of May," the Jewish unions in England react variously at the end of their speeches in support of a strike which had been called for the same day. The Anarchists shout, "Long live the general strike," the Social-Zionists, "Long live the Jewish proletariat," and the Workers of Zion, "Down with militarism." Vociferous, if divided.

They, and even the more restrained non-Jewish unions that Brenner describes, would be in shock if they could behold the tepidness exhibited today by the most leftist of the British Labour Party's spectrum calling itself (resounding phrase!) Militant *Tendency* (my italics). As if proclaiming: "We are not really militant, merely manifesting a certain movement in that direction."

No materialist worthy of the name should ever be so dialectical.

In other countries, the militant left adopts such ringing names as the Red Guards or The Shining Path. But the British far left, with its militant tendency, must cause such revolutionary parties to chuckle under their fervent collective breaths. It is as if Karl Marx had said, "Do not actually seize the means of production and distribution; merely contemplate the action to be carried out if and when times prove themselves conducive." Or Lenin: "Do not throw off your chains; just loosen a few links and hope for the best."

How far indeed we have come from such revolutionary pathos (if not bathos) as Rose Pastor Stokes's poem:

O Russian Proletariat, my Comrades!
I long to share your meagre bowl of Kasha,
For the sweet touch to my lips of a wooden spoon
Whittled with Liberty's new pocket knife.

Or the 25-year-old Arthur Koestler, who considered writing a modern version of the Song of Songs which went:

"The eyes of my beloved shine like black furnaces in the steppe; her lips are boldly drawn like the White Sea Canal; her shoulder is slenderly curved like the Dnieper Dam; her spine is long and straight, like the Turkestan-Siberian railway..."

One can only speculate how that revolutionists' revolutionist, Leon Trotsky, would have reacted to the name Militant Tendency, especially as he was a fertile namer himself.

On one occasion (as Charles Berlitz relates in his book, *Native Tongues*), Trotsky was besieged by foreign reporters trying to find out the names and initials of the new Bolshevik government departments, especially the ministry of foreign affairs. To repeated questions about the designation of this important ministry, Trotsky finally replied that it was called KMIT, without specifying what the initials stood for.

Only gradually did the reporters learn that they were an acronym of the four-word Yiddish expression, "*Kuss mir im tuchas.*" Or as the English would translate it, "Kiss my arse."

Or, as Militant Tendency would translate it, "Kiss my hand."

Next thing you know, they will bring out the maypole.

Gathering of foes

ABRAHAM RABINOVICH / Post Reporter

THE LAST time Leib Weisfish and Haim Cohn shared a public platform it was in the Jerusalem District Court in 1951 where Attorney-General Cohn was prosecuting Rabbi Weisfish, the eccentric Natorei Karta "foreign minister" who had crossed into Jordan in an attempt to raise money and arms for a haredi rising against the Zionist state.

This time, at a recent public lecture in the small hall of the Gerard Behar Centre, the two men shared the stage as fellow devotees of the German philosopher best known for his statement that God is dead, Friedrich Nietzsche.

It had been Weisfish who initiated the public meeting and Cohn had agreed to his request that he serve as chairman for the evening.

The audience, containing both black-garbed haredim and bare headed seculars, was one of the most unusual ever drawn to a cultural event in Jerusalem. In the polarized ambience of Jerusalem, these two worlds almost never meet on cultural grounds except to do battle. This evening, they would listen and respond with a mixture of curiosity, amusement, and intellectual involvement that had little relation to their respective uniforms.

Weisfish had stumbled upon the German Christian philosopher in his youth as he searched through the forests of despair shadowing his life. Born into poverty in the Mea Shearim quarter, he had seen his brother die of malnutrition during the First World War. At the age of six, he was placed in an orphan asylum upon the death of his father whose early passing would haunt Weisfish for the rest of his life. Entering the yeshiva world, his compulsive search for answers would take him beyond the talmud to the forbidden zone of secular philosophy. In a library at the fringe of Mea She'arim he encountered Spinoza and wept to discover that he was not alone.

It was in a diamond workshop in Netanya where he had begun learning a trade that an ex-yeshiva student, now secular, lent him a copy of *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, the only book by Nietzsche translated into Hebrew until then. It was enough to make Weisfish a hassid of this Protestant minister's son. Without abandoning his own Orthodoxy, he perceived Nietzsche as a saint whose wisdom so transcended other men's as to be clearly touched by divinity.

OVER THE years, Weisfish has engaged in extensive correspondence with Nietzsche scholars around the world, undeterred by the fact that they generally relate to him as an amiable eccentric. He has lectured on Nietzsche at an international colloquium in Jerusalem and speaks often at kibbutzim and any other venue where he can spread his gospel.

Weisfish had long ago discovered a fellow student of Nietzsche in his former prosecutor, Haim Cohn, who had gone on to become one of the country's most distinguished supreme court judges. The two men had developed a respect for each other's integrity at the trial. Weisfish had been charged with fleeing the country in order to avoid the draft, the real objective of his border crossing not having emerged. After psychiatric examination, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and then left for the U.S. He spent 20 months there agitating against the Zionist state before his passport was revoked and he returned to Jerusalem. There he settled into routine – fathering 11 children, earning a living as a maker of *tefilin* and serving for a long period as spokesman of the Natorei Karta.

Over the years, he maintained contact with Cohn, telephoning him before every Rosh Hashana to wish him a happy new year. Cohn found Weisfish an amusing and intriguing figure. He knew of Weisfish's fixation on Nietzsche, of course, and of his blind spot regarding the strain of anti-Semitism that accompanied the philosopher's thinking. When Weisfish asked him to serve as chairman at his recent talk, he agreed.

Cohn had studied Neitzsche at university in Germany and been deeply impressed not only by Nietzsche's thoughts but by his use of the German language. At the evening's opening, the retired judge rolled passages of Nietzsche in German off his tongue with obvious pleasure. He noted that the philosopher had experienced isolation, disappointment in all his personal relations and a mental breakdown. Introducing Weisfish, Cohn said he had come to know him "in somewhat different circumstances" 35 years before. "I saw that he was not only a man who fought for his beliefs but also one who knows how to appreciate the ideas of others."

The bearded Weisfish, wearing a black hat and coat, *shukeled* back and forth as he spoke. The Jewish people in the past century had suffered terribly in body and spirit, he said. It had lost everything. Its isolation continues to grow "because we are at the cutting edge of the West with no information about tomorrow." The shock of the Holocaust only deepens with the passage of time as did the shock of the expulsion from Spain. In this grey near-vacuum, Nietzsche appears to show the meaning of the Jewish experience to the Jews themselves.

"Martin Buber and Rav Kook locked themselves in ivory towers. This goy (gentile) stood in the gateway, analyzed all isms and philosophies and was anti-everything including anti-socialist but he came to Judaism with an admiration much greater than our own. He explained our uniqueness. He said in 1886 that the Jews are the strongest and most stable race in Europe. We have no conclusions explaining ourselves to ourselves without this goy. He looked down on his own Germany and up at the Jews – the pre-state *shtetl* Jews. In Judaism he saw a striving for morality, for the sanctity of man."

During the question period that followed Weisfish's presentation, a young hassid referred to the fact that the Nazis had adopted Nietzsche as their spiritual leader. "Does a philosopher not bear responsibility about where his philosophy will lead?" he asked.

"When they burned us in Spain," responded Weisfish, "was Moses responsible?"

Cohn interjected that Nietzsche's sister had distorted his writings after his death in a direction subsequently seized upon by the fascists. When Cohn noted that Nietzsche had not believed in God, Weisfish said "In the God of Christianity."

A bare-headed young man asked Weisfish provocatively whether the quasi-religious blessing, *Zal* – blessed be his memory – could be pronounced after Neitzsche's name. "Was he a saint?"

"Certainly."

Asked about friction between the religious and secular populations, Weisfish said "there is no religious-secular problem. The problem is youth who no longer think. At the kibbutzim, all they get is sex education before they're 18 and they are robots after 18. They don't think and nothing hurts."

At the age of 64, Leib Weisfish still thinks and still hurts. It is his fortune that he has found balm for his wounds in words written a century ago by a man likewise isolated and afflicted with pain of the soul.

Hesitant start

MUSIC/Yohanan Boehm

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Avi Ostrovsky conducting; with Nina Bellina, violin (Jerusalem Theatre-April 22). Weber: "Oberon" Overture; Sibelius: Violin Concerto, Schumann: Symphony No. 2, in C, opus 61.

AFTER a hesitant start in the Weber overture, things warmed up and the piece worked up to its exciting climax. The Sibelius Violin Concerto demands an inspired, outgoing performance, but here it sounded rather laboured and heavy. The soloist stood up to her reputation as one of the outstanding violinists to come out of the USSR (she has lived in the U.S. since 1977), but it was really only in her encore – Ernest Bloch's *Niggun* – that her warm-hearted, committed musicianship came to the fore and made this reviewer regret that he had missed her solo recital.

Only in the Schumann Symphony did the conductor and orchestra get together in earnest to produce an effective and lively performance, satisfactorily on the high level this score requires. Tiredness, a common condition during holidays, seemed to grip musicians and audience alike, and great effort was required to overcome it and make the finale a rousing climax.

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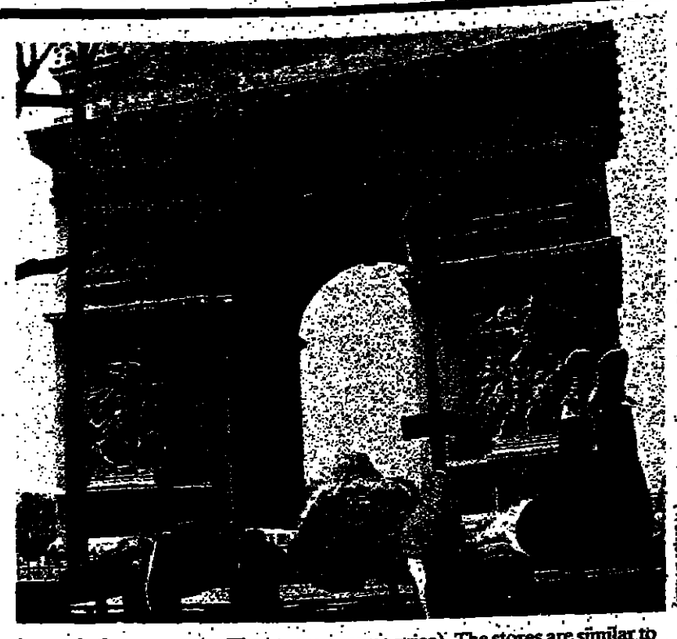
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Paris in springtime



(Werner Braun)

MY POLISH ancestors used to claim that spring in Paris imbued them with a rebellious, youthful spirit that lasted for years. In those days, Paris was the soul of Europe, and recently, I wondered if it had withstood the test of time. Nowadays, with travel to Europe so easy, I decided to combine a business trip to Frankfurt with pleasure in Paris.

A Lufthansa flight dispatched me comfortably to Frankfurt, and from there I made my way to Paris to revisit a city I saw some 20 years ago. Despite the fact that past and present are closely intertwined in Paris, the city was different from how I remembered it.

It is always dangerous to revisit the spots you have enjoyed in the past, for fond memories blur reality. But the new encounter stimulated me beyond all expectations, perhaps because I chose to avoid a standard tourist route. Paris has to be lived in, and seen at leisure. However short your visit might be, it requires certain planning.

The true Paris, that most modern metropolis, cannot be seen apart from the Paris of yesterday in which renaissance, wars and revolutions created an endless parade of art, poetry and music. It is no accident that here Theodore Herzl conceived his dream of Israel's restoration or that Eliezer Ben-Yehuda resolved to revive Hebrew. It was in Paris that the Emancipation freed the Jewish people from a thousand-year-long slavery. Wherever you go and whatever you see, you are constantly reminded that it was here, in Paris, that the greatest ideas about human freedom were first formulated.

IT IS because of this historical wealth that a visit to Paris should be well-planned and prepared in advance. There is little point in just walking around; one good guidebook at least should be consulted. Fortunately, Paris is a city where transport is both excellent and inexpensive. It is a commuter's paradise. Four million Parisians use their metro daily, another two million travel by RER (quick metro) and comfortable buses. You can rent a room or stay at a hotel in any of the outlaying quarters and still be only a quarter or a half an hour away from the very centre of the city. An inexpensive weekly open travel card puts the whole town within easy reach. And there is a lot of pleasure, too, in driving by bus through Paris's endless boulevards, wide avenues and enormous city squares. When identified, the neverending sights make one's trip even more rewarding.

I recommend to every visitor at least one of two inexpensive and handy pocket guidebooks which actually complement each other. The first is *Michelin* and the other Giovanna Magi's illustrated guide. A standard map found at Galeries Lafayette indicates all the metro and RER stations, while Magi's guide includes a larger map on which all the interesting locations are well listed and marked.

Senior citizens should be aware that all the major Paris museums offer them substantial reductions, and similar reductions are offered by railways and other establishments. The Louvre Museum is free to all visitors every Sunday.

IT IS advisable to plan for every day of your stay, but as it frequently happens, the best prepared schedule is apt to change at a whim. I had been touring the *pletzel*, the former Jewish traders' quarter, when I came across the now-famous Goldenberg's restaurant. In August, 1982, six people were killed there and 22 injured in an Arab terrorist attack. While hardly mentioned in any guide, the restaurant has become an important landmark for the interested Jewish visitor. A commemorative plaque recalls the tragic event, but there are no armed police guards outside, unlike other Jewish or Israeli institutions which are usually well-guarded. Goldenberg's deli is opened early in the morning, but the restaurant opens only at noon.

I visited the Jewish Museum and a monument to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, which was surprisingly chained behind a closed gate, as if someone feared it might be stolen.

PARIS OFFERS an unlimited range of museums, exhibitions, concerts, and cabarets which cannot possibly be listed here; but information can easily be obtained from the Tourist Office at 127 Avenue des Champs Elysees. Parisian shopping centres compare very favourably with similar enterprises abroad, but renowned cabarets like the Moulin Rouge or Crazy Horse seem rather tired. In our era of undue exposure even Folies Bergere has lost its old appeal. Place Pigalle, the centre of X-rated movie houses and live shows, seems rather dull in comparison to similar quarters in New York, Hong Kong or elsewhere.

But a whole new city of scientific and industrial endeavour – La Villette – will shock and stimulate the eager visitor. One of its sections, "Explora", retraces the human story from all angles: space exploration, man's exploration of himself and the exploration of society itself. You can spend a whole week there.

A magnificent planetarium has also just been opened and is especially enjoyable for children. So, if one is tired of history, art and music, one can enter the world of modern technology and science and find there an unforgettable experience.

BUT IT is in a sidewalk cafe, in the metro, or in a long queue for the Rembrandt to Vermeer exhibition that one feels a strange affinity with the colourful motley of people and races who inhabit the new Paris of today. Paris belongs to the French people, but it is much more than just the capital of France. With its ten million inhabitants, it has become the cosmopolitan centre of the new, emerging European Commonwealth. The new and controversial Pompidou Centre challenges the future of architectural design.

I found Parisians gay and tolerant, wise, prudent and accommodating – quite different from the tired and perplexed masses I encountered 20 years earlier. While English has become a second and popular language, and American culture has made heavy inroads, Paris remains unique. It is both French and international and will continue to serve mankind as a guiding light for future generations.

ALEXANDER ZVIELLI

★ ★ ★

THE IMAGE of Paris being an expensive tourist trap is not entirely true. One simply has to know where to shop and, above all, to stay clear of the well-known tourist areas.

Visit the Opera, the Madeleine and stroll along the Champs Elysées – but don't shop there. Admire the elegant boutiques, the haughty shop attendants with their impeccable hairdos and their manicured hands – but give them a wide berth. Commercial premises are so expensive that merely breathing the air is costly.

What you *should* do is spend a day or so getting the feel of the city and observing the latest trends of Paris fashion. Then, when you know what colours are "in" and what is the fashionable dress length, steer clear of these places to find what you want at cheaper locales. Remember: all those smartly-dressed Parisian girls tripping by on dainty shoes work just as you do and cannot afford the high prices of the exclusive boutiques, any more than you can.

One of the first steps for an inexpensive stay in the city is to get the low-priced pass which offers unlimited travel in the underground metro – first class – and on all the buses.

The second step is to decide what you really want. One can find the latest fashions in shocking yellow, bright tangerine, fuchsia and green in all the Paris shop-windows today – for very little money. However, the fabric, like the item, will not last beyond the summer. There are scores of small, attractive boutiques catering to the young, low-income crowd. The back alleys behind the Printemps and the Galeries Lafayette are full of them, as are the narrow streets around the Pompidou centre (but beware of the vast Le Halles shopping centre and its inflated prices!).

Another inexpensive area is around the 14th Arrondissement (district). From the Denfert Rochereau to the Porte d'Orleans metro stations, on both sides of the Avenue du General Leclerc, you will find a succession of boutiques and fashion shops offering the latest fashions at very reasonable prices.

Also in the same area is a fascinating store called Aza, located on the Place d'Alesia, next to the metro station of the same name. The owner travels through France buying up the stock of bankrupt stores. Shoes are displayed on racks according to price and size, and incredible bargains are available. Incidentally, the popular chain of shoe stores called André is also a good place to buy sensible, long-lasting footgear.

Quality goods at reasonable prices can be found in the three nationwide chains, Prisunic, Uniprix, and Monoprix (it all means "one price" and dates back to the time when the three all sold cheap goods for the same price). The stores are similar to the British Marks and Spencer and offer inexpensive women's clothing. And there's even one on the Champs Elysées.

If you insist on the very best, but can't afford it, how about settling for last year's models at half the price or less? There are many stores offering last year's models at lower prices. You will know them by their name, which all include the word *soldes* (sale): Griffsoldes, La Solerie etc.

The Clef de Soldes, at 99 Rue Saint Dominique, half-way between the Eiffel Tower and Les Invalides, has a wide line of chic sportswear selling at less than one-third of the price you would pay in the Champs Elysées. An Addidas training suit, for example, costs $20 there.

Opposite the Clef de Soldes on the Rue Saint Dominique is a fascinating boutique called Toutes Griffes Dehors which sells haute couture leftovers from last year's collections. If you're lucky you'll find an attractive dress with its Dior or Saint Laurent label still intact, or a Ted Lapidus ensemble for a fraction of the original cost, although it's still in the $100-and-above price bracket.

And don't forget the Darty stores for electrical appliances, and the Sparty chain for quality sportswear and equipment.

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The real Madrid

Benny Morris

THE VALLE de los Caidos (Valley of the Fallen) is one of the most serene and beautiful spots in Spain. Here, former dictator General Francisco Franco interred the remains of Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera y Saenz de Heredia, the founder and leader of the Falange executed by the Republicans in November 1936. Franco himself was buried there upon his death 10 years ago.

The basilica and its surroundings, overshadowed by a giant, concrete cross thrusting upward, out of a rocky hill, ostensibly commemorate all of Spain's dead (about one million) from the 1936-39 Republican-Nationalist civil war. In fact, it is a pilgrimage site for Franco supporters, fascists and right-wingers, and is not seen by the left as in any way a "Republican" memorial.

The basilica is a wide, high, extended tunnel – maybe 100 – 150 metres long – dug deep into the hill beneath the cross. It is simple and sombre. Above, a supine marble corpse – possibly representing the agony of Spain – the inscription reads: "The Fallen died for God and for Spain." The lamps on the tunnel walls are shaped like crosses and are spiked, like crossed swords.

Outside, the hills are covered in pines, with the snow-capped peaks of the Cordilleras looming to the north. The compound is guarded by the army.

A MAJOR problem for foreigners in Spain is that everything is in Spanish and few locals (outside the tourist resorts of the Costa Brava and Costa del Sol) speak English or any other major European language.

A Spanish lady linked this to the Franco years, when the dictatorship was very interested in insulating Spaniards from foreign influences and cultures. Hence, the study of languages was not promoted in the schools.

It is almost impossible to see foreign films in their original language; almost all are dubbed, as are all imported TV series and films. There is no sub-titling. Apparently, during the Franco years, dubbing enabled translators and censors to rewrite dialogue.

The lack of English is encountered everywhere. In the main departments of state – the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office – one often has to go through a series of secretaries and officials before finding one who can answer simple questions in English. I had to interview one minister of State at the Foreign Ministry through an interpreter, and I understand that several senior cabinet ministers don't know English.

The lack of emphasis on teaching foreign languages in the schools has been carried over to the post-Franco era, partly for lack of funds and partly because there is no cadre of qualified teachers.

When suggesting that Spain was a very large "banana republic" without the bananas, I was corrected: "We have bananas in the Canary Islands."

A gross exaggeration, of course but everyone (almost all middle class Spaniards) I met in Madrid readily agreed that Spain was not really, yet, a Western European country. "Not [a] serious [country]," was the way one Spanish lady put it.

In part, she was referring to the fact that in Spain, especially in Andalusia, in the South, there are dozens or perhaps hundreds of rural communities still without running water and electricity. There are indigenous as well as national reasons: The locals are aware of the benefits of these modern conveniences but find it difficult to change their ways or to get their act together in terms of the funding and the mechanics of installation. At the same time, the Spanish government – Socialist for the past four years – is poor and generally inefficient. So no running water and no electricity for tens of thousands (or hundreds of thousands) of inhabitants of the newest member of the EEC which, four hundred years ago, bestrode the world like a colossus. (In two years time, two of the EEC members, Spain and Britain, each from its own perspective, can commemorate the dispatch and destruction of the Spanish Armada. Spanish sailors, incidentally, today wear caps on which is written "Armada Espanola.")

MADRID'S main streets look like any Western European capital's: Giant, granite-faced banks, government offices, elegant shops and restaurants. But there are more beggars on the pavements; and the blind and the crippled are on continuous display.

The beggars, each occupying a personal 'territory', appear in real need; they aren't looking for two bits to pick up a bottle of Madeira. Occasionally, there are whole families, usually a young couple with a three or four-year-old child, all wrapped in a blanket. Social security benefits for the poor and unemployed (of which there are some 3 million) are, I was told, wholly insufficient.

On many corners there are blind people, cripples and what seem to be retired prostitutes. From their necks dangle bunches of lottery tickets. Spain has given semi-useful employment to many of its handicapped and down-and-outs.

In general, the Spaniards like to gamble. There are queues in bookmaking establishments, and lottery tickets sell well. In the Madrid flea market (El Rastro), the stalls of the 'find the pea' artists were crowded with people playing for 1,000 pesetas (about $7) a throw. (Wages in the cities average $300-400 a month.)

MADRILENOS crowd the pavements and cafes in the evenings. The city women tend to be heavily made up; they work hard at looking attractive. But, paradoxically, the clothes shop windows, while attractively designed and ornamented, display, on the whole, shabby, colourless clothes. Most skirts, dresses, jumpers and slacks – even in the expensive shops – are in dull browns and greys and lacklustre reds.

THE FRANCO ERA may be over, but the streets are crowded with policemen. Spain seems to suffer from a surfeit of policemen and security forces – municipal, national Guardia Civilia and military. Most carry heavy calibre revolvers, the shining, brown grip protruding massively from open hip holsters; black truncheons hang from their leather belts.

I did not see them in operation – except once, briefly, clearing away or arresting teen-age vagabonds who were sleeping in a cross-street tunnel. But Spaniards told me that they were often "brutal" and "barbaric," and that the police forces had not been purged of Francoists after 1975.

SPANISH government offices reek of history. One high official in the Foreign Ministry, whose chair is overshadowed by a large, long portrait of one of the Alfonsos in military uniform, has a desk maybe five metres wide, of ornately carved rosewood. A Spanish general, I forget the name, and a Moroccan leader signed a famous treaty on it over a hundred years ago, he told me.

The Ibero-American Institute, a modern building, has an antechamber that duplicates a king's audience room: Painted ceilings, oaken walls, paintings and sixteenth-century furniture. Spain hasn't yet recovered from the memories of its imperial past and greatness.

THE ONLY Jewish museum in Spain, El Transito Synagogues in Toledo, is disappointing. It is an unremarkable structure with an almost bare synagogue assembly hall and several antechambers filled with mostly medieval burial inscriptions on pieces of granite. That's it.

In talks, Spanish officials loudly trumpeted the "major Jewish contribution" to Spanish culture. But it is little evident on the ground – unlike the Arab input, which survives in monumental, beautiful buildings in Granada and Cordova, and in voluminous Arab writings in the main archival libraries.

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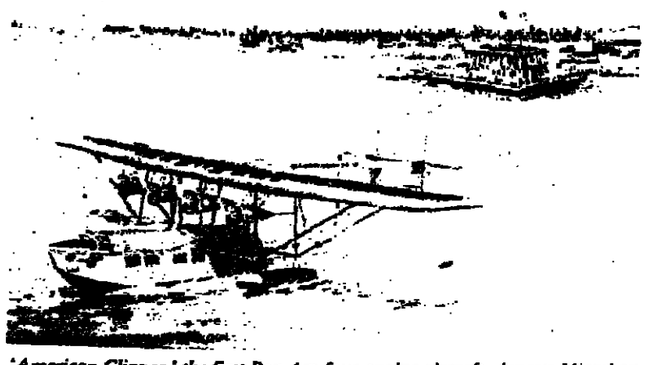
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Flying high

David Richardson takes to the skies with Pan American World Airways.



'American Clipper,' the first Pan Am four-engine aircraft, departs Miami on its inaugural flight, November 19, 1931.

IN THE INTERESTS of journalistic integrity, a presumptuous claim in the eyes of many to be sure, I must begin by admitting that I was bribed to write this article. And what a bribe! A free ticket to New York and two other cities in the U.S. with a stopover in Paris and – whenever possible – first class.

These inducements aside, the invitation from Pan American World Airways to a party of Israeli journalists to try out their recently-inaugurated route from Ben Gurion to Kennedy Airport, New York, was also an opportunity to see one of the giants of commercial air-travel at work.

Like many people I suppose, I have begun to take air-travel for granted. Most destinations in the world are now no longer than one day's flying time away and getting there is affordable.

Cheap and fast air transport is, like the communications explosion, turning our world in many respects. But as the sociologist Alvin Toffler pointed out in his already dated book *Future Shock*, the pace of these changes is such that we can barely adjust to them, let alone put them in some kind of historical perspective. But that limitation too, is after all a function of time. Commercial air-travel is perhaps one of the first of these phenomena of our technological age and a shrinking world which is ripe for the social historian's examination.

Pan Am is one of the oldest and foremost pioneers of air transport. Long considered almost an arm of the U.S. government, it is a prime example which no historian of the period of this phenomenon can ignore. The airline's past decade has been as interesting and revealing. The company has consistently been losing money and last year it was forced to sell off its prestigious Pacific division to United Airlines. More symbolically revealing was the sale, also last year, of the famous Pan Am building adjacent to Grand Central station. Another long-standing holding in the Intercontinental Hotels corporation was also liquidated.

For a company which lays so much stock by its history, its unique place in the development of the industry and the U.S., such divestitures have been profound.

Pan Am has a long list of "firsts" to its name: the first American airline to fly from Miami to Havana, Cuba (1927); the first airline to develop and implement instrument flying techniques and an aviation weather service (1929); the first scheduled trans-Pacific airline service (1935); trans-Atlantic passenger and mail service (1939).

Pan Am was also involved in the development of the world's first commercial jet transports and was the first to order what later became one of the most famous aircraft of all time – the Boeing 707 (1955). It was also the first to order the Boeing 747 – the "Jumbo" in 1966 and, in a grim reflection of the reality of our time, the first to introduce electronic surveillance and screening of boarding passengers in order to provide in-flight security (1972).

With the purchase of the 707s and later the 747s, Pan Am was able to meet the goal of its founder, Juan Terry Trippe, a 28 year-old naval aviator. Trippe wanted his airline, which started off with two wood and fabric Fokker trimotor airplanes and 24 employees "to provide mass air transportation for the average man at fares he can afford to pay."

Pan Am became a hugely successful company, acquiring a string of assets and a star-studded board of directors. But the commitment to re-equip its fleet with 747s together with the recession sparked off by the 1973 Yom Kippur war, hamstrung the giant of the skies. At $125 million a plane, the 747 purchase plans saw a massive drain on the company's resources precisely when the recession saw a fall-off in air travel and the oil crisis pushed up operating costs.

The de-regulation of air transport in the U.S. in the late Seventies saw an increase in competition and industry over-capacity just as the company, historically always an international carrier, had begun to acquire routes within the U.S. This was further complicated by the oil crisis following the collapse of the Shah of Iran in 1979.

Nonetheless, Pan Am went through with a merger with National Airlines in 1980, substantially expanding the domestic route system it could now offer its international traffic. Like other major U.S. carriers, Pan Am based itself on the "hub" concept allowing domestic and international passengers to switch planes at a single location.

The Pan Am "Worldport" at Kennedy Airport, New York, allows connections to be made in a single terminal where most departure lounges are no more than six minutes walk from each other. The company has also introduced a helicopter service between JFK and two locations in Manhattan.

AS A RECENT traveller in the U.S. who used domestic carriers as well as Pan Am, the latter's service clearly outstripped the gum-chewing indifference of much of their competition. But mass air travel remains the movement of hordes of people and goods. Any romanticism is squeezed out while waiting for an overbooked, delayed flight in a smoky lounge or sitting in the 8-across people tube that is the economy cabin of the 747.

In recognition of this and in a clear departure from the more populist ambitions of its founder, Pan Am has, like its competitors, decided to go for the high-spending and frequent flyers. The emergence of this apparently significant market is one of the major changes of the Eighties.

The wealthy traveller is now offered real comfort in the first class cabin – from the additional leg-room and a very comfortable seat to the caviar served on all flights. To quote from the illustrated menu I was handed on the flight from Paris to New York, one had a choice of tenderloin of beef roasted on board and carved to order, wine-poached fillets of sole in cream sauce, selected cheeses and a fine selection of French and Californian wines. The meal was excellent and the service impeccable. Frankly, if I could, I would travel no other way.

For the significant number of people who now spend much of their business life flying from meeting to meeting, the company offers a "worldpass" frequent traveller system. Participants in the programme acquire mileage credits for every flight which eventually may be traded for further travel to domestic or foreign destinations. This has generated significant "come-back" business.

The combination of the sale of the Pacific operation, the giant sophisticated "hub" at JFK on the U.S. eastern seaboard and the feeder routes and domestic connections has also allowed Pan Am to develop new routes to Europe and South America. One of these was the recently inaugurated route to Tel Aviv via Paris.

Jeffrey Kriendler, Pan Am's vice-president for corporate communications denied that Pan Am had ever boycotted Israel because of its historic ties with the Arab world. "We were never allowed to serve Israel," he said, "because the American government had agreed that only one carrier (TWA) would operate the Tel Aviv route." In 1978, in exchange for granting El Al expanded landing rights in the U.S., Israel agreed to an unlimited designation of U.S. carriers to Israel.

Pan Am is re-opening its route to Moscow and is interested, if it ever comes about, in providing the often talked about direct link between Moscow and Tel Aviv.

In the meantime, the airline is using its existing routes to South America to bring a record number of Argentinian Jews to Israel through a specially priced package.

Watering holes

Bernard Josephs

BRITAIN MAY no longer be Great, but its pubs are. A recent visit to the old country has confirmed that, while years of Thatcherite economics have left Britannia a battered lady, her watering houses reign supreme.

Even the effect of the Common Market – nasty Continental habits like drinking wine at home – has failed to shake the foundations of the country's greatest institution.

There have been casualties. Some landlords have taken to using piped music and lunch-time strip shows to keep their customers.

But, by and large, the public house remains one of the last truly British institutions, a must for the visitor who wants to sample the true taste of the country.

Best bet for the tenderfoot is a country inn. These don't have to be miles from London, or any other city. In Britain the countryside starts just a few minutes' drive from most town centres.

But if you do decide to go further afield, don't worry. There is hardly a place with more than 20 people that does not have a pub. One village I know of, near Norwich, in East Anglia, actually has more pubs than people, and this is not unique.

The country pub is just the place for a gentle introduction to bitter (beer). Most inns, these days, get their supplies from the big breweries like Watneys and Truman's. It costs anything from 70 pence to £1 a pint, depending on where you are.

Contrary to American propaganda, bitter is not warm; it is cool. It is not flat, but has a gentle effervescence that separates it from the vulgar fizz of its lager-like cousins across the Atlantic. It is *not* weak. Best bitter has a bite that can make your tongue wag at both ends.

For most new-comers, two pints of a mass-produced brand are enough, first time out. But those who fancy themselves big drinkers, or who want to taste what "real-ale" is like, should ask the landlord for a pint of the local brew.

It may look the same as the other stuff (though not to the "real-ale" experts, whom you will notice holding their pint mugs up to the light and then sniffing the bouquet before gulping them down).

Take East Anglia's Adnum's Ale, for instance. I once saw a bar full of 10-pint-a-day men wiped out by that stuff.

For those who can't be persuaded, country pubs serve a wide variety of other beverages, ranging from wine to ice-cold lager. But you may have to put up with the odd disapproving stare in some of the more out-of-the way inns.

Then of course there is the food. Don't be tempted by crisps (chips to Americans) or the local equivalent of Bamba and Bisli.

Try traditional pub fare such as Scotch eggs (hard boiled eggs surrounded with meat and bread crumbs), pickled eggs, or a ploughman's lunch (sharp Cheddar cheese, sweet pickles, crusty bread and a pickled onion or two).

Unfortunately for those concerned with kashrut, most pubs are heavy on the pork and ham. But don't try eating your own sandwiches in the public bar. The landlord won't like it.

The pub is more than just a place to eat and drink. For many Britons it is a community centre and a place where business is done. Women's Institute sessions, Chamber of Commerce meetings, and political functions are held in pubs – not in the bars, but in a spare room.

Unescorted women feel quite at ease in most pubs.

The publican is often as important, and as respected, a member of his community as the vicar and the local doctor (who are usually his regular customers).

Pubs are the ideal place for observing different sections of British society. London barristers and judges, for instance, usually take a breather at the Magpie and Stump, opposite the Old Bailey.

Prison officers frequent the North Pole in Islington. Policemen can be found (off-duty of course) at any pub within walking distance of a police station.

Lawyers, MPs, Fleet Street hacks, advertising executives, and bowler hatted gents from the City are to be found in The Cheshire Cheese, The Punch, The Cock, The Harrow and a host of other pubs in the streets between Fleet Street and Holborn.

There are ethnic differences. In Dublin, the city centre pubs are built like cathedrals. And there, the top tipple is not bitter but thick, black Guinness, which is poured from the pump into giant jugs and then into endless rows of pint mugs.

In Scotland, of course, whisky is king. In Glasgow a pint followed swiftly with a whisky chaser (or the other way round) is a local habit not recommended to outsiders. In the Highlands, where the men wearing kilts are not in fancy dress, inns often London) as examples.

For history buffs there is nothing like a pub. Many date from as early as the 16th century (or at least have preserved an oak beam or two dating from then). And many claim to be haunted.

The Feathers, at Ledbury, near Oxford, is one such place. There the display shelves full of whisky, each of a different variety.

Visitors are sometimes invited to start at one end and attempt to reach the other, taking a "wee dram" from each bottle. It is a challenge that only the foolhardy will accept.

There are even Jewish pubs (or at least pubs with a large Jewish clientele). Try the Kings Head at Chigwell (Essex), The Beehive in Ilford (East London), and Jack Straw's Castle, in Hampstead (North West ghost of a huntsman is said to roam the corridors (or so I was told one dark December night). The building is certainly several centuries old and it is the headquarters of the local hunt.

For those who fancy the ambience of a pub, but are put off by the booze, there is now even a pub in Exeter, Devon, that has all the trimmings including a dart board, but doesn't serve alcohol.

As with so many things British, pub opening hours are eccentric. They also vary from district to district. However, a rough guide is that pubs open from late morning until around 2:30 p.m. Then they re-open from about 6 p.m. until between 10:30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

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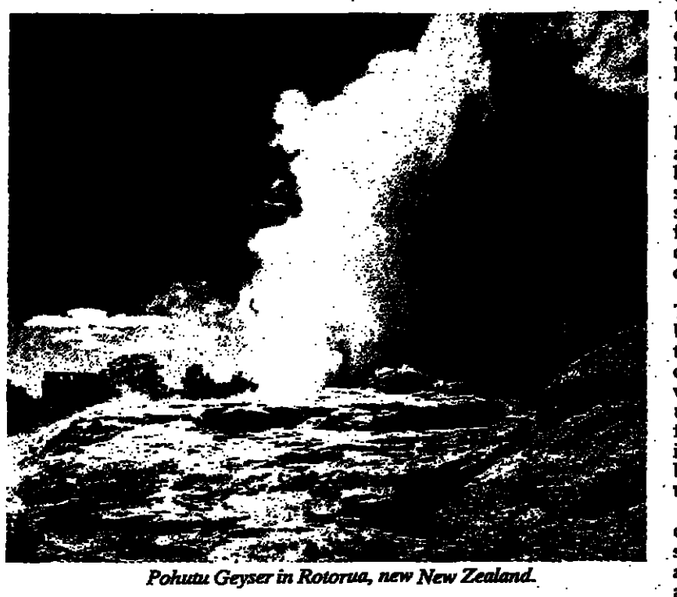
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New Zealand has everything – plenty of land, most of it arable, abundant water, lakes, rivers, rainfall and springs. Warm summers and cool winters. Minerals, good neighbours, no enemies and a firm stance against nuclear weapons. It even has Jewish communities, acknowledged and respected along with all the other ethnic minorities.

Whatever their colour and background, New Zealanders are surely the most relaxed and hospitable people in the world. It is not at all unlikely for a stranger to be picked out on a bus or in a restaurant and invited to stay in a local home for an indefinite period.

Most of my hosts were from Servas, the international guests/host organization, taken from a list and complete strangers...but only for the first five minutes. Acceptance into local life is automatic. Visitors are especially welcome in schools, particularly from such exotic lands as ours.

Interest in Israel is lively and sympathetic. In Auckland, the music master helped me to teach a class of 50 very "mixed children" to sing "Heveinu shalom aleichem." In Motukea there is a Nahariya pennant prominently displayed on the school notice board. In Rotaruha, amongst the hot springs and boiling mud, an appreciative family was given a Jewish Friday night dinner including dumplings – not authentic, owing to the fact that matza meal is unknown in those parts – candles, and all the trimmings.

"After Moses and the Children of Israel were in the desert for a long, long time, Moses went up a very high mountain to speak to God and came down with the Ten Commandments. You *have* heard of the Ten Commandments, haven't you children?" There is a pause while the children think. They are too young to have seen the film, and they obviously have not read the book.

Schools in New Zealand do not include religious instruction in their compulsory curricula. If parents want their children to have Bible classes, they must be specially arranged. This means that unless parents are religiously oriented themselves, send their children to Sunday school or teach them at home, the history of the Creation and all the signs and wonders that fill the Old Testament are unknown to them. Not that they are familiar with the New Testament...

"After many hundreds of years, when the Jewish people had lived in the Holy Land for generations and built big cities and temples, a child was born in Bethlehem, a boy his parents called Joshua. You call him Jesus. You've heard of Jesus haven't you?" A number of them are uncertain. It seems a curious inversion for a Jew to come from Israel to tell children in a Christian country about Jesus.

"When do you have Christmas, Miss?" was a regular question in the classes I talked to. When I explained that we didn't have Christmas, gasps of commiseration came spontaneously from all their little mouths. Except one small boy in Motueka, who sprang quickly to his feet.

"Do you have birfdays, Miss?" he asked eagerly, and was down cast when I admitted that we did. His teacher explained that he was a Jehovah's Witness and celebrated neither Christmas nor "birfdays." He regretted that we did not have more in common.

Another child established rapport by asking shyly, after everyone had filed out of the classroom, if we had power cuts. We swapped experiences and he went away happy that even at the other side of the world, life was comprehensible. They were vague about Jesus, but Christmas is a big event with preparations starting in early Spring – October – ignoring the shimmering heat of December in its celebrations.

"What is Christmas about?" I asked one little group of 10 year-olds. "It's the holidays," one of them explained kindly. "You get presents and eat plum pudding."

The parents, even the younger ones, were well informed about Israel. New Zealanders are great travellers. Many have been to Israel on their world tours and many plan to come. Those who stay at home are fascinated by travellers' tales. Their own location, in proximity to many different island cultures, gives them insight into societies far removed from their own.

Except for the lack of insularity, the atmosphere in New Zealand is reminiscent of Britain 50 years ago...leisurely and unpressured. Work has its proper place in the programme of personal freedom, hobbies and sport. Most schools have some Islanders: youngsters from the Solomons, Fiji and Tonga live happily with their peers of British descent, and the Maori are so integrated that the preservation of their language and history is deliberately and officially sponsored.

National parks are many, well kept and easily accessible. Apart from the famous Milford Trace, lesser known ones like the Abel Tasman offer three- and four-day walks through the bush and rain-forests.

Each turn of the trails reveals a different spectacular scene, steep ascents to river sources spurting out of the rocks, swaying rope bridges over deep canyons. Brilliant flashes of birds filling the air with music and a hundred varieties of trees breathe out their own scents.

Towering heights and enormous boulders demand that you climb up and hold on by fingernails. The beaches are clean, sandy, safe and secluded. Dolphins frolic within sight and sound of the bathers. In a few short hours, energetic people can walk on glaciers or ski, then descend to the warm sea for a swim.

Prices are moderate. The Abel Tasman National Park walks cannot be too highly recommended, and this goes as much for their staff – all of the Wilson family, unflappable, warm and competent – as for the unforgettable trek they lay out. A four-day hike with them, everything included, costs about $120 and has to be booked well in advance (as do all the guided tours).

New Zealand is not large and overnight journeys are not necessary. The bus services are frequent and inexpensive. Their terminals are also close to lodges and motels where $10 to $15 is the average for a night's stay.

All the rooms are for two, often with an extra bed or couch (including kitchen and television). Tea, coffee, milk and sugar are usually on the house, and there is often a store nearby, where groceries and cooked foods are available.

The country also has a highly developed culture to which the Maori have contributed a good deal. Museums and art galleries exist in even the smallest towns, as do theatres (both amateur and professional) and concerts – not to mention composers, writers and poets of very high standards. There is sophisticated industry, traditional farming and a well-educated workforce.

New Zealanders take their outdoor life and sports very seriously; cities are small and easy to get out of. Large numbers of people ski, cycle, play tennis, golf, football, cricket, rugby, or go rafting down the rivers, swim, snorkel, dive, take long hikes and camp out. The country also offers many therapeutic hot mineral springs, well-known for their curative qualities.

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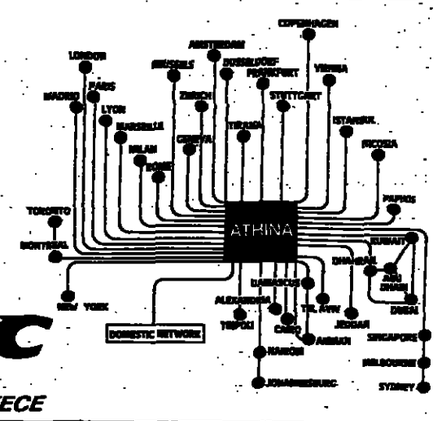
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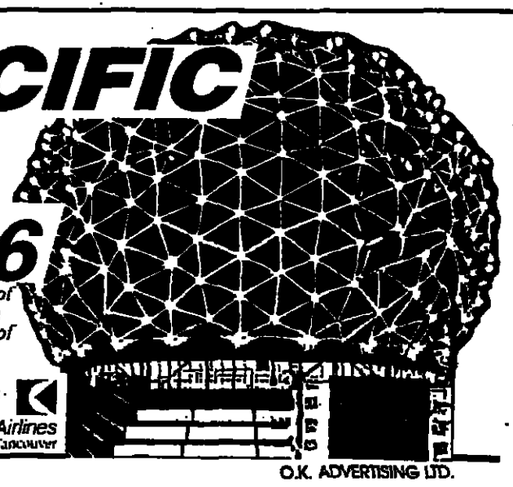
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"Picque" is the Mexican symbol for the World Cup, due to start in Mexico on May 29. The Jerusalem Post will run a series of articles on the prospects of the leading teams, beginning with Italy, the title-holders.

World Cup holders Italy aim to beat the odds in Mexico

By CLARE FALLON

ROME (Reuter). – The euphoria has long since faded, but memories of the night three-and-a-half years ago when Italy won the World Cup have returned to haunt manager Enzo Bearzot.

The mantle of defending champions weighs heavily on the Italians as they approach this year's finals in Mexico.

Bearzot freely admits the odds are stacked against his side succeeding a second time.

"According to the law of probability, it is virtually impossible to win again," he said. "since World War Two, only Brazil have managed it – in 1958 and 1962 – but they had Pele."

But the Italians have had a miserable time since they lifted the trophy in Spain in 1982, and their fortunes dipped to an all-time low when they failed to reach the finals of the European championship in France two years ago.

Little is left of Bearzot's victorious 1982 side, and a succession of friendly internationals have so far failed to produced a side to equal it.

Yet Bearzot, who is expected to name his 22-man squad at the end of April, remains far from discouraged, remembering the two previous World Cups when unheralded players emerged late to challenge for places.

"I am curious to see if, at the last moment, something or someone interesting emerges, as happened just before Argentina in 1978 and Spain," Bearzot said.

Fullback Antonio Cabrini and centre-forward Paolo Rossi were last-minute inclusions in the side which finished fourth in Argentina.

Rossi scored three goals during the 1978 finals and became a national hero in 1982 when his six goals, including a hat-trick against Brazil, helped Italy to victory.

Full back Giuseppe Bergomi, now a pillar of the national team, was also a late addition to the Italian side in Spain after winning his first cap just three months before.

As holders, Italy had automatic entry to this year's finals and will open the competition against Bulgaria in Mexico City on May 31. Their other opponents in Group A are Argentina and South Korea.

Without the qualifying tournament, Bearzot has had to rely on friendlies to experiment.

Rain and snow, which twice prevented a "B" international against the Netherlands being played in Genoa in January, robbed him of the chance to blood a crop of young players waiting in the wings.

The Italians plan two more friendlies at home, against Austria and Yugoslavia, before travelling to Mexico on May 15. Another warm-up match is being planned in Mexico City against Honduras.

Bearzot has few problems in defence where World Cup veterans Antonio Cabrini, Giuseppe Bergomi and Fulvio Collovati continue to flourish alongside newcomers like Pietro Vierchowod and Roberto Tricella.

In goal he has still to choose between Franco Tancredi and Giovanni Galli as heir to the redoubtable Dino Zoff, who captained Italy in Spain and retired in 1983 after winning a record 112 caps.

The uncertainties arise in midfield and attack, where many of the places in the league are filled by top foreign players. Of 30 foreigners in the first division, only two – Brazil's Edinho and Argentine Daniel Passarella – play in defence.

PERSONAL OPINION

The Big Bear says "nyet" and UEFA trembles

By PAUL KOHN

Israel's decade-long endeavour to gain a place in European football finally came to nought in Portugal last week.

The decision by UEFA (the Union of European Football Associations) not to put to the vote Israel's application for membership means that Israel soccer teams will still be barred from playing in the European Nations Cup, club competitions or Under-21 teams, the European Cupwinners Cup, the UEFA Cup, and so forth. As a crumb, the UEFA conference did vote to allow Israel's boys (up to the age of 16) to play in European competitions. But that absurd "compromise," as Israeli Football Association officials described it upon their return from Lisbon in a face-saving attempt, was not what ten years of intensive lobbying in Europe was all about.

The UEFA status quo leaves Israel in the wilderness of international soccer where it has been since being booted out of Asian football. It now seems most likely that Israel will again be grouped with the far off Oceania countries when it comes round again to World Cup qualifying matches.

The sad fact is that heads of Israel football at the time almost welcomed Israel's departure from Asia (apart from it being a victory for Arab intrigues) because they confidently expected a quick passage into Europe once the Asian door was slammed behind Israel. These hopes turned out to be nothing more than an illusion.

Friends of Israel indeed lent a courteous ear to Israel's reasoning for a place in Europe, expressed their sympathy, and even promised to support Israel if ever the matter came to a vote. UEFA appointed a special committee last year to study Israel's application, but already many months ago it became clear that anything Bert Millichip and his committee would recommend would have little bearing on the decision whether to grant Israel entry to Europe, or not.

That is simply a matter of realpolitik. When the Big Bear grunts "Nyet" all his Eastern European satellites will toe the red line. Remember their boycott of the last Olympic Games?

Nobody in European football is ready to fight against or even to anger the Soviets, nor will they willingly upset the highly remunerative applecart of present European football competition for the sake of justice or principle.

It was not for lack of mileage flown that Israel remains outside of Europe. Over the years, the F.A. officials took off on countless junkets – some totally unnecessary – to every corner of Europe in the hope of lobbying support, and they even persuaded President Herzog and Premier Peres to join the cajolery on the political level. The point is that none of them had any influece where it counted – in Moscow.

No doubt, the Israel F.A. will decide that it has to continue its struggle to get into Europe, "if it takes two years, or 10," as F.A. Secretary Yaacov Erel told *The Jerusalem Post* upon his return from Lisbon. They hope too that Fifa, the international soccer body, would soon wield enough influence to have regional groups accept applicants such as Israel. But more realistically it now appears that only when the USSR and Israel resume diplomatic relations will any meaningful step towards Europe be taken.

Anyone for tennis in Arabic?

By FAITH SPECTOR

A group of 12-year-old girls comes off the Israel Tennis Centre courts in Jerusalem with their faces wreathed in smiles. They are chatting to one another with great animation, describing the thrill of hitting a yellow ball over a net for the first time in their lives.

This is a sight seen often in Israel since the Israel Tennis Centres were established. What is novel about these girls is that they are talking Arabic. They are Arab girls from the Mallawia Elementary School in the Old City, and they are one of the groups of Arab youths whom the Israel Tennis Centre in Jerusalem is introducing to tennis.

Danny Frieman, the manager of the Israel Tennis Centre in Jerusalem says, "Our policy is to place the facilities of the centre at the disposal of all Jerusalem residents. We have managed to get the youngsters of the Katamon to look on the centre as a second home. Now we want the Arab youth to learn to enjoy a great game."

Like all beginners, the Arabs found that the game seems very much easier than it is. They admitted that, looking at the game on TV, they never anticipated that they would have the slightest difficulty hitting that ball with the racket exactly where they wanted it to go. In the result, they joined the great majority of players in finding it hard to get the ball within the narrow confines of the court. The service, particularly, was a venture into frustration.

The centre is running a two-pronged programme for Arab youth jointly with the Jerusalem Municipality. One group of 60 children is made up of pupils of elementary school age, up to 12 years old. The second group consists of youths between the ages of 13–23, from youth clubs in the East Jerusalem area. The younger children come on a one-time only basis.

For them, it is more like an outing from school. They come, accompanied by their teachers, as well as the teenagers, and have a wonderful time, but there is no follow-up. In the next week, a different school comes to the centre.

Michel Portal, who played goalkeeper for Israel's football team in the sixties, and is the trainer and physiotherapist of the Israel Davis Cup team, works for the Jerusalem Municipality and is in charge of the groups. He grew up in Morocco and speaks Arabic fluently. He teaches them the basic strokes and how the game is played. He is assisted by Yitzhak Zarfati, a coach provided by the Centre, and two high school volunteers, Yuval Karuchi and Assaf Niv, 16-year-old youths from the Tennis Centre.

The centre provides tennis balls and rackets for the Arabs along with the court time and coaches, free of charge. It does the same for all youngsters who come to the centre to play and who do not own their own equipment.

Frieman says: "The Arab youngsters are very athletic and learn the game quickly. We provide the facilities and the coaching for their introduction to the game. Afterwards they can join the rest of the players in Jerusalem and can start to play tennis on a regular basis."

He realises that, if this programme becomes too popular, the Israel Tennis Centre may be faced with the problem of not having enough courts for all the tennis buffs in the city. "If that happens," he says, "we hope to build another centre in the northern part of the city. But to do this, we would have to find a sponsor."

The Arab youths come to the courts in all kinds of clothing, nothing resembling the accepted tennis dress, but this does not inhibit their enthusiasm. The young girls wear long pants underneath their dresses.

Some of the youngsters in the older group come from the Wadi Joz Community Centre. They are accompanied by their teachers. The teachers, as well as the teenagers, are being taught the basics of the game. They will teach these to their club members.

Another club represented is the Al Abna al-Kuds. Three members of the club, Malia, Sam and Sami, said that they were very keen watchers of tennis on the television, and were familiar with the leading players in the world, such as Connors, Lendl and McEnroe. They had never dreamt that they would some day play the game themselves.

For Abeer Judeh, a young woman who is an elementary school teacher by profession, and who is a member of the East Jerusalem YMCA where she swims and does exercising to keep fit, this introduction to tennis is "great." She enrolled her nine-year-old niece, Wafaa, in the Passover holiday course for young beginners. She herself wants to take private lessons from one of the professional coaches at the centre to improve her game. At the ATP tournament in the capital recently, she was watching the games with keen interest.

Danny Frieman would like to see the Arab children in a more comprehensive programme, and hopes that the East Jerusalem organisers will express an interest to have the children come more often, after the experimental stage is over.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel

Giants and a David feature in quarters

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. – Four State Cup quarter-final soccer matches will take place tomorrow, the last day of Passover. The big match of the round will take place at the Kiryat Eliezer stadium between Maccabi Haifa and Betar Jerusalem, two of the four contestants in the running for the league title.

The Haifa fans will no doubt turn out in large numbers to see if their team can halt the Betar streak which resulted in six goals at the same ground on Saturday against bottom-of-the-league Hapoel Haifa.

Perhaps the next most interesting game, after this battle of giants, will be the one taking place in Hadera, where a little David of a side – third division Maccabi Hadera – are hosts to a National League team, Hapoel Kfar Sava. Everyone in Israel, apart from Kfar Sava supporters, will be backing the rank outsiders, in the hope that they will continue their storybook quest for glory. On the way to the quarters, they defeated two National League teams, Maccabi Sha'arayim and Hapoel Petah Tikva. So, at home, in front of their own fans, perhaps they can pull off another miracle.

At the Ramat Gan stadium, Maccabi Tel Aviv play Maccabi Petah Tikva. In Beersheba, the local Hapoel play Shimshon.

The games kick off at 3 p.m.

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9.00 Rehov Sumsum **9.30** The Golden Farthings (part 6) **9.55** Nobody's Daughter (part 6) **10.20** The Moscow Puppet Theatre **14.00** Passah story **14.30** Folk in Romania **14.55** The Boys from Ofakim sing Israeli songs **14.20** The Day the Love Ceased – film **16.30** Passah Seder with *Avraham Burg (repeat).*
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.00 Song of the Sea. Festive concert **17.30** Between Ourselves
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.00 News roundup **18.02** Magic show **18.30** Documentary: Television **19.30** News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a nature film **20.30** The Picture! Musical comedy with pantomimist Julian Chagrin (part 1) **21.00** News **21.15** Songs of Mattityahu Shalem, and kibbutz members – introduced by Ehud Manor **22.15** Arch of Triumph. English TV film about a romance between two fugitives in Paris during W.W.II. Starring Anthony Hopkins and Lesley-Anne Down **23.45** News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): **16.30** Cartoons **17.00** *French Hour* **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** All at No. 20 **20.10** The Brief **21.00** News in English **21.20** The Equalizer
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north): **13.00** Animals, Animals, Animals **13.30** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Incredible Hulk **17.00** Flying House **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Battlestar Galactica **19.00** News **20.00** Riptide **21.00** Another Life **21.30** Simon & Simon **22.30** Airwolf **23.30** 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 *Morning Melodies*
7.07 Bach: Preludes & Fugues Nos. 14-17, from Well-Tempered Clavier, part 1
7.30 Handel: Organ Concerto; Mozart: Piano Quartet, K.493; Haydn: Symphony No. 104; Glazunov: Violin Concerto (Sadeh, JSO/Talmi); Shostakovich: Symphony for Strings
9.30 Gould: Dance Suite; Paganini: ballet music, Variations on a comic theme (Accardo); Gounod: Aria from Sappho (M. Horne); Schubert: Trockne Blumen, variations; Haydn: The Fishers overture; Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 20, K.466 (Curzon/Britten); Schoenberg: Transfigured Night (LaSalle plus)
12.05 Mozart: Sonata K.380 (Goldberg, Lupu); Beethoven: Trio Op. 97 (Rubinstein, Heifetz, Feuermann)
13.00 Montpellier Festival 1985 – Bernstein: Salve for Orchestra; Tchaikovsky: Roccoco Variations (Rostropovich); Tchaikovsky: Chorus; Symphony No. 7
18.00 Franck: Symphony (Paris/
Barenboim); Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 25, K.503 (Barenboim); Haydn: Cello Concerto (Harnoy); Wieniawski: Violin Concerto No. 2 (Zukerman); Seter: Jerusalem (Rinat, JSO/Bertini)
18.30 Mordehai Seter on his 70th birthday. (repeat): Children's Songs; Sonata for 2 Violins; Soliloquy for Piano; Piano Quartet No. 2; 4 Festival Songs
20.00 Excerpts from Handel Marathon, presented by the Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba
22.30 Mozart: Divertimento, K.253
23.00 Music from the Baroque and the Renaissance

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew songs
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental song requests
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
18.25 Education for all
18.55 Notes on a New Book
19.05 Documentary
17.10 Where is Mount Sinai?
18.05 Meeting with poet Dalia Rabikowitz (repeat)
19.05 Songs of Freedom – with poet Esther Ettinger
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Till Here – interviews

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 Puss in Sandals – children's programme
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network
12.10 Open Line – news, music
13.00 Midday – news commentary, music
14.05 Magic Moments
16.05 Songs and readings for Pessah
17.05 Story for Pessah with writer Yehudit Hendel
18.06 Hava Alberstein presents her latest record
19.05 Meeting with poet Peretz Dror Bansi
20.05 Shulamit – biblical musical, with Shoshana Damari
21.05 Jazz in Jerusalem – Mel Lewis and Lynn Roberts
23.05 With the First Galilee Settlers

Army

6.05 Morning Sounds
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 Morning Supplement
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
11.05 Right Now – with Rafi Reshef
15.05 Shirutrom '86 – with Yardena Arazi, Yizhar Cohen, Hana Laszlo, Haim Moshe, Tuvia Tsafir and others
17.05 Literature programme
18.05 An Hour with Shlomo Bar
19.05 Meeting – actor Gideon Shemer and poet Erez Biton seek their roots
20.05 "How To Be a Jewish Mother in Ten Lessons," – *extracts from the play*
21.05 Oriental music
00.05 Night Birds – songs, chat with Dori Ben-Ze'ev

WEDNESDAY

TELEVISION

ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes
17.00 News roundup **17.02** The Red Pony – film based on the John Steinbeck story **18.40** Songs and dances **19.00** Agriculture Magazine **19.30** News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a special programme on Mimouna **21.00** News **21.15** *The Little Drummer Boy (part 2)* **22.00** Kicks. American TV film about a young couple's outrageous adventures. Starring Anthony Geary and Shelley Hack **23.35** News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): **16.30** Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Three's Company **20.10** Discovery **20.30** Alfred Hitchcock presents... **21.00** News in English **21.20** Sins
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north): ***13.00 Woody Woodpecker*** **13.30** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Spiderman **17.00** Super Book **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Buck Rogers **19.00** News **20.00** A-Team **21.00** Another Life **21.30** Remington Steele **22.30** Cagney & Lacey **23.30** 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

7.10 *Haydn; Arianna a Naxos; Haydn:* Organ Concerto; String Quartet Op. 76, *No. 4; Haydn: Sinfonia Concertante* (Zukerman); Haydn: Symphony No. 101 (Mehrner)
9.09 Haydn: Piano Sonata No. 33 (Vardi)
9.30 Haydn: Violin Concerto No. 1 (Zukerman); *The Seasons, oratorio*
12.05 Mendelssohn: Sonata Op. 45 (Harel, Bonderenko); Zvi Avni: Piece for 2 Flutes (Shoham, Talmi); Copland: Piano Sonata (Sternfield)
13.00 Concert for the *Holiday*
15.00 Dvorak: Wrong Notation of works
16.00 Britten: String Quartet No. 1 (Allegri); Beethoven: Sonata No. 5 (Barenboim); Mahler: Symphony No. 5 (Bavarian Radio/Kubelik)
18.30 Spring Festival at Lugano – Royal Philharmonic – Menuhin – Elgar: Enigma Variations; Beethoven: Symphony No. 6
20.05 Arieh Vardi on Haydn and the Birth of the Sonata
21.00 Mozart: Thamos, King of Egypt (Harnoncourt); Offenbach: La chanson de Fortunio; Offenbach: Lachen et Fritzchen
23.00 Bruhans: Psalm; Mozart: Eine kleine Nachtmusik; Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques (Politi); Haydn: Serenade from Op. 3, No. 5 (I Musici)

First Programme

7.00 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
8.00 Programmes for Olim
9.05 Leaving Egypt
10.05 Radio Story
10.30 Jewish Music
11.05 Tchaikovsky's The Sleeping Beauty, with the Philadelphia Orchestra
12.05 Radio Drama
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
16.05 Documentary
17.10 Programme on Bezalel School
18.05 Music by Nathan Alterman and Sasha Argov
19.05 Religious Programme
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Books are Friends
23.05 Hebrew songs

Second Programme

7.05 Songs for the Holiday
8.05 Puss in Sandals – children's programme
9.05 *If We Know How to Love* – with Yossi Banai (part 2)
10.05 Poetry For Children
12.05 The story of Larry Adler, harmonica player
13.05 meeting with Binyamin Netanyahu, Israeli UN representative
14.05 Yaakov Hollander presents his songs
16.05 Songs and Goals – football reports
18.05 Meeting with poet Motti Glazer
19.05 Meeting with singer Shimshon Bar-Noy
20.05 Dos Pintele Yid-Yiddish songs
22.05 Bible Reading
22.10 Special programme for the end of Pessah
23.05 Story for Pessah with writer Yehudit Hendel (repeat)

Army

6.05 Holiday Sounds
9.05 Happy Choir
10.05 *Jewish Humour – with Shlomo Nitzan*
11.05 Special programme – discussion on the relationship between Israel and the Diaspora
13.05 Hebrew Songs
15.05 Interviews
16.05 From Beri Katznelson to David Levy – discussion
17.05 Documentary
18.05 Israeli theatre seeks its Jewish roots – with Yehoshua Sobol, Yosef Mundi and others
19.05 Interviews
20.05 Jazz with Jewish influence
21.05 Tradition, Tradition
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Interview
00.05 Classical Night Birds

THURSDAY

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
9.00 No Secrets **9.25** The Golden Farthings (part 7) **9.50** Nobody's Daughter (part 7) **10.15** Film about a country-girl coming to the city **10.35** Modern Art: The New Reality **14.00** Play by Herman Melville **14.35** Economics: Inflation **14.40** French **15.00** Surprise Train **15.20** Nils Holgersson (part 44) **15.45** Cosmos: Mars **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Kid Video – animation series **18.00** Children of the World **18.25** A Look at Tel Aviv
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup **18.32** What's the Answer? **18.45** *Inventions and Innovations* **19.00** Meeting – current affairs **19.30** News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup **20.02** Mabat Sport **20.45** Programme Trailer **21.00** Mabat Newsreel **21.30** Documentary film on the Ethiopians in Israel **22.15** Anna Karenina. Last part of a 3-part serial of the Tolstoy classic. Starring Jacqueline Bisset, Christopher Reeve and Paul Scofield **23.00** Till Pop – special programme on Israeli songs written for the various Eurovision contests **23.50** News
JORDAN TV (unofficial): **16.30** Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Don't Wait Up **20.10** Return to Eden – 2nd part **21.00** News in English **21.20** Drama on D.H. Lawrence
MIDDLE EAST TV (From T.A. north): **13.00** Animals, Animals, Animals **13.30** Another Life **14.00** 700 Club **14.30** Shape-Up **15.00** Afternoon Movie **16.30** Spiderwoman **17.00** Flying House **17.30** Muppets **18.00** Lucy **18.30** WKRP **19.00** News **20.00** Hardcastle & McCormack **21.00** Another Life **21.30** *Sixty Minutes* **22.30** Paper Chase **23.30** 700 Club

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music

6.02 *Morning Melodies*
7.07 *Music by Chabrier*
7.30 Music by Weinberger, Peri, Lojellet, Duparc, Vaughan-Williams, Gabrieli, Yehuda Wohl, Arma, Mozart, MacDonald, Monteverdi, Brahms
9.30 Works by Chausson, Janacek, Paderewski, Stravinski, Rimsky-Korsakov
12.05 Beethoven: Sonatas Op. 30, Nos. 1 & 2 (Uri Pianka, Jonathan Zak)
13.00 Yehezkiel Braun: 3 Dances for Flute (Elion); Janacek: Idyll; Tchaikovsky: Roccoco *Variations; Grofe: Grand Canyon Suite; Gershwin:* An American in Paris
15.00 Meeting Musicians
16.00 Hagai Shoham, violin; Jonathan Zak, piano – Bach: Sonata No. 8; Mozart: Sonata, K.380; Perpe: Rondo; Stravinsky: Suite Italien
17.30 All-Schubert: Trio Op. 99; Rosamunde; Schwanengesang; Symphony No. 7
20.07 Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conducting; with Mottl Shmidt, violin – Mark Kopytman: Voice of Memories; Achron: Hebrew Melody; Bloch: "Niggun"; Mahler: Symphony No. 1
23.00 The Golden Generation

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Favourite Old Songs
8.05 Compass – with Benny Hendel
9.05 Hebrew Songs
9.30 Encounter – live family magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 Hebrew Songs
11.30 Education for all
12.05 Oriental Songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 *News in French*
14.05 Children's programmes
15.30 Radio Stage
15.53 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Middle East Crossroads
17.20 Everyman's University
18.05 Religious programme
18.50 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in *Tania*
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 Every Man Has a Star – with astrologist Ilan Packer

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.30 Editorial Review
6.53 Green Light – drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning – news magazine
8.05 *Puss in Sandals – children's programme*
9.05 House Call – with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 Mimouna '86
13.00 Midday – News commentary, music
15.10 Magic Moments
16.05 Hebrew songs
17.10 Economics Magazine
17.30 On Figures and People
18.05 Any Questions?
19.05 Today – radio newsreel
19.35 This Week in the Knesset
20.05 Roots – Folklore Magazine
22.05 Yiddish songs
23.05 Between Ourselves

Army

6.05 Morning Sounds
6.30 Open Your Eyes – songs, information
7.07 "707" – with Alex Ansky
8.05 Good Morning Israel
9.05 In the Morning – with Eli Yisraeli
11.05 Right Now – with Dan Shilon
15.05 Daily Meeting – with Orly Yaniv
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.00 Evening Newsreel
17.50 Sports
18.05 Economics Hour
19.05 What's Doing – with Erez Tal
20.05 Music Magazine
21.00 Mabat – TV newsreel
21.30 Tunes
22.05 Popular songs
23.05 Night, Night – with Yoav Kutner
00.05 Night Birds – with Ronnie Toren

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4:30, 7, 9
Eden: Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Edison:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thurs. 4:30, 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Rocky IV, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Habira:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur.4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Kfir:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Wed.,Thurs. 5:45, 9; Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Mitchell:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9; Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Orgil:** Stitches, 7, 9;Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30 a.m., 12:30, 4:30; Tue. 10:30 a.m., 12:30; **Orna:** Wild Cats, 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Bonnie and Clyde, 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** Choose Me, 9:15; **Binyenei Ha'uma:** La Historia Officiale, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7, 9:15; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Beit Agron:** The Smurfs, 10 a.m.; Return of the Jedi 11:30; Rumble Fish 2; Being There 3:45; **Cinematheque:** Charlotte's Web 11; Vertigo 2

TEL AVIV 4:30, 7:15, 9:30
Allenby: Protector, 5, 7:30, 9:30; **Beit Leissin:** Fandango, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11:15 p.m.; Tues. 12 midnight; **Ben-Yehuda:** No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 11 a.m., 10, 12; Wed. 11 a.m., 7:15, 9:30; **Chen 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 2:20; Wed. 7:20, 9:45; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue. Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 2:** Journey of Natty Gann, Sun., Mon., Thur.5, 7:25, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m., 12; Wed. 7:25, 9:40; Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 3:** Year of the Dragon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur.9:40 p.m.; Tue. 9:45, 12:20; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 5, 7:15; Wed. 7:15; Alice in Wonderland, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; **Chen 4:** Marie, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:40; Tue. 9:55 p.m., 12:15; Ugly Dechshund, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Chen 5:** Stitches, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:30, 9:45; Tue. 9:50; 12:20; Wed. 7:30, 9:40; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Wed. 11 a.m.;**Cinema One:** Indiana Jones, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10, 12; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Cinema Two:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30, Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Deizel:** Jewel of the Nile, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Drive-In:** 9½ Weeks, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Ninja Show, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 6:15; Pyramid of Fear, weekdays (exc. Tue.) 7:15; sex film, 12:15 midnight; **Esther:** Spies Like Me, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Gat:** Twice in a Lifetime, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Mary Poppins, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; 9:30; **Gordon:** The Official Story, 2, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hod:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., 7:15, 9:30; **Lev I:** Wild Cats 1:45, 7:30, 9:45; Tue. 10 p.m., Wed. 7:30, 9:45; **Lev II:** Target 1:30, 4:50, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m. Wed. 7:30, 9:30; **Limor Hamehudash:** 9½ Weeks 2, 4:30 7:15, 9:30; **Maxim:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun, Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; **Mograbi:** Miami Super Cop 11:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Orly:** Pyramid of Fear, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30;**Paris:** When Father Was Away on Business, Tue. 10 p.m., 12:15; Wed. 7, 9:30; Thur. 11:30 a.m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Peer:** Sweet Dreams 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shahaf:** Out of Africa 5:45, 9:15; **Studio:** Zaril 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Tamuz Hamehudash:** Water 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 11:30 p.m.:Koyaanisqatsi;**Tchelet:** Jagged Edge 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9; Thur. 7, 9:30;**Tel Aviv Museum:** Smile of the Lamb 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Zafon:** Eleni 4:30, 7, 9:30

HAIFA 4, 6:45, 9
Amphitheatre: Remo 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Armon:** Miami Super Cop 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Atzmon:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Chen:** Wild Cats 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** When Father Was Away on Business 4, 6:30, 9; Thur. 11:30 p.m.: Pink Floyd in Pompeii; **Orah:** Out of Africa 6, 9; Cinderella and the Blue Puppy 4; **Orly:** Twice in a Lifetime 11, 4:30, 6:30; **Peer:** Spies Like Us 4:30,6:45, 9; **Ron:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4, 6:45, 9; Wed. 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Official Story 7, 9; **Rav-Gat 1:** A Chorus Line 7, 9:15; Journey of Natty Gann 11, 4:30; **Rav-Gat 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7, 9:15; Lady Hawk 11, 4:30

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Spies Like Us, Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10, p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Lily:** 9½ Weeks 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; The Mad, Mad Jungle, Sun., Mon., Thur 4:30; **Oasis:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Fantasia, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 11 a.m.; **Ordea:** No Milk Today 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ramat Gan:** Remo, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30; **Rav-Gan 1:** A Chorus Line, Sun., Mon., Thur. 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Wed 7:20, 9:40; Journey of Natty Gann Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; **Rav-Gan 2:** Journey of Natty Gann 7:20, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Pete's Dragon, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30; 2:30; **Rav-Gan 3:** Twice in a Lifetime 7:30, 9:40; Tue. 10 p.m.; Goonies, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.; **Rav-Gan 4:** Jagged Edge 7:20, 9:45; Tue. 10 p.m.; Lady and the Tramp, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5; Tue. 10.:30, 12:30, 2:30; Wed. 11 a.m.

HERZLIYA
David: No Milk Today, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; **Hechal:** Out of Africa, Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9; **Tiferet:** Delta Force, Sun., Mon. 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30

HOLON
Migdal: Spies Like Us, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7:15, 9:30; Return to Oz, Sun., *Mon., Thur. 5;* ***Savoy:*** *Delta Force,* Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Thur. 7, 9:30; **Armon Hamehudash:** Miami Super Cop, Sun., Mon., Thur. 5, 7:15, 9:30; Wed. 7:15, 9:30; Hair, Thur. 11:30 p.m.

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Tue. 4:30, 7, 9:30

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: *Out of Africa,* Sun., Mon., Tue., Thur. 6, 9

RAMAT HASHARON
Kochav: Cocoon, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 9:30 p.m.; Tue. 10 p.m.; Snow White, Sun, Mon., Thur. 11 a.m., 4; Wed. 11 a.m.; Les Ripoux, Mon., Wed., Thur. 7

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Delta Force, Sun., Mon., Thur. 4:30, 7, 9:30; Wed. 7, 9:30; Tue. 10 p.m.; Rambo, Sun., Mon., Thur. 11, 2; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Prizzi's Honor, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 7, 9:30; Lassie Come Home, Sun., Mon., Thur. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30; Tue. 11 a.m.; **G.G. Hechal 3:** Back to the Future, Sun., Mon., Tue. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; Thur. 7:15, 9:30

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

Museums

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: "A Man and His Land", Moshe Dayan Collection ◊ Israel Art ◊ Art in Context – Development of Israel Art – Audio-visual programme ◊ Design of the

Falling oil prices breed discontent in Libya

By ALAN GEORGE

LONDON. – In the past five years, as oil prices have tumbled, so has Libya's oil income. Oil revenues, which were over $20 billion in 1980, were just $10 billion last year. This year they are expected to fall to $5 billion. Libya's foreign debt now stands at $7 billion to $8 billion of which up to $5 billion is owed to the Soviet Union for arms.

The decline in revenues has prompted austerity measures. In 1982 a freeze was imposed on all new development projects except those deemed to be essential. Annual import ceilings have been imposed, and budgets have been slashed. Tight controls have been imposed on transfers of foreign exchange abroad. The number of foreign workers, on which the economy depends, has been sharply reduced.

The new austerity has produced shortages of a wide range of goods, prompting much grumbling among Libyans. Consumer durables, machinery and car parts are particularly difficult to get. U.S. and British cigarettes are completely unavailable and are often sought from visiting foreigners.

The problems stemming from the fall in oil revenues have been exacerbated by a government ban on virtually all private shops, a policy implemented a few years ago but only put into full force in 1984. Private merchants have been replaced by spanking new "Peoples' Supermarkets," a state-controlled retail system that is plagued by alternating gluts and shortages. Meat, eggs and milk have been particularly hard to find. There has been no soap for the past eight months.

The extent to which the abolition of private shops has spurred discontent over Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi's rule is evidenced by the series of arson attacks on Peoples' Supermarkets in Tripoli two years ago.

Gaddafi, however, has not allowed the mounting economic problems to divert him from his revolutionary course. In March 1984, the General Peoples Congress, the Libyan parliament, voted down a bill providing for women to bear arms. This act of defiance reflected strong popular opposition to women in the armed forces; despite their leader's revolutionary rhetoric Libyans remain deeply conservative. Nonetheless, parliament's move deeply angered Gaddafi, who in the end bulldozed through a law to his liking. It has since been modified, and military training for women is now voluntary. Nevertheless, this insistence on female equality has dismayed many Libyans.

Two months later, amid the tensions over the military training law and rising discontent over the economy and the state retail system, an attack was launched on Gaddafi's Tripoli headquarters by armed commandos. The rebellion failed, the perpetrators captured and hanged, and a security crackdown was ruthlessly imposed, during which thousands of Libyans were called in for security checks.

The Tripoli attack was a watershed for Gaddafi. Since then he has boosted the role of the revolutionary committees, which act as the regime's eyes and ears, and which are shunned by most Libyans.

Despite the economic strains, the grumbling and the 1984 attack, however, Gaddafi's position remains secure, and organized opposition is fragmented and weak. Moreover, the U.S. raid is likely to cause Libyans to close ranks with their leader – not necessarily out of support for his revolution but out of patriotism. He is stronger today than two weeks ago, even if the economy of the country shows no signs of improvement.

To give Gaddafi his due, there are no signs of the economic situation worsening; the austerity measures appear to have arrested the slide. As an added bonus, the Libyan leader can now take further steps, which may have been inevitable, and blame them on conditions allegedly created by the U.S.

(London Observer Service)



A shopper in downtown Tokyo gets a leaflet yesterday calling for Japanese consumers to buy more imported goods and help narrow their country's enormous trade surplus. The government-sponsored campaign comes as Western leaders meet in Tokyo this weekend for a summit, where trade will be on the agenda. (AFP telephoto)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

By AARON SITTNER

"SOLAR RADIATION Distribution Sensor" is the name of an instrument developed at Tel Aviv University for measuring and processing solar energy radiation on various collector and reflected surfaces. The sensor was built by Prof. Joseph Appelbaum and Reuven Weiss, of the department of electronics communications control and computer systems.

Another TAU expert – Dr. Roni Aloni of the life sciences faculty – has developed a method for significantly increasing the fibre yield of plants through the use of hormones. The method could be important in the manufacture of paper, cloth, rope and other products that contain plant fibre.

A BUSINESS STRIKE by operators of shops and eating places serving tourists is being threatened by the Jerusalem Merchants Association. Claiming that businesses authorized by the Tourism Ministry bring in more than 40 per cent of the foreign currency earned by the tourism sector, the shops are demanding that Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir exempt their sales from the value-added tax, as he has proposed to do on rates for Israelis staying in local hotels. "If customers at our shops don't get the same tax break, we will shut down in protest," the merchants' spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*.

JERUSALEM MANUFACTURERS have been asked to cut their water use by 10 per cent because of the shortage of water in the city. The capital's factories consume about five million cubic metres of water annually, equal to about 12 per cent of the city's total consumption.

APPOINTMENTS: Moshe Dovrat has been named the Economics and Planning Ministry's representative on the Israel Investment Centre directorate.... Oded Keren is the new marketing manager of Diners Club Israel Ltd.... Ya'acov Barak, until now marketing manager at Revlon Israel, has been appointed managing director to succeed Yosef Steiner, who is retiring... Elhanan Bar-Sa'ar has been named director of information and public relations for the Federation of Contractors and Builders.

ELEVEN PROJECTS for development towns have been approved by the Israel Investment Centre. Funds totalling approximately $34 million will be used to establish new enterprises or expand existing ones. Kiryat Shmona, Tefen, Carmiel and Upper Nazareth are among the sites of the newer enterprises, which will produce computer circuit boards, building materials, frozen fruit and pre-fabricated structures. About 245 new jobs are expected to be created.

A DELEGATION of Israeli industrialists will visit Finland and Scandinavian countries next September in an effort to strengthen business ties with those countries.

ONIYAH LTD., a Tel Aviv-based manufacturer of continuous paper and other computer supplies, has been appointed sole distributor for Barcode Industrie SA. Based in France, Barcode makes bar-code readers and data processers used in supermarkets, warehouses, libraries and industrial plants.

TOURISM BRIEFS

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

TOURISM MINISTER Avraham Sharir has sent an urgent cable to Operation Independence Task Force Chairman Max Fisher, seeking his support in encouraging rabbis and Jewish community leaders to urge American Jews to visit Israel. Sharir told Fisher that the decline in tourism from the U.S. has cost Israel some $30 million.

A CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN sponsored by the Isrotel group has begun in Eilat. Isrotel printed some 20,000 plastic garbage bags for distribution by local high school pupils to vacationers driving into Eilat. The message was that vacationers were welcome – but their litter was not. Isrotel operates the King Solomon and Lagoona hotels in Eilat.

A NEW EXECUTIVE CHEF has been appointed by the Tel Aviv Hilton. Urban Denk, 28 years old, from Schonau, West Germany, has been associated with Hilton International for 10 years, working at the Amsterdam, Brussels and Strasbourg Hiltons. In his new position, he will not only devise new menus for the Tel Aviv Hilton restaurants but will also instruct junior chefs in the culinary arts.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL Judaica Fair will open this Sunday at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel. It will wind up on Wednesday with a public auction of rare books, manuscripts and other Jewish artifacts at the adjacent Binyenei Ha'uma. Organizers are expecting 1,000 visitors from abroad for the event.

U.S. may ease law on foreign bribes

By IRWIN ARIEFF

WASHINGTON (Reuter). – Record foreign trade deficits are persuading Congress to consider easing legal restrictions against the bribing of foreign officials by American businesses.

Businessmen say the so-called "facilitating payments" – more popularly known as "grease payments" – are necessary to ease bureaucratic bottlenecks in getting customs approval or permits, and are established custom in many foreign countries. The Reagan administration has long advocated changes in the strict 1977 law prohibiting bribery in pursuit of overseas business contracts.

The House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee on international trade held hearings two weeks ago on a bill that would allow certain payments and protect U.S. business executives from prosecution if subordinates bribed foreign officials without their knowledge. The subcommittee will include the measure in a popular trade bill to try to speed its way through the house.

Business groups say easing the law would boost exports by helping American firms land overseas contracts.

At present U.S. companies are hindered in doing business overseas by fear of criminal prosecution, contended John Howard, an official of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

"As a result, the business goes to our European and Asian competitors, who don't have such a law."

The U.S. trade deficit hit a record 148.8 billion in 1985.

Steve Cooney, of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "You've got to do something about the trade deficit....Here's a chance to do something about a known problem. There's not going to be an upsurge in bribery as a result of this bill," he maintained.

Howard said the revisions would "clarify" the 1977 Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, rather than weaken it.

Federal restrictions on bribery of foreign officials by American companies are a legacy of the Watergate scandal and the 1972 presidential campaign of former president Richard Nixon.

After Watergate prosecutors discovered secret corporate campaign contributions to Nixon and other U.S. politicians. Federal securities regulators began a sweeping investigation of the practice, on grounds that knowledge of the payments was improperly kept from stockholders. The probe found that more than 400 firms had made illegal or questionable payments to foreign officials from 1974 to 1976.

In perhaps the best known case, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in 1976 admitted paying $12.6 million to various Japanese interests, including several government figures. The disclosure caused a political scandal in Japan, climaxing in the indictment of former prime minister Kakuei Tanaka in August of that year for accepting $1.7 million from the aircraft maker.

Peking, Arab bank set up firm to aid China's Moslems

PEKING (Reuter). – The government has set up an investment firm with an Arab bank to provide funds for poor Moslem areas of China, *The Peking Review* reported yesterday.

It said the firm, the Islamic International Investment Corporation, is half-owned by an investment firm in Ningxia, a region in northwest China with a predominantly Moslem population.

The Egyptian-Saudi Arabian Faisal Islamic Bank is the other partner in the firm, which has a registered capital of $40 million. The bank will provide capital, information and consultancy services.

The new company, due to start operating later this year, will not charge or pay interest but will share bonuses from profits, in line with Islamic law, *The Review* said.

The firm will accept deposits from abroad and issue stocks and bonds in foreign countries.

China has an estimated 35 million Moslems, many of them living in the northwest, one of the country's poorest areas.

Attachment order sought on caterer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA – The Labour Council here yesterday applied to the district labour court for an attachment order on the assets of Manor Foods in an effort to ensure payment of April salaries to the caterer's 150 workers.

The court application followed reports that the owner of the company, David Manor, had left the country leaving behind debts said to total hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Manor Foods, based in Tirat Carmel, is one of the biggest catering firms in the country, supplying 20 businesses in the Haifa region, Carmiel and Jerusalem.

Workers had reported to the firm as normal on the eve of Pessah, only to find the plant closed. Those who had received advance payments on their salaries had their cheques returned by the banks for lack of funds to cover them.

STOCKHOLDERS. – People in at least five Chinese cities will be able to buy shares in state firms and write personal cheques for the first time, *The China Daily* said recently.

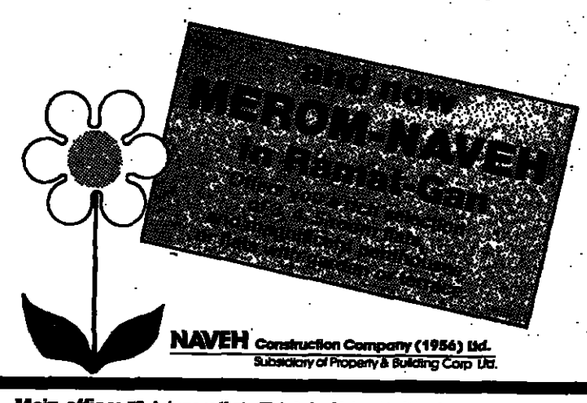
DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The plough and the sickle have been replaced by the robot. Over 40 per cent of the country's industrial robots are located in kibbutz plants.

(Histadrut)

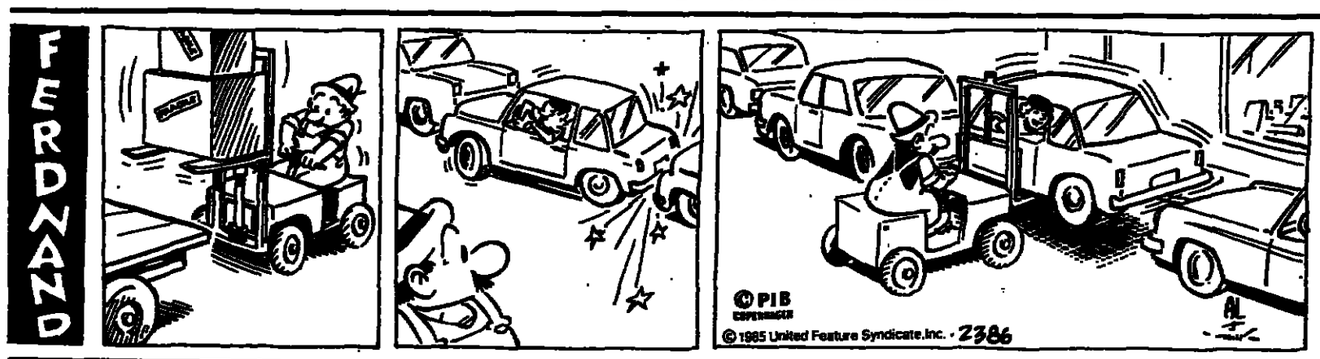
NAVEH

NAVEH-AVIVIM in Tel-Aviv
NAVEH-AMIRIM in Herzliya



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Subsidiary of Property & Building Corp Ltd.

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Sales office: 173 Dizengoff st., Tel-Aviv.



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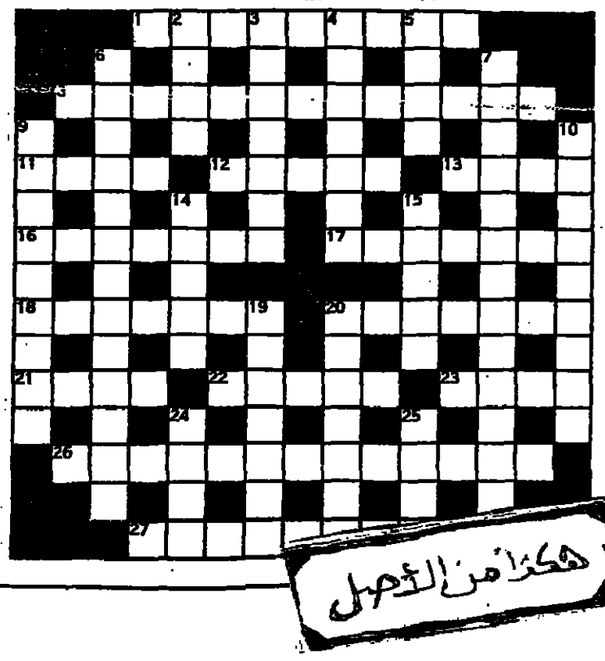
ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Its purpose is not to elevate humanity (5,4)
8 Lavish indoor spread that will cost a lot of money (7,6)
11 A prewar railway charity (4)
12 They didn't fight for their feudal overlord till they had to! (5)
13 An Indian civil engineer ringing the Royal Exchange (4)
16 Slipshod editing made light of (7)
17 French composer in a fortified outwork (7)
18 Pale blue fly used by anglers on the coast of Somerset (7)
20 Early Christian primate inwardly lost in confusion? (7)
21 Has à piece of brown silk (4)
22 Amnesia producing underworld currency (5)
23 Send round the ingredients for the pudding (4)
26 Unconcealed hostility against the powers that be (4,9)
27 Rare bloom that is highly sought after (9)

DOWN

2 To turn us in? No, quite the reverse (4)
3 Insensitive conclusion that will get one nowhere (4-3)
4 A match for the enemy? (7)
5 A class of recalcitrant Marines (4)
6 Watering-place in which there's not a single map to be found (10,3)
7 Halt by the wayside to replenish the spirit (6,7)
9 Glossy timber I do not saw in zigzag fashion (9)
10 The producer will have a thin time till he gets through them (4,5)
14 Wanting to scratch, perhaps (5)
15 The Upper Fourth taken up on a French plane? (5)
19 He'd spill the beans about Southampton's playground (3,4)
20 I get in a church woman to carry out the job (7)
24 The girl I object about? (4)
25 A sign that has positive meaning (4)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Tuesday, April 29, 1986 Erev Hag

Jerusalem: Mount Olives, Mount Olives, 287480. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 237326. Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230746.
Netanya: Karniel, Kiryat Nordau Commercial Centre, 51774.
Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, Neveh Sha'anan, 231905.

Wednesday, April 30, 1986 Last day Pessah

Jerusalem: (day) Mount Olives, Mount Olives, 287480. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058. (evening) Kupat Holim Clalit, 523191.
Tel Aviv: Ziva, 52 Etzel, 378403. Sde Dov, 3 Hausner, 428510.
Netanya: Hadassah, 24 Herzl, 22243.
Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, Neveh Sha'anan, 231905.

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Jerusalem: Har Nof, 81 Shaulson, 532115. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Shahar, 27 Pinkas, 441448. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 224717.
Netanya: Not available.
Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, Neveh Sha'anan, 231905.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Tuesday (evening)
Jerusalem: Shaare Zedek (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, obstetrics, E.N.T.).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, gynecology, internal, surgery, pediatrics).

Wednesday (Second Hag)
Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics) Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, obstetrics, surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T.) Mount Scopus (orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, gynecology, internal, surgery, pediatrics).

Thursday, May 1, 1986
Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (pediatrics, ophthalmology), Bikur Holim (internal, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom emergency phone numbers (round the clock service).

Ashdod 41333	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam-*5511111	Kiryat Shmona *44334
Beersheba 74767	Nahariya *923333
Carmiel *988555	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 7233	Rehovot *461333
Hadera 22333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Haifa *512233	Safed 30333
Hatzor 36333	Tel Aviv *240111
Holon 803133	Tiberias *90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.
"Eran" – Mental Health First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 88791.
Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 663828, 663902, 14 Bethlehem Rd.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04)529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Fridays 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Tel Aviv: Dental Association clinic 49 Rehov Bar-Kochba, Friday: 6 p.m. to midnight; Saturday: 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.: 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 03-284649.
Dental Clinic, 25 Rehov Ahimeir, Ramat Aviv Gimmel, Shabbat and holidays: 6 p.m. – 10 p.m. Weekday evenings: 4.30 – 10, Tel. 03-425832.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

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24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

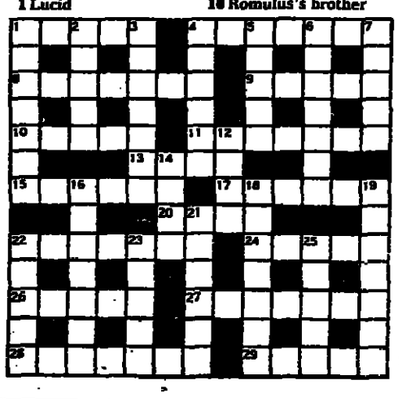
QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

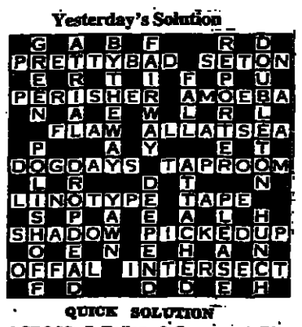
1 Lucid
4 Tales
8 Shy
9 County
10 Romulus's brother
11 Soothe
13 Girl's name
15 Amuse
17 Videlicet
20 Always
22 Rich woven fabric
24 Papal diadem
26 Additional
27 Refuse container
28 Kitchen sideboard
29 Wanderer

DOWN

1 Floor show
2 Surrey racecourse
3 Non-acceptance
4 Ottoman emperor
5 Fertile spot in desert
6 Copy
7 Spectacle
12 Rational
14 Want
16 Chuckle gleefully
18 Trained craftsman
19 Longed for
21 Seller
22 Strain
23 Accumulate
25 Set of records



Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 7 Teller, 8 Secret, 10 Placate, 11 Score, 12 Lely, 13 Berry, 17 Sorry, 18 Base, 22 Thorn, 23 Thyroid, 24 Rotter, 25 Prison. DOWN: 1 Stipple, 2 Cleanly, 3 Degas, 4 Dessert, 5 Groom, 6 Strew, 9 Desecrate, 14 Mounted, 15 Caboose, 16 Wedding, 19 Store, 20 Route, 21 Hydra.

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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Rothschild magic fails to work on General Bank

Almost every commercial bank in Israel made money in 1985, as witnessed by yesterday's Bank Discount results. But Israel General Bank, the small operation whose main shareholder is Baron Edmond de Rothschild, reported a loss for the second year running.

To people everywhere, the name Rothschild is synonymous with wealth and profits. It appears, however, that the family magic doesn't extend to these parts. Why that should be is a matter for speculation – and, given the way things are, some of this speculation is centring on the figure of Arnon Gafny, the deputy chairman and managing director of the bank.

Gafny has just been panned by the Bejski Commission for his failure to stop the banks' practice of regulating their share prices before it got out of hand during his tenure as governor of the Bank of Israel from 1976 to 1981. His tenure at Israel General has not been too successful either.

The figures speak for themselves. Israel General Bank lost NIS 1.49 million in 1985, or around $1 million. Although this was an improvement from the NIS 2.15m. loss (in adjusted shekels) posted in 1984, it clearly was not much to boast about. That is especially true in light of the fact that 1985 was one of the best years ever for banking in Israel.

Most of the banks, and particularly the small ones, made a fortune in operating profits because the difference between the rate of interest they paid their depositors and the rate they charged their borrowers was so wide. This allowed them even to absorb the very high provisions for bad debts that they were forced to make because of economic austerity and the high interest rates themselves. In the case of Israel General, the operating profits were not sufficiently large. The tripling of the bank's bad debt provision in real terms, from NIS 1.7m. in 1984 to NIS 5m. last year more than wiped out the benefits accrued from the high profit margins on loans.

It should also be noted that Israel General, alone among the banks involved in the "regulation" until October 1983, was the only one to rid itself of the burden of financing the block of shares it bought in the months before the collapse. The baron can be thanked for injecting several million dollars in fresh funds for that purpose. Thus the potential excuse that the bank's profitability was marred by the hangover from the "regulation" era is no longer available.

That did not stop bank officials from blaming the fallout from "regulation" for their problems in 1984. They promised 1985 would be better. But, alas, it was not, and a new set of excuses have now been trotted out: the general economic situation, the problems in the money and capital markets, the rapid transition from hyper-inflation to near-stable prices, high interest rates and the tight monetary policy, are all mentioned as mitigating factors.

None of this will wash, of course, because other banks made lots of money operating in the same environment. This year's promise of better times around the corner rings rather hollow.

Shippers close line to Saudi Arabia

RIYADH (AP). – A major Norwegian shipping firm, Barber Blue Sea (BBS), is discontinuing its routes from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia, it was reported here.

Its agent in the kingdom, the Binzagr Saudi Shipping Co., told the English-language newspaper *Saudi Gazette* that routes to other Middle East nations will also be stopped.

Citing a "dramatic decline in U.S. exports to the region," the company announced that its last ship, Barber Tome, will leave the U.S. East Coast next month and arrive in Saudi Arabia in early June.

Creating a national computer network

The public council for an integrated foreign trade computer network, headed by Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amorai, has decided to establish a national computer network.

The proposed network will concentrate all foreign trade information, building on the requests of those concerned with import and export.

No growth in bad debt provision

Discount posts 36% gain in profits

By PINHAS LANDAU

TEL AVIV. – Bank Discount yesterday announced inflation-adjusted net profits for 1985 to NIS 34m. ($22.6m.), a 36% increase over the previous year. Discount, the third largest of the Israeli commercial banks, was the last of the main banks to publish its 1985 results.

The bank did not hold its traditional press conference to mark publication of its results, evidently to avoid questions regarding the Bejski Commission report. Among the report's recommendations was a demand for the resignation of Discount's chairman and general manager, Raphael Recanati.

The main features of the bank's results were broadly similar to those of the other banks, published in recent weeks. In particular, the balance sheet total fell, due to the revaluation of the dollar against the shekel during the year. Discount has a large proportion of its assets in dollar-denominated accounts, and this explains the 12 per cent fall in its balance sheet total to NIS 17.4 billion ($11.6b.). Total capital also declined slightly, from NIS 613m. at the end of 1984 to NIS 609.5m. last December. The drop stemmed from the reduction in value of dollar-denominated overseas investments, when measured in inflation-adjusted shekels.

In previous years, these currency-based differentials were made part of the profit and loss statement, but recent accounting changes have enabled the bank to present the decline only in its capital accounts. Had it been forced to use the old method, it would have ended 1985 with an overall loss, although this would have been a paper loss and would not have reflected the large operating profits it made.

Discount's pre-tax profits rose 45% last year, to NIS 87m. ($58m.), but its tax bill rose even faster, by 51 per cent, leaving a net profit rise of only 36 per cent.

The figures represent the results of the Discount group, which includes Barclays Discount, Discount Bank of New York and a 28 per cent stake in the First International Bank. The results of Discount alone show a dramatic 36-fold increase in operating profits over 1985, from the negligible figure of NIS 1m. in 1984, to NIS 39m. last year. This apparently reflects the hospitable operating environment that Israeli banks worked in last year.

A major point of interest in the Discount report is that, unlike all the other main commercial banks, Discount did not significantly increase its bad-debt provisions. The figure for the group actually fell by 10 per cent to NIS 71m. ($47m.) while that for the bank alone rose 10 per cent to NIS 61m. ($41m.) and Hapoalim by 137 per cent, both in response to the mounting debt of corporate borrowers created by high interest rates. However, using a different accounting system to record its provisions, Discount set aside almost twice as much for bad debts as either of the big two banks.

$1.5 million worth of diamonds stolen in past month

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. – Diamonds worth more than $1.5m, have been stolen from five diamond polishing plants in the Dan region during the past month. The heists constitute a record for criminals, and a serious setback for police.

Only two months ago Tel Aviv district police commander Gabi Amir announced that 1985 had been a good year for the police, who had succeeded in catching two gangs that specialized in safe-cracking.

What Amir did not reveal was that from July 1985 to February 1986, five diamond polishing plants were robbed and no suspects were arrested.

It is almost as if Amir challenged the underworld and the underworld responded.

The thieves, who used masks and pistols in all five heists since Amir made his statement, were daring and sophisticated. They came well informed about the layout of the plants, their surroundings and the daily routine of workers.

Four of the five heists last month were identical to three previous robberies. The thieves, in groups of two or three, waited for the first worker to come out of the plant at closing time and forced him back in at gun-point, ordering the supervisor to open the safe.

Diamond plants in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan were robbed in this manner.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	112.86	–1.23%
Non-Bank Index	129.09	–2.55%
Arrangement	105.70	–0.45%
Insurance	152.04	–3.72%
Commerce, Services	142.83	–2.05%
Real Estate	158.39	–2.58%
Industrials	121.12	–2.72%
Textiles	146.41	–3.20%
Metals	113.36	–2.05%
Electronics	104.99	–2.77%
Chemicals	122.71	–2.81%
Industrial Invst.	110.22	–1.77%
Investment Cos.	125.07	–1.77%
General Bond Index	n.a.	
Index-linked Bonds	n.a.	
Fully-linked	n.a.	
Partially-linked	n.a.	
Dollar-linked Bonds	n.a.	
Short-term 0-2 yrs	n.a.	
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	n.a.	
Long-term 5+ yrs	n.a.	

Turnovers:

Shares – total	NIS	7,362,800
Arrangement	NIS	2,067,500
Non-bank	NIS	5,295,300
Bonds – total	NIS	6,078,900
Index-linked	NIS	3,337,200
Dollar-linked	NIS	2,741,700
Treasury Bills	NIS	3,333,500

Share Movements:

Advances	49	(251)
of which 5%+	10	(60)
"buyers only"	3	(17)
Declines	241	(64)
of which 5%	64	(14)
"sellers only"	19	(2)
Unchanged	93	(76)
Trading Halt	55	(47)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked
3% fully-linked Slight rises
4.25% fully-linked Falls to 3%
80% linked Falls to 1.5%
90% linked Stable
Double-linked Stable/mixed to 1%
Dollar-linked:
Admon Falls to 1%
Rimon Falls to 1%
Gilboa Falls to 3%
For. Curr. denominated Rises to 2%
Treasury Bills (monthly yield) 1.25% – 1.54%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	trading halt
Union 0.1	12.03%
Discount A	trading halt
Mizrahi r.	11.98%
Hapoalim r.	12.19%
General A	11.62%
Leumi stock	12.44%
Fin. Trade 1	11.67%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume '000NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1184	868	–0.1
General non-arr.	27600	60	–4.8
First Int'l	3500	1331	–3.3
FIBI	3480	3436	–3.3
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB r	No trading		
Union 0.1	60100	73	–1.0
Discount	No trading		
Mizrahi	33280	1039	—
Hapoalim r	54880	1156	—
General A	141540	5	–0.0
Leumi 0.1	34550	2080	–1.4
Fin. Trade	46830	15	—
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort. r	4190	28	—
Dev. Mort.	1035	367	–2.8
Mishkan r	2000	105	–7.4
Tefahot r	11300	15	–7.0
Merav r	3575	1056	–3.4
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	37000	—	—
Ind. Dev. DD	No trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	8299	s.o.1	–5.0
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	885	690	–3.3
Hassneh r	475	17386	–5.0
Phoenix 0.1	1449	813	–0.1
Hamishmar	6550	10	–1.5
Menorah 1	7827	183	+0.3
Saher r.	4400	241	–2.2
Zion Hold. 1	17000	27	–4.8
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezra	4400	29	+1.1
Supersol 2	4500	528	+0.9
Delek r	5200	2153	–2.8
Lighterage	9300	39	—
Cold Storage	1300	1180	+12.4
Dan Hotels	4000	35	–4.6
Yarden Hotel	2500	6	–3.8
Hilon 1	12500	—	—
Team 1	1900	309	–4.0
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	5200	1095	–3.3
Elion	399	s.o.1	–5.0
Africa Isr. 0.1	34050	22	—
Dankner	3890	580	–2.0
Prop. & Bldg.	2580	2600	–4.8
Bayside 0.1	4059	130	—
ILDC r	44200	440	–2.6
Rassco r	5509	150	+1.5
Mehadrin	5890	156	–1.8
Hadarim	1055	2020	–3.7
Industrials			
Dubek b	3320	729	–3.8
Pri-Ze 1	2310	849	–2.9
Sunfrost	7200	136	—
Elite	12800	200	–5.6
Adgar	745	1750	–2.0
Argaman r	9945	260	–10.0
Delta G 1	4500	133	—
Maquette 1	23101	132	+5.0
Eagle 1	10300	86	—
Polgat 0.4	8900	138	–1.2
Schoellerina	12300	106	–3.5
Rogoslin	2790	416	–10.0
Urdan 0.1 r	10850	140	—
Is. Can Co. 1	897	1469	–4.5
Zion Cables	2166	s.o.1	–5.0
Pecker Steel	6780	691	—
Elbit 3 r	444000	28	–2.2
Elron	391000	8	–2.6
Arit	31200	264	–4.6
Clal Electronics	2600	3017	–7.5
Spectronix 1	1900	2226	—
T.A.T. 1	3422	204	–5.0
Ackerstein 1	1510	694	–3.4
Agan 5	19580	263	–1.0
Alliance	1250	492	+3.5
Dexter	3300	231	–0.6
Fertilisers	4819	162	–10.0
Haifa Chem.	850	1726	–4.7
Teva r	52000	173	–5.8
Dead Sea r	14550	916	–1.7
Petrochem.	486	15427	–3.2
Neca Chem.	5322	89	–8.0
Frutarom	11555	107	+5.0
Hadera Paper	173900	20	–0.3
Central Trade	5810	96	–2.4
Koor p	5000000	0	—
Clal Inds.	1285	9582	–3.1
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3600	1073	–1.5
Ellern	2400	603	–8.7
Afik 1	no trading		
Gahelet	1280	60	–5.3
Israel Corp. 1	6270	276	–4.6
Wolfson 1 r	100000	2	–9.1
Hapoalim Inv.	4290	6339	+10.0
Leumi Invest.	4030	377	–3.6
Discount Invest.	2081	5366	—
Mizrahi Invest.	15766	40	–0.2
Clal 10	2160	2297	–1.0
Landeco 0.1	7407	22	—
Pama 0.1	8749	25	–0.7
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	12700	70	–2.3
J.O.E.L.	1383	1655	—

Abbreviations:
s.o. sellers only b bearer
b.o. buyers only r registered

New

JERUSALEM

THE MEASURE OF THE YEAR

By Abraham Rabinovich

Photography by Uli Bocker

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FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

Israel Money Markets April 28, 1986

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	28.4	8–15.25%	8–15.75%	9–15%
HAPOALIM	13.3	10–12%	11–12%	12–12.5%
DISCOUNT	9.4	7–13%	7–13%	9–14%
MIZRAHI	8.4	6–13%	6–14%	6–16%
FIRST INT'L	12.3	6–13%	7–13%	6–13%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 58 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of April 28)

	3–MONTHS	6–MONTHS	12–MONTHS
USD	6.125	6.125	6.250
STG	9.250	8.875	8.625
DMK	3.875	3.875	3.875
SFR	3.625	3.500	3.375
YEN	3.125	3.125	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY		CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Purchase	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS Sale	BANKNOTES Purchase	BANKNOTES Sale	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1	1.4748	1.4932	1.45	1.52	1.4836
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	1	2.2778	2.3062	2.23	2.34	2.2758
GERMANY	MARK	1	0.6784	0.6868	0 67	0.70	0.6734
FRANCE	FRANC	1	0.2130	0.2156	0.21	0.22	0.2112
HOLLAND	GULDEN	1	0.6017	0.6092	0 59	0 62	0.5967
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1	0.8117	0.8218	0.80	0.84	0.8053
SWEDEN	KRONA	1	0.2104	0.2130	0.21	0.22	—
NORWAY	KRONE	1	0.2128	0.2155	0.21	0.22	—
DENMARK	KRONE	1	0.1835	0.1858	0.18	0.19	—
FINLAND	MARK	1	0.2985	0.3032	0.29	0.31	0.2977
CANADA	DOLLAR	1	1.0671	1.0805	1.05	1.10	1.0703
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1	1.0899	1.1035	1.02	1.12	—
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	1	0.7227	0.7317	0 55	0.61	0.7265
BELGIUM	FRANC	10	0.3299	0.3340	0.32	0.34	0.3301
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	10	0.9686	0.9817	0 95	1.00	0.9577
ITALY	LIRE	1000	0.9898	1.0021	0.97	1.03	—
JAPAN	YEN	100	0.8821	0.8931	0 87	0.90	0.8748
JORDAN	DINAR	1	—	—	4.15	4.40	—
EGYPT	POUND	1	—	—	0.76	0.80	—

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

European Financial Markets

Precious Metals

GOLD:	LONDON	A.M. FIX	344.40	P.M. FIX	343.15
	PARIS	NOON FIX	345.93	ZURICH P.M.	343.60
SILVER:	LONDON	FIX	509.60		
PLATINUM:	LONDON	P.M.	423.30		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON	P.M.	110.50		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)
Forward Rates

	SPOT	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
DEUTSCHE MARK	2.1585/00	87/82	127/122	257/247
POUND STERLING	1.5525/35	94/92	126/123	221/217
SWISS FRANC	1.8020/40	80/75	119/114	250/240
JAPANESE YEN	167.27/37	58/56	89/86	183/179
FRENCH FRANC	6.9175/25	90/110	120/140	230/260
ITALIAN LIRA	1487.50/50	1425/1550	2100/2250	4000/4300
DUTCH GULDEN	2.4425/40	60/57	90/87	191/183
BELGIAN FRANC	44.160/180	10.5/12.5	13.5/16.5	18/23
DANISH KRONE	8.0400/25	–25/+25	–25/+25	00/100
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4892/02	36/31	48/43	80/70
EUROPEAN CURR. UNIT	0.9915/20	18/13	21/14	32/22
FINNISH MARK	4.9170/90	320/360	470/520	936/1035
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.7300/07	122/118	173/168	317/311
NORWEGIAN KRONE	6.9060/10	765/785	1145/1175	2270/2310

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

New York Financial Markets

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices

IND	1,843.75	+8.18	
TRANS	815.26	+4.29	
UTILS	185.58	–1.12	
STOCKS	716.09	+2.25	
NYSE COMP	139.82	+0.30	
NASD COMP	391.43	–0.91	
S-P 100 INDEX	234.22	+1.21	
S-P COMPOSITE	243.08	+0.79	
AMEX INDEX	274.52	+0.65	

NYSE Highest Volume

MOBIL	30⅜	+¼
FORD MOTOR	79¼	–1½
SOUTHERN	23½	–¼
ATT	25½	+⅝
AM EXPRESS	60⅝	–2⅛
AZP GROUP	30¼	–1¼
IBM	161⅛	+1⅝
ARCHER-DAN	24⅛	+⅛
FMC CORP	99	+3¼
DPL INC	23	–½

Statistics

NYSE	VOL. 123,860,000	STOCKS UP	748	DOWN	815
NASDAQ	VOL. 143,055,200	STOCKS UP	1172	DOWN	883

Comment

WALL STREET STOCKS CLOSE MOSTLY HIGHER. — Wall Street stocks moved higher at the close, as a late recovery in IBM shares and the bond market helped firm prices, analysts said.

A scattering of buy programmes aided blue chips, although secondary issues remained mostly lower all day. IBM jumped 1⅝ to 161⅛.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed eight points higher at 1844. It came back from a low of 1827. Declines led advances by a small margin, however, and broader indicators were mixed.

ISRAELI STOCKS Traded in New York:

NYSE and ASE

Alliance
Am Isr Pap
Ampal
Elscint
Etz Lavud
Laser Inds



Over the counter

	last	bid
Bank Leumi	—	21½
Elbit	9¼	9⅜
ECI Tel.	–5¼	5¼
Elron	+7⅛	7¼
Fibronics	10¾	10½
IDB Bank	0	50
IIS	–4⅛	4½

U.S. Money Rat

Prime 8.50%; Broker 7.75%; NY Euros 3 months 7.00% to 6⅞%; Fed Funds late 6 13/16%

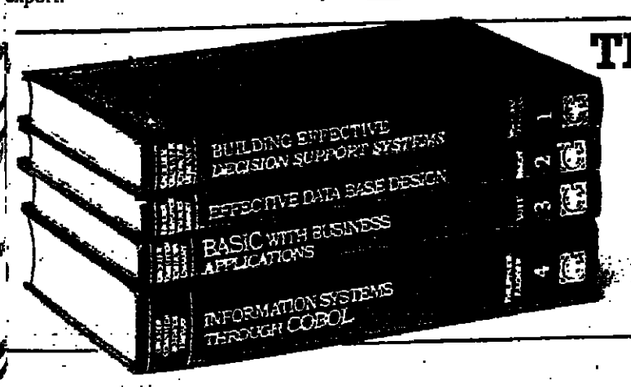
New York Foreign Exchange

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
YESTERDAY'S CLOSING	2.1585/00	1.8065/85	1.5525/40	167.45/55	1.3815/20
OPENING	2.1675/85	1.8110/20	1.5455/65	167.55/65	1.3805/10
LATEST	2.1640/50	1.8050/70	1.5570/80	167.20/30	1.3901/06

Comment

DOLLAR MOVES LITTLE IN NEW YORK. – The dollar kept to a narrow trading range in thin late afternoon activity. The market was convinced that the Reagan administration would welcome a further orderly dollar decline. West Germany and Japan both bought dollars but failed to reverse market sentiment. A drop in Nymex energy futures prices kept sterling below the day's highs.

Overseas financial data – from Reuters exclusively to *The Jerusalem Post*.



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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Editor and
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Erwin Frenkel
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The Hebron syndrome

GUSH EMUNIM'S show of massive force on Sunday was only thinly disguised as a "walking spring tour" of Hebron. But what was remarkable was not so much the display of settler determination to have the territories, all of them, annexed sooner or later to Israel, as the official blessing bestowed upon this exercise in political muscle flexing by the vice premier, Yitzhak Shamir.

The organizers of this latest Hebron affair were essentially the same folks who but a fortnight earlier had sought to block the entry into town of Peace Now followers protesting the Tehiya convention in neighbouring Kiryat Arba. The blocking attempt was followed by dire threats from leaders of the Council of Settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza that another such provocation by disloyal Jews would have bloody consequences.

For thus arrogating to themselves sovereign powers over the territories, the settlers were not so much as rapped on the knuckles by the defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, to whose authority they are supposed to be subject. Hewing to what he must consider a line of even-handedness between the extremes of the Israeli political spectrum, Mr. Rabin merely chose to ban a projected Gush Emunim rally outside the Cave of the Patriarchs, that was to cap celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the renewal of Jewish settlement inside Hebron.

In place of a rally, the Faithful were allowed to hold a fund-raising dinner, right near the Cave, that was to be addressed by Mr. Shamir.

The well publicized photos at the dinner, of the smiling Mr. Shamir shaking hands with Kiryat Arba's beaming Rabbi Moshe Levinger themselves spelled out the meaning of the occasion. For it plainly was *not* meant to mark the 18th anniversary of the rebirth of "Jewish Hebron," but rather the hoped-for burial of Yigal Allon's original idea of setting up Kiryat Arba as an alternative to the potentially explosive re-entry of Jews into Hebron.

Labour's decision, back in 1968, to set up Kiryat Arba may have been the most dreadful error perpetrated in all the years of Israeli occupation of Judea. But its purpose was the honourable one of satisfying the Jewish urge for a renewal of historic bonds and the Israeli right to security, without getting Jew and Arab at each other's throats, and without undermining the frail hope of a negotiated peace on the eastern front based on the separation of Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs this side of the Jordan River.

What the Sunday celebrants in Hebron expected to celebrate was rather the post-1977 victory of the ultra-right alliance in squeezing from an initially reluctant Likud, then under Menachem Begin, licence to convert Arab Hebron by stages into an all-Jewish city.

But Hebron was never a cause in its own right: it was, and remains, a code-word for Greater Eretz Yisrael. Its settlement by Jews has been intended to seal a policy of annexation under which the occupied territories are held to be not a protective envelope for pre-1967 Israel but the Land's vital core, which Old Israel in the non-existent "green line" is duty bound to cherish and defend. Those, like Rabbi Levinger, who have from the start been committed to this idea of Hebron, have logically enough realized that it cannot be reconciled with peace, not least with the kind of peace that Mr. Begin submitted to the Knesset's approval.

The nominal heir to the former Herut leader's mantle, who is now joined with the Alignment in a national unity govenment, Mr. Shamir, cannot afford to concede that he could not care less for Mr. Begin's peace, even – or especially if – it were anywhere on the horizon.

On the other hand, anxious as he is to win back rejectionist rightward-leaning voters, Mr. Shamir – like his party rival David Levy – goes out of his way to assure them that, deep in his heart, he is at one with them on all essentials, as witness his readiness to support renewed settlement in Hebron, not only from funds raised at private dinners but from the state's hard-pressed Treasury itself.

Such a peculiar reading of the national unity government's policy guidelines cannot fail to place a fresh question mark over its continued *raison d'etre*.

MURDER LINK

(Continued from Page One)

West German tourist Issoud Reight was shot in the shoulder two days after Ben-Ovadia's murder as she was entering the Sisters of Zion Convent in the Via Dolorosa with her husband. A 50-year-old American tourist, David Blumenfeld, was lightly injured by a gunshot on David Street as he was returning from prayers at the Western Wall.

Security has been stepped up in East Jerusalem with Border Police, police, army forces and plain-clothes police all on patrol.

Even so, there appeared to be fewer tourists than usual in the Old City yesterday.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said on an Israel TV interview last night that it was only a matter of time before the perpetrators were caught.

Religion and state – drawing the line

SHEVAH WEISS

THE JEWISH character of the state of Israel has, to a large extent, been moulded by the religious parties.

Israel is without a doubt *the* Jewish state, and attesting to this are several facts. The Law of Return, unheard of in other countries and religions, grants Israeli citizenship to any Jew who moves here and so desires it. In 1953 the Second Knesset legislated the Rabbinical Court's Law, under which Israeli civil law recognizes the tradition of halachic law, thus increasing the authority of the rabbinical courts. Earlier, in 1948, Standing Orders Kashrut, for those serving in the Israel Defence Forces guaranteed the observance of *kashrut* in the army. Jewish holidays and feasts are official days of rest in Israel.

Legal municipal arrangements have facilitated Sabbath observance in many cities and towns, and the state provides legal and financial support for the religious education system. In addition, there is an emphasis on tradition, sometimes quiet prominent, in state ceremonies. Religious needs, such as synagogues, religious libraries and ritual baths, are provided for by state and local authorities.

MOST OF the forementioned administrative and legislative arrangements were drawn up during the era of the Mapai-National Religious Party "historical alliance." These agreements were, in fact, a result of coalition bargaining, carried out in an atmosphere of understanding and tolerance. It should be noted that the majority of our founding fathers, though non-observant, possessed a special affinity for Jewish religion and customs. They were also conscious of the value of Judaism in fostering a sense of unity and national identity among the Jewish people.

Since 1977, Agudat Yisrael has played a leading role in national politics. Had it not been for Agudat Yisrael, a Likud-led government would have been a doubtful proposition in 1977. The Likud had secured 45 seats, the NRP had 12, and Agudat Yisrael completed the 61-member coalition. The situation was similar in 1981: 48 Likud MKs, six NRP MKs, three from Tami, and Aguda's four provided the coalition base, which would have collapsed without the support of Agudat Yisrael. Moreover, the Likud was backed by many traditional voters, and was led by Menachem Begin, himself a traditional Jew. It was merely a matter of time before coalition scales would tip in favour of the ultra-Orthodox camp, with the Likud consequently gnawing away at the "status quo" arrangement.

The new demands of the religious parties are largely the result of militant pressure on the part of Shas and Agudat Yisrael. The fragmented NRP, deeply involved in internal conflicts, is capable of exerting only minimal influence over the religious bloc. In these troubled times of religious-secular friction, the NRP could be a moderating factor, but unfortunately displays only weakness.

Even without the support of the religious parties, the national unity government has a firm base. However, the atmosphere of mistrust between the Labour Party and the Likud, and the rickety foundations of their agreement, constitute a clear political vantage point for the religious.

The demands of the small parties, including the Citizens Rights Movement, Mapam and Shinui are twofold. They claim, first of all, that the Labour Party must sever relations with the religious camp, and secondly, must abrogate its coalition agreement with the Likud. These parties sit at the ringside as spectators, detached from the action at centre stage, and attack the Labour Party with their resounding cry that Labour's leaders have all but abandoned the party's original vision and principles. To judge from their anti-national unity stand, it would seem only logical for these small parties to join forces with the religious parties, as a preventative measure against the Likud's (and Ariel Sharon's) participation in the government.

The Labour Party, alas, must determine its policy regardless of radical party pressure. It must also secure safe political borders for itself, within which controversial issues may be confronted. It appears, however, that the religious demands most recently articulated are a far cry from the platform and principles of the Labour Party, and the nature of these demands places them outside those safe borders.

The achievements of the religious parties have indeed been numerous. The time has come, however, to say politely: Enough. *Here* is where we draw the line. Beyond this point, political cooperation is not feasible. I am of the persuasion that some of these parties, most notably the NRP, will adapt themselves to these given borders, which will ultimately define the territory for reasonable coexistence between religious and secular.

The writer is a Labour MK.

MIMOUNA SPIRIT

SAM BEN-CHETRIT

THE TRADITIONAL Mimouna celebrations due to start tomorrow evening will – as all events arranged by the Beyahad Movement in 1986 – have as their theme, "We are all brothers living together" (derived from Leviticus 25:35).

This theme was chosen because it is one of the finest expressions of the mutual responsibility, and the obligation to provide mutual aid, found in our tradition. And the call implicit in this theme is made at the height of an economic crisis, the results of which are plain for all to see: tens of thousands of families are without a livelihood, and suffering distress.

Our own experience and that of other peoples indicate that, in periods of distress and unemployment, "what's mine is mine" behaviour becomes more evident. "Me first" attitudes displace fraternity. Hence our reminder that we are all brothers living together. At times like these, we are put to the test.

"Brother" is not to be understood in its literal sense, nor even in the sense of "fellow Jew." In the cited verse, we read... "be he a stranger or a sojourner." We thus learn that our obligation extends to all who live among us. A recent commentator, basing himself on Rashi, says in explanation: "Stranger or sojourner, you must behave thus, also towards the foreigner and visitor living in your country. So your obligation to help others extends to all others, including those who are not members of your ethnic group."

Our purpose is not confined to saying that we must help those hurt by the economic recession. We wish to warn those who may try to exploit the distress of others (and, unfortunately, there are many) for their own purposes, by contending that this situation was "apparently" produced in order to harm certain sections of the population. This untenable contention is liable to damage the fabric of national unity, and end the fragile respite in intercommunity dissension that we have seen in recent months – a respite that many people are working to consolidate.

SOME DAYS AGO, consultations were held at the prime minister's residence, with the participation of the prime minister, rabbis, elected representatives, artists and the heads of the Beyahad Movement. The subject discussed was the opening of this year's "We are Brothers Living Together" programme. It emerged that this theme should not be understood in its narrow socio-economic sense. It is to be understood in a wide context, viz., you must create conditions which will ease the lot of other people, in order that they may adapt and become prepared to live in your community.

In the context of this broad interpretation of our theme this means: Do not say anything, and do not do anything that would make life in your community unpleasant for other people. We must develop sensitivity and tolerance towards those different from us, and welcome among us those who are different from us. Only in this way can an open, culturally rich society be built – a society we all want to see.

As Pessah is ushered in with the Seder, it is closed with the Mimouna celebrations. On both occasions we tender the invitation: "Let all in need come and eat." If at the Seder, this is said merely as a formal, obligatory ritual (after all, everyone observes the Seder in his own home, with his own family), on Mimouna night, this becomes a real invitation. Hundreds of thousands of Jews and non-Jews will, without invitation, visit the homes of North African Jews, taste the traditional refreshments, join in the singing, and – the main thing – chat with those they find there, and get to know them. And this "getting to know you" will permit "getting to appreciate you."

This theme, "We are all Brothers Living Together," will, therefore, develop its full meaning at the Mimouna celebrations. It becomes an appeal, issued in an hour of goodwill, at a "warm hearted" festival, when doors are open. On the night of *tirbachu vetisadu* – the open door – we shall demonstrate the altruistic love spoken of by Rabbi Kook. Tomorrow night, we shall see the beautiful face of our society, at the festival that is all fraternity and friendship. Let us retain the spirit of the Mimouna throughout the year, and particularly at this time.

The writer is head of Beyahad, an organization dedicated to bridging ethnic gaps in Israel.

READERS' LETTERS

PREVENTION THROUGH CORRECT NUTRITION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Judy Siegel's article on premature babies and the ethical and financial problems regarding their care (March 28) was excellent and it is a tribute to the technological progress in this last decade that so many of these tiny lives can now be saved.

There is however an aspect of maternity care which is little publicised, and that is prevention. Many premature birthis cannot be predicted or prevented; but it is a known fact that two of the causes of toxemia and other pregnancy complications which can lead to premature birth or small-for-date babies are smoking and poor nutrition.

It is difficult to believe that any pregnant woman in Israel in this decade could be poorly nourished, but in fact, very little nutritional education is given within the recognized health care sevices (and how many health care professionals smoke on duty). Moreover, women who gain more than 10 kilos are often advised to restrict weight gain without full guidelines on how to do this without harming the development of the foetus. And how many childbirth preparation classes include nutritional advice in their syllabus?

This dearth of guidance is evident after the birth too. How many mothers are advised to persuade their children to drink milk or eat white cheese by adding chocolate, although it is known that cocoa destroys calcium in dairy foods? And how many babies does one see swigging tea (sweetened) out of a bottle, even though studies prove that tea impedes iron absorption in small children? And how many nursery school teachers give lollipops as a reward for good behaviour or quench children's thirst with red-coloured sweetened synthetic juices? and so on.

Fully qualified nutritionists are employed by the Ministry of Health, but very rarely is a pregnant woman or a nursing mother referred to them.

There will always be a pressing need for funding for the high-tech intensive care units for sick and premature babies and it is a priority to provide reasonable working conditions for the devoted staff of these units. But if a fraction of the cost of caring for one preemie was spent on education, we might see a reduction in the number of babies needing these facilities.

A guide to nutrition in pregnancy has been prepared by the nutrition counsellor of the Israel Childbirth Education Centre, Sheryl Nestel, (available for NIS 3), and our network of educators will be pleased to give information and resource material to pregnant women throughout the country.

MARION SILMAN, Chairperson,
WENDY BLUMFIELD, President,
Israel Childbirth Education Centre
P.O.B. 3731, Haifa.

BBC AND THE AREAS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Your report of April 28 "BBC appoints West Bank reporter" may have inadvertently given the wrong impression. We are not appointing any new staff, nor changing the way we cover West Bank affairs. This coverage remains my responsibility as BBC Jerusalem correspondent.

My colleague Hugh Schofield is coming out to work on a freelance basis for the BBC Arabic Service. As you know, the BBC broadcasts in more than 30 languages, and in most parts of the world there are freelance "stringers" who help the staff correspondent meet the many extra demands these language services make. This arrangement has worked here before, and we are simply continuing it. It is part of our effort, in a delicate area, to maintain full and fair coverage.

PAUL REYNOLDS
Jerusalem.

THE LIMITS OF REALISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Professor Marian Mushkat's article of March 17 comparing Herut ideology to a discredited Polish romantic nationalism, is regrettable. It recalls Chancellor Kreisky's attack on Begin as a Polish shopkeeper and in a deeper vein, it harks back to the *Ost Juden* canard which separated the enlightened German Jew from his scruffy East European brother. Strangely, only certain Polish-born Israeli leaders are susceptible to the virus; Ya'acov Hazan and Shimon Peres are immune.

In terms of the intellectual debate, Mushkat provides merely a rehash of the Harkabi Bar-Kochba polemic which counterposed a hard-headed realism to a nationalist fanaticism. While the assault on the Bar-Kochba rebellion was sure to evoke a spirited intellectual defence, Mushkat assumes that no one would have a good word to say for the anti-Semitic Polish right. He is mistaken.

If Poland was deluded in imposing its own fantasy on international reality, what are we to make of responsible Czechoslovakia? Dr. Eduard Benes, according to Professor David Vital's study, *The Survival of Small States* was a leader who tried to anticipate the needs and positions of others. Benes also strove to place his country unambiguously in the right. Both these traits undoubtedly would endear Benes to the self-annointed forces of enlightenment today.

As opposed to the Polish government-in-exile in London, Benes during World War II sought to accommodate Czech policy to Stalin's, including the cession of Carpatho-Ukraine. Did Benes's realism secure for Czechoslovakia a kinder fate than Poland in the long term? The Soviet Union did not invade Poland in 1956 and preferred to leave matters to General Jaruzelski precisely because it did not want to tangle with Polish romanticism. The Soviet Union had no such trepidations upon invading Czechoslovakia despite Dubcek's protestations of fealty for the Soviet bloc. No Communist regime possesses a lower degree of legitimacy than Poland's. The party must share legitimacy and authority with the church and may now have been eclipsed by the army. If one adds the case of Finland in this context, we see that here as well, romantic resistance also yielded benefits. If hopelessly undermatched Finland had not fought the Soviet leviathan, it would have been rendered a Soviet Republic in 1940 or a people's democracy after the war.

In international as well as Jewish history, presumed realism and rationalism have not afforded automatic protection. Poland, bereft of her romanticism, would have been consigned to national oblivion by the various partitions and dismemberments. Similarly, it is saner in the Soviet Union to be a Vergelis or a Dragunski rather than a Shcharansky. Yet even in Israel's current anti-hero and debunking mood, we still require our Shcharanskys. Realism and romanticism should be viewed as complements, not as mutually exclusive. Our security and our national health would not be served by the eradication of the one or the other.

AMIEL UNGAR
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CHILD DENTISTRY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – In response to your article of April 18 about the Maccabi Health Fund's new programme offering children's dental work with use of a general anesthetic, I believe that while general anesthesia provides painless dentistry, it does not train the child to be a good dental patient. Here in Hatzor (Galilee), we are proving that it is possible to train very young children to be good patients by using a local anesthetic. This is a public dental clinic under the auspices of the local town council – not private dentistry or Kupat Holim.

Using a combination of strength and gentle assurance, with the help of a sensitive assistant, I have gotten very young children, who fear dentists and violently oppose treatment, to accept injections, to wear a rubber dam, and to hold a mirror. I have taken as long as an hour to do a simple polpotomy (root canal on a baby tooth) because most of the time has been spent training the child. A parent is not allowed into the surgery if I see that he or she is not strong enough to back me up. I have shown that children as young as three and four years old *can* be trained to accept painless, ideal dentistry. It is only in exceptional cases that I would use general anesthesia – and that is *extremely* rare.

JOEL I. WEINSTEIN, DDS
Hatzor (Galilee).

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. A CANADIAN physician says there's hope for people unable to sleep because of the rafter-rattling snoring of a partner.

Dr. Lorne Tarshis told a Toronto seminar recently that a surgical procedure which is no more than a "glorified tonsillectomy" has been successful in eight of the first 10 patients.

Tarshis said half of older adults snore and one in 10 is a "heroic snorer," which he defined as a person "whose spouse is sleeping in a different bedroom and is contemplating sleeping in a different house."

Tarshis said snoring is the result of air turbulence caused by a partial obstruction of the upper airway, sometimes in the nose but more often in the back of the throat.

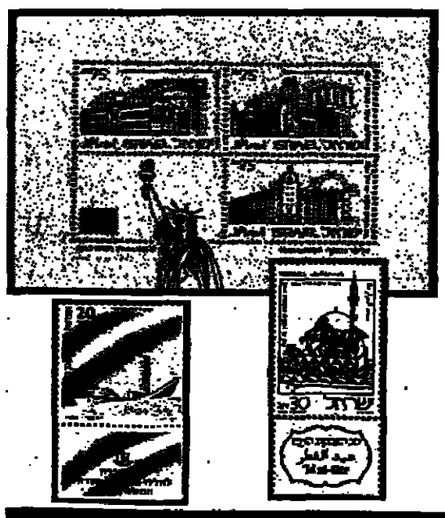
A typical snorer has too much palate (roof of the mouth), possibly large tonsils, and excess tissue in the back of the throat. He added that often a snorer is a big person with a big neck, with extra flesh in the tonsil area.

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